THE PRESIDENTS

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Washington Monument

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The cornerstone was laid July 4, 1848, but soon the work languished and then stopped entirely. Work was resumed in 1876, and the monument was finally completed December 6, 1884. It is 555 feet high and 50 feet square at the base. The entire cost of the monument was $1,187,710.

A COMPILATION

OF THE

MESSAGES AND PAPERS

OF THE

PRESIDENTS

BY

JAMES D. RICHARDSON

A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

(WITH ADDITIONS)

VOLUME XI

INDEX

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1910

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Government

Is Man's Most Exalted Work.

Republican Government

Is the Supreme Type of Organization.

The United States Government

Is of All Governments the Best.

Therefore, the men who performed that most difficult of human undertakings—the establishment of law—and who performed that task with a success without parallel,—the men who constructed the American Republic are leaders whose works have proved their wisdom consummate. . . . . .

That Wisdom is concretely bodied forth in the MESSAGES AND PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS. In these Papers our Chief Magistrates and the statesmen, jurists, financiers, warriors who composed their Cabinets discuss questions perpetually before the voter, and define the fundamental policies on which is based this greatest human achievement. Their Doctrines form our Governmental Gospel.

The Index to the

MESSAGES AND PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS

Serves a Double Purpose.

First:

Assuming that the reader desires to investigate a specific subject,—the Index provides him with a succinct digest on that subject and underneath cites the numbers of pages where Presidential references thereto may be found. Thus, after reviewing the fundamental facts involved as presented by the digest, the reader is aided in forming his own opinion on the question by the arguments advanced by the Executives.

Second:

Assuming that the user is reading a Presidential Message,—the Index provides him with data on every question mentioned, and, by the page citations, enables him to compare the views of various Chief Magistrates on the same subject. . . . . .

See the analysis of each Administration under the name of the Executive. These analyses are paragraphed under subheadings (such as "Slavery"), so that one may readily trace the development of a question through many Administrations, and find the narrative continuous.

See the biographies of men famous in American Statecraft, Warfare and Diplomacy, as well as the biographies of present Cabinet Ministers, Senators, and Congressmen, which appear under their respective names.

See the Articles:

"United States, Government of."
"Constitution, Supreme Court Decisions on."
State, Treasury, War, Justice, Postoffice, Navy, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, Departments of.
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"Wars of, or Affecting, the United States."
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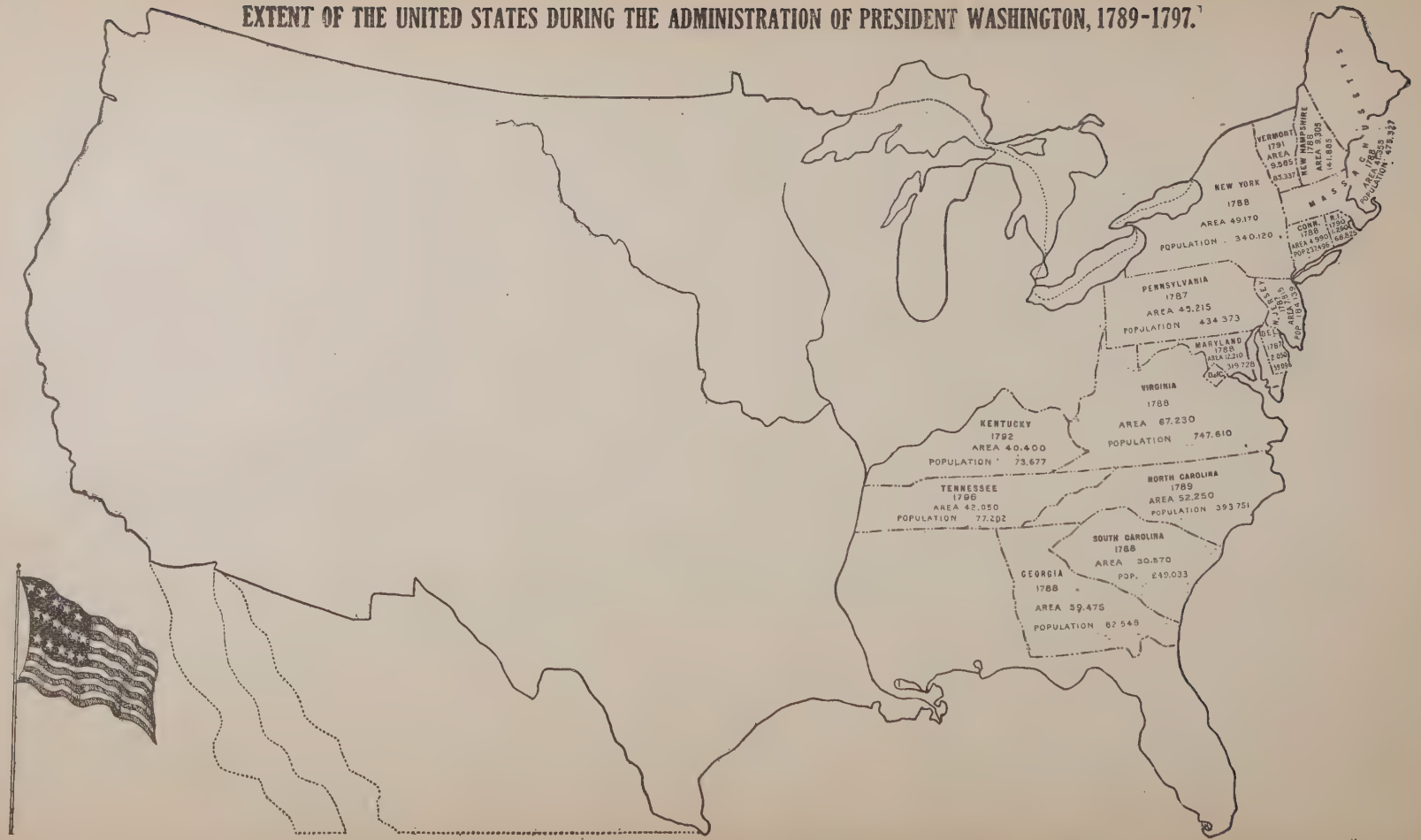

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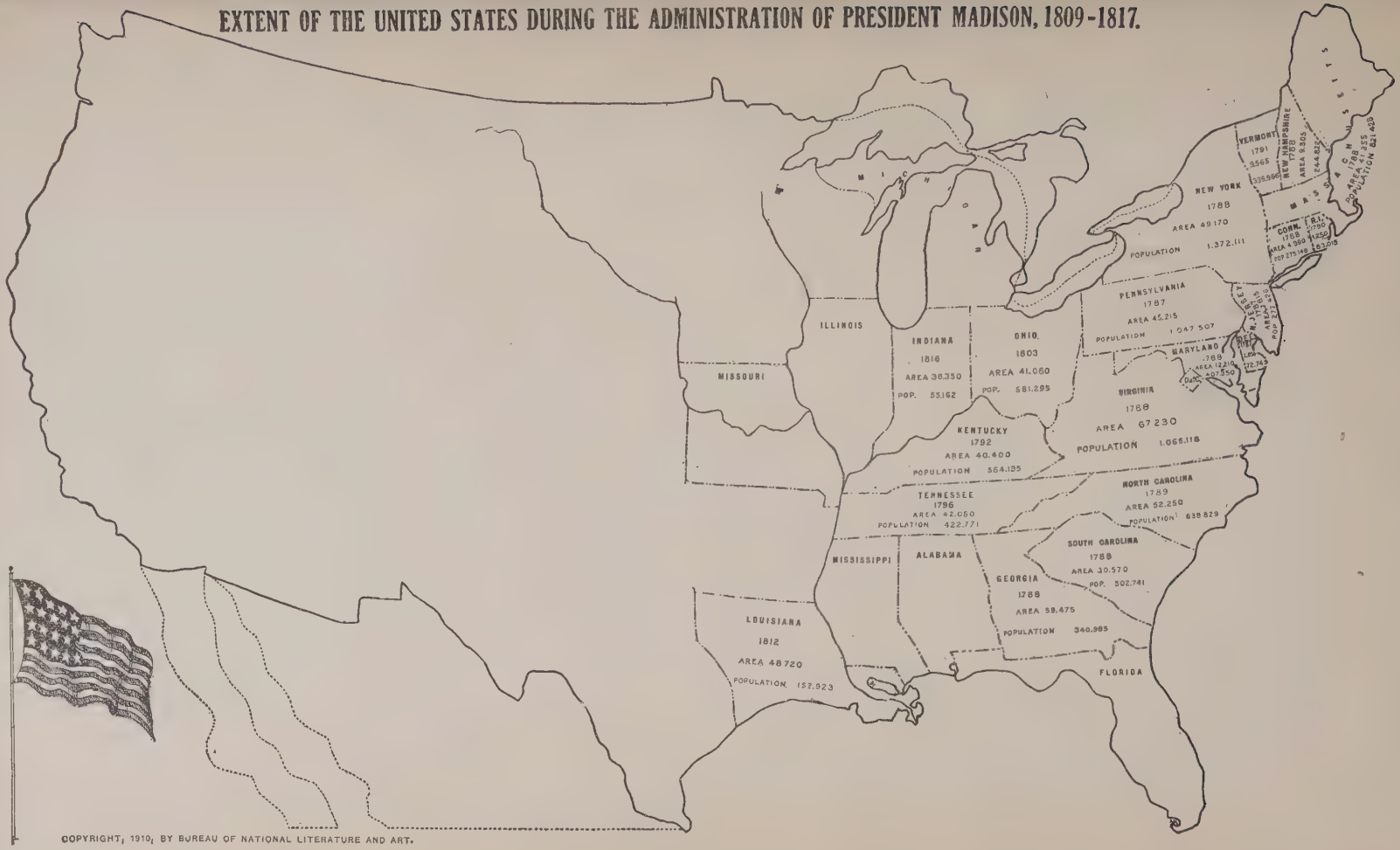

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MAINE
1820
AREA 33.040
POP. 298.269

VERMONT
1791
9.565
235.966

NEW HAMPSHIRE
AREA 9.305
244.022

MASSACHUSETTS
1788
AREA 8.315
POP. 423.159

CONN.
1788
4.750
1.250
AREA 4.990
POP 275.148
83.048

NEW YORK
1788
AREA 49.170
POPULATION 1.372.111

PENNSYLVANIA
1787
AREA 45.215
POPULATION 1.047.507

DEL.
1787
2.056

MARYLAND
1788
AREA 12.210
407.350

D.C.
172.743

VIRGINIA
1788
AREA 67.230
POPULATION 1.065.116

NORTH CAROLINA
1789
AREA 52.250
POPULATION 638.829

SOUTH CAROLINA
1788
AREA 30.570
POP 302.741

GEORGIA
1788
AREA 59.475
POPULATION 340.985

FLORIDA

OHIO
1803
AREA 41.060
POP 581.295

INDIANA
1816
AREA 36.350
POP. 55.162

ILLINOIS
1818
AREA 56.650
POP. 34 620

MISSOURI
1821
AREA 69 415
POPULATION 66.586

KENTUCKY
1792
AREA 40.400
POPULATION 564 135

TENNESSEE
1796
AREA 42.050
POPULATION 422 771

MISSISSIPPI
1817
AREA 46.810
POP. 75.512

ALABAMA
1819
AREA 52.230
POP. 127.901

LOUISIANA
1812
AREA 48.720
POPULATION 152.923

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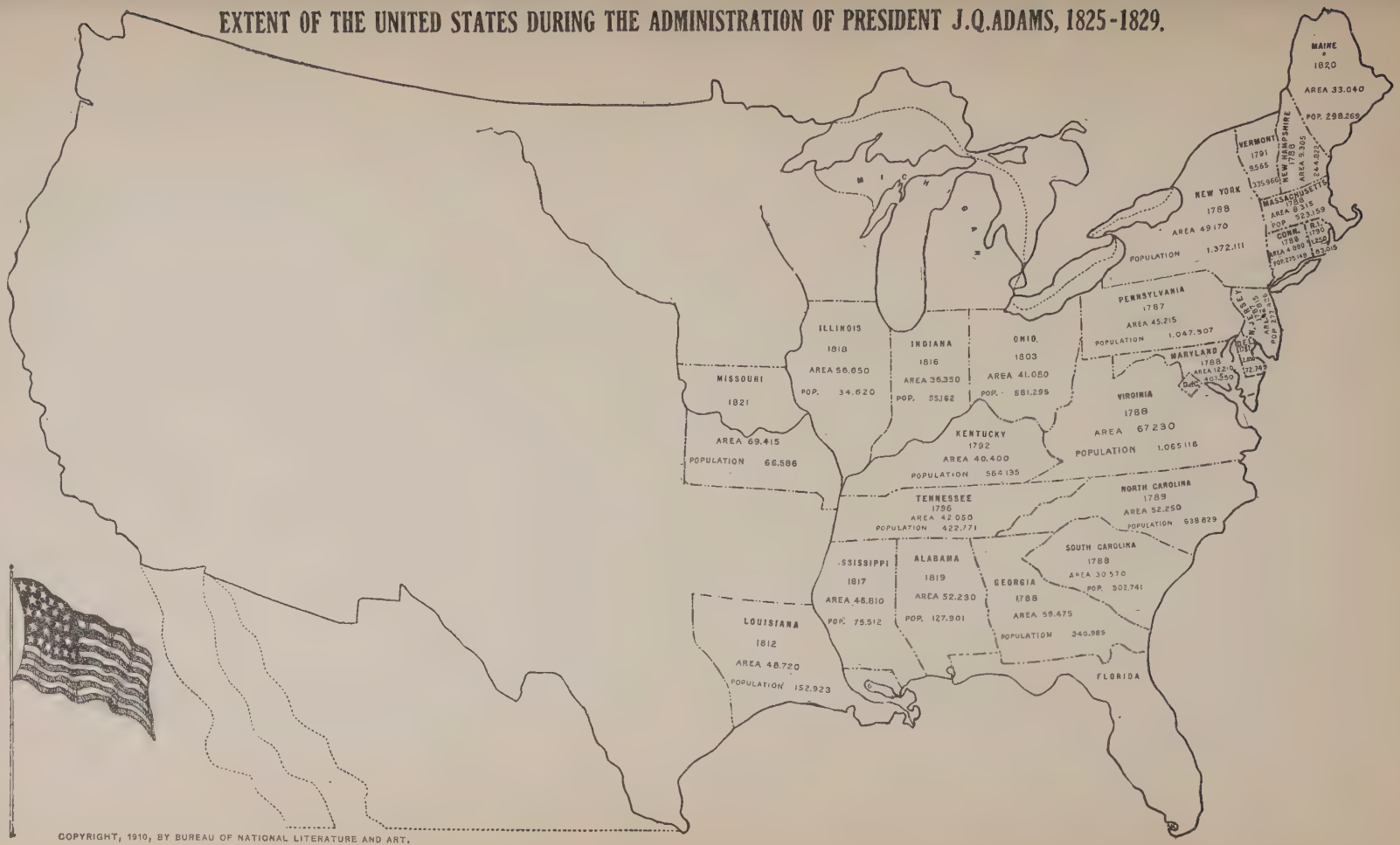

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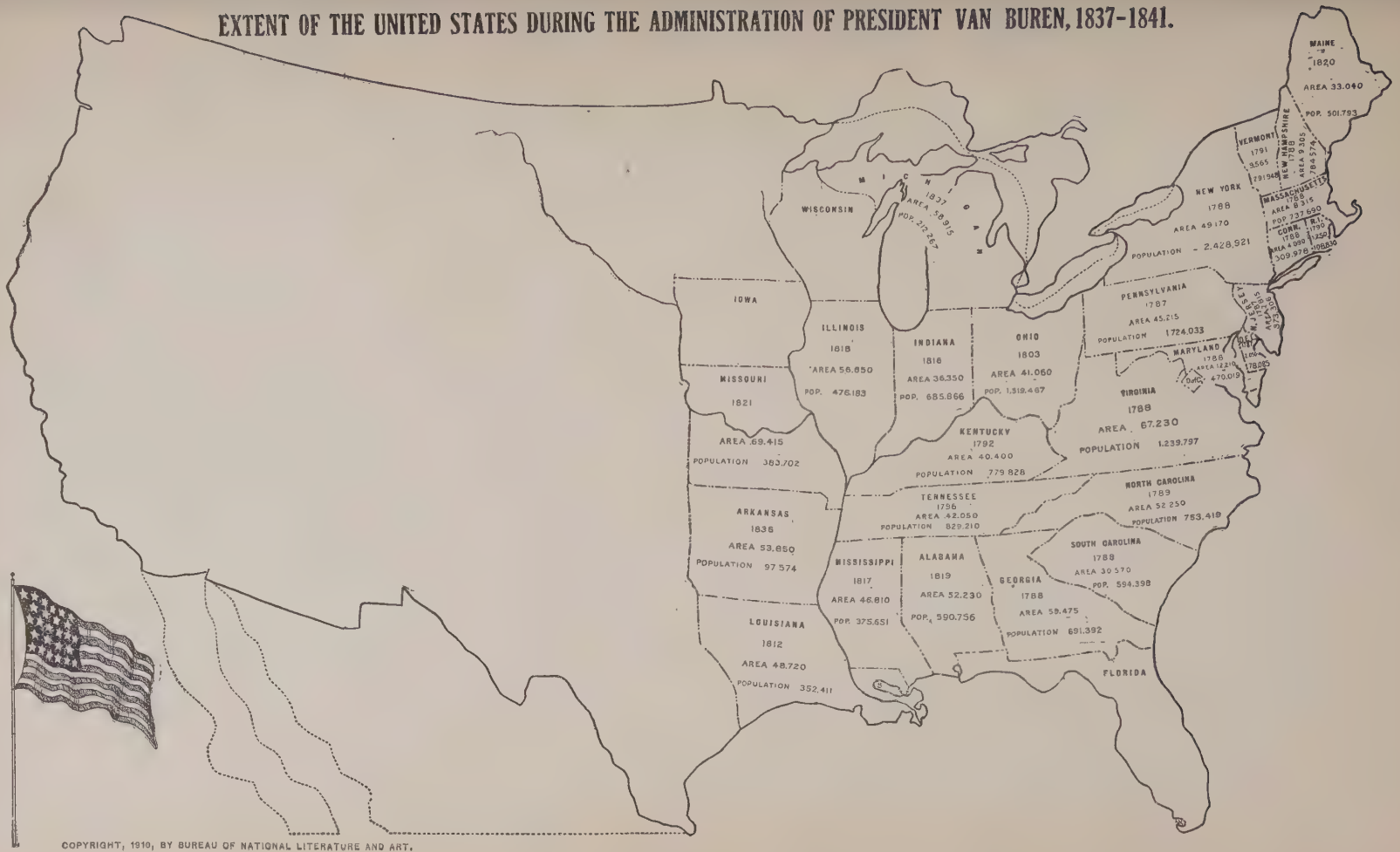

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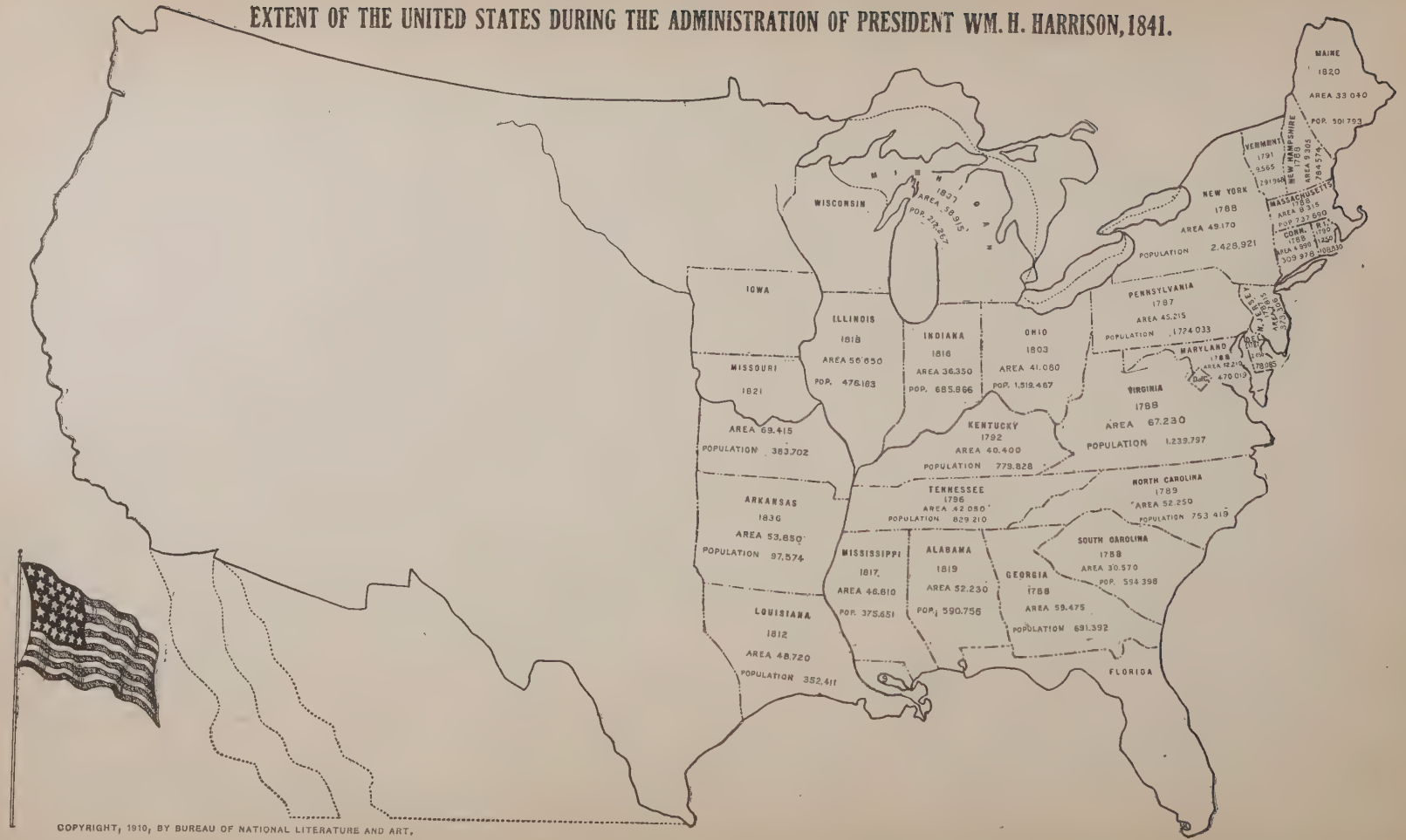

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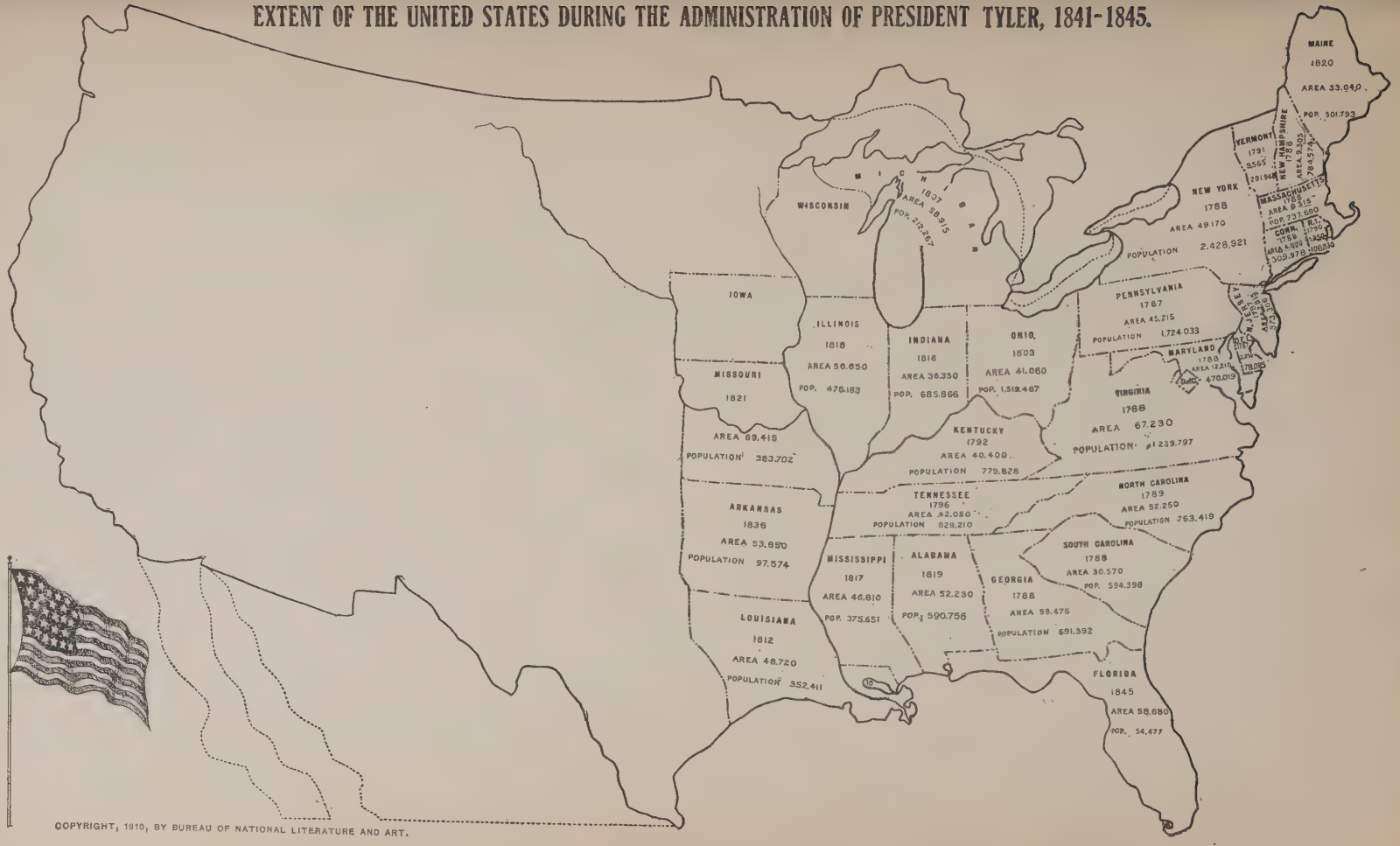

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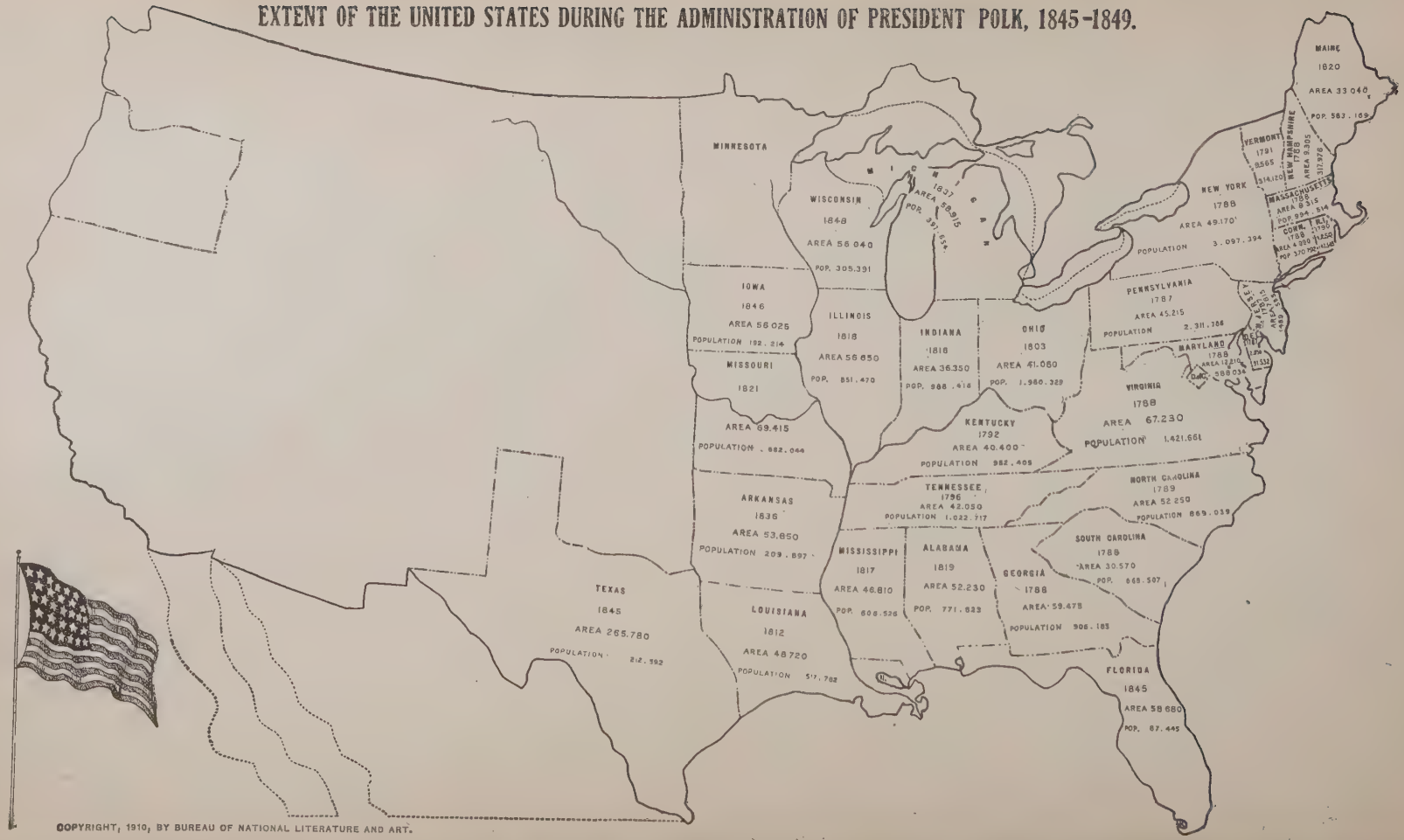

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OREGON

MINNESOTA

WISCONSIN
1848
AREA 56.040
POP. 305 391

MICHIGAN
1837
AREA 58.915
POP. 397 654

IOWA
1846
AREA 56.025
POPULATION 192 214

ILLINOIS
1818
AREA 56.650
POP. 851 470

INDIANA
1816
AREA 36.350
POP. 988 .416

OHIO
1803
AREA 41.060
POP. 1.980.329

MISSOURI
1821
AREA 69.415
POPULATION 682 044

KENTUCKY
1792
AREA 40.400
POPULATION 982.405

TENNESSEE
1796
AREA 42.050
POPULATION 1.022.717

ARKANSAS
1836
AREA 53.850
POPULATION 209 897

MISSISSIPPI
1817
AREA 46.810
POP. 606.526

ALABAMA
1819
AREA 52.230
POP. 771.623

LOUISIANA
1812
AREA 48.720
POPULATION 517.762

TEXAS
1845
AREA 265.780
POPULATION 212 592

MAINE
1820
AREA 33.040
POP. 583.169

VERMONT
1791
AREA 9.565
POP. 314.120

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1788
AREA 9.305
POP. 317.976

MASSACHUSETTS
1788
AREA 8.315
POP. 994 514

CONN.
1788
AREA 4.990
POP. 370.792

R.I.
1790
AREA 1.250
POP. 147.545

NEW YORK
1788
AREA 49.170
POPULATION 3 097 394

PENNSYLVANIA
1787
AREA 45.215
POPULATION 2 311 786

N.J.
1787
AREA 8.320
POP. 489.555

DEL.
1787
AREA 2.120
POP. 91.532

MARYLAND
1788
AREA 12.210
POP. 583.034

VIRGINIA
1788
AREA 67.230
POPULATION 1.421 661

NORTH CAROLINA
1789
AREA 52.250
POPULATION 869.039

SOUTH CAROLINA
1788
AREA 30.570
POP. 668 507

GEORGIA
1788
AREA 59.475
POPULATION 906.185

FLORIDA
1845
AREA 58.680
POP. 87 445

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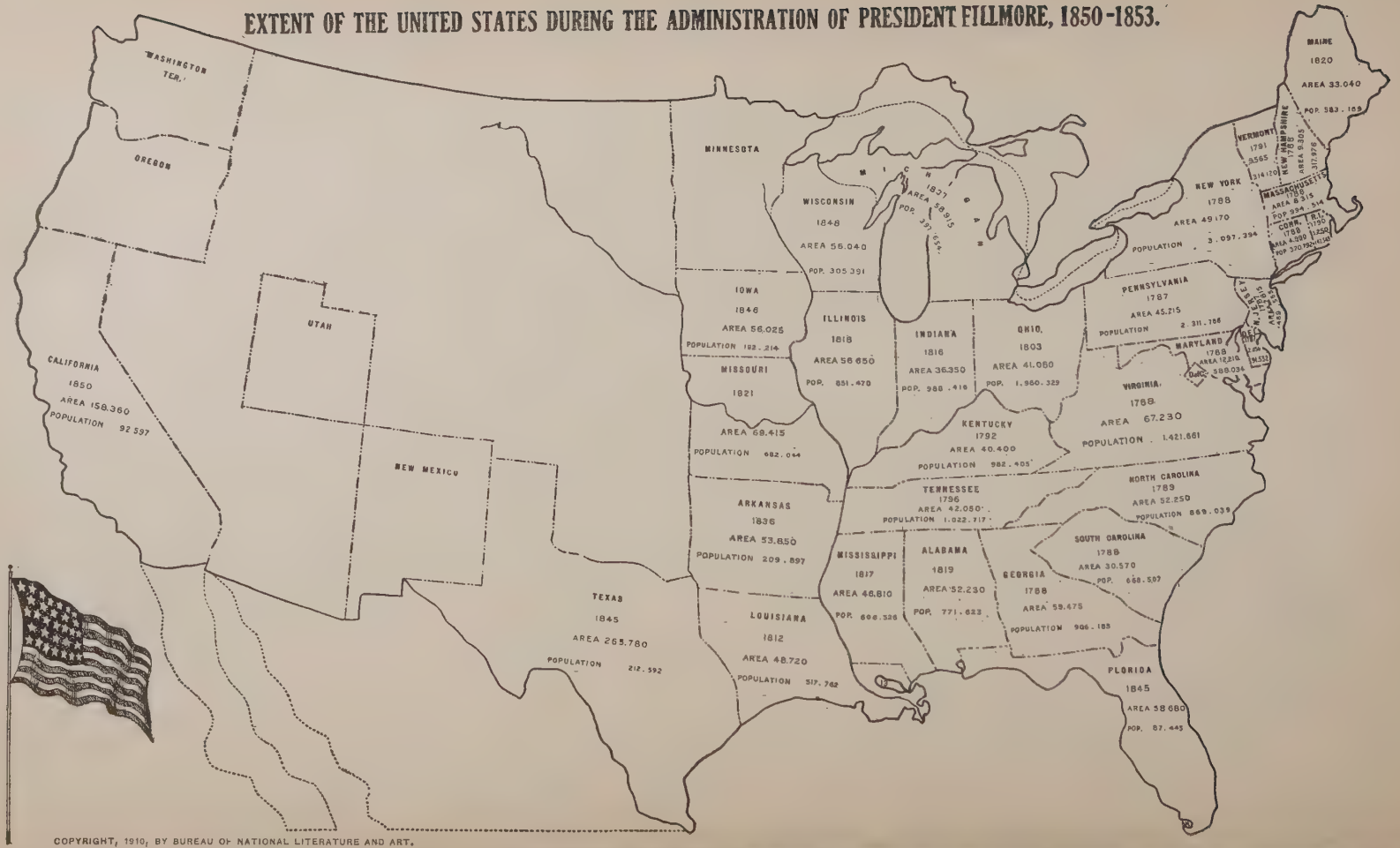

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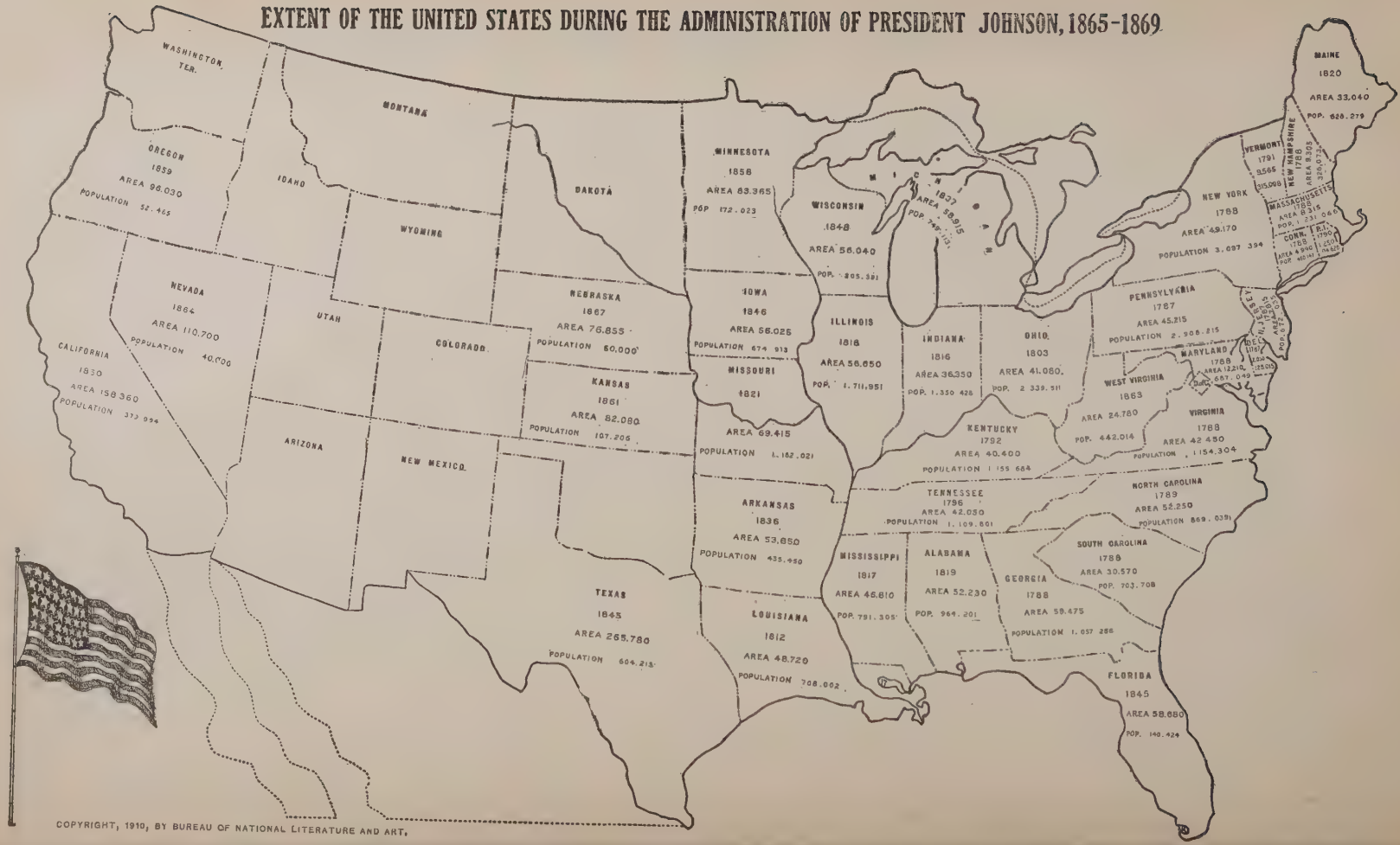

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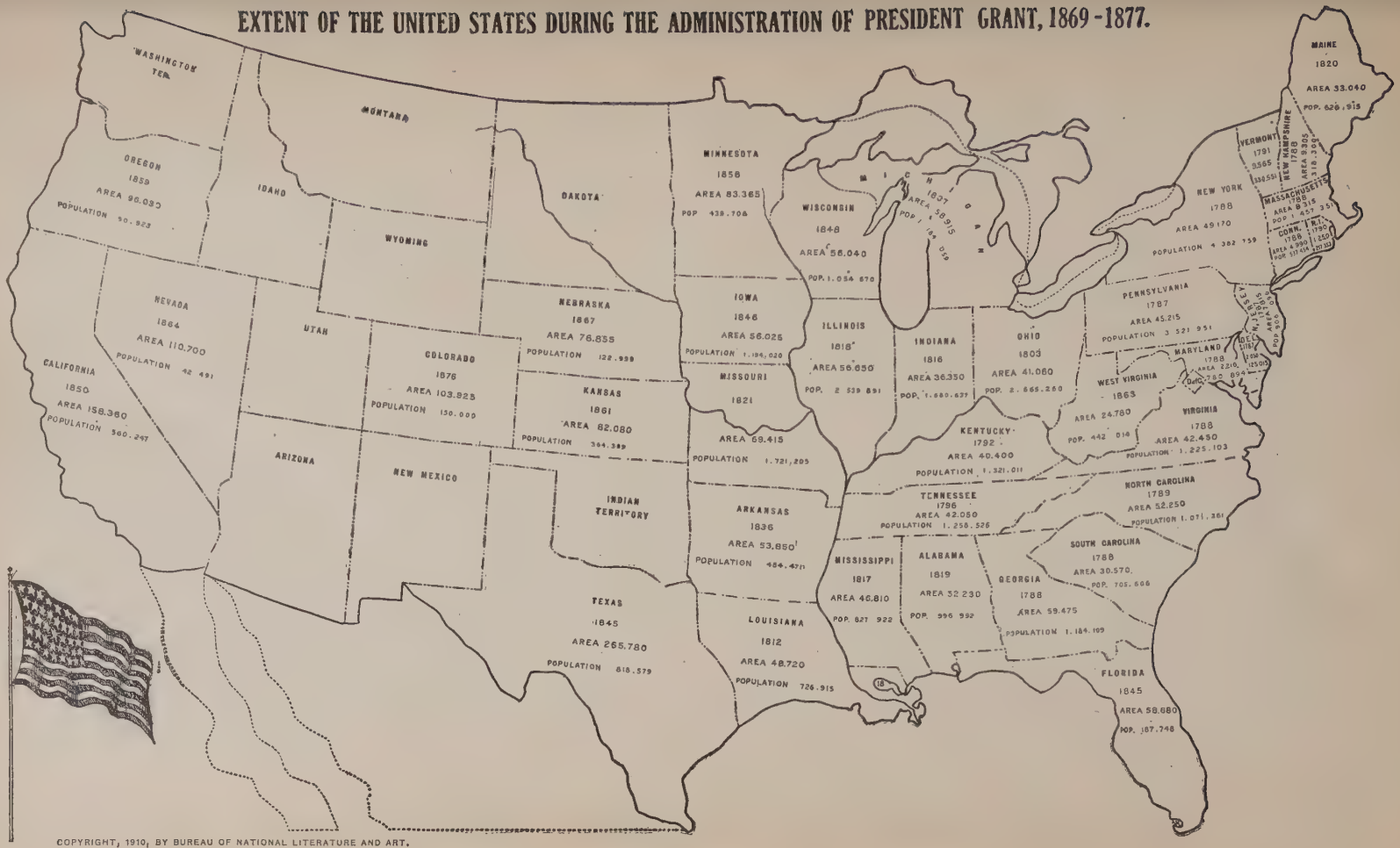

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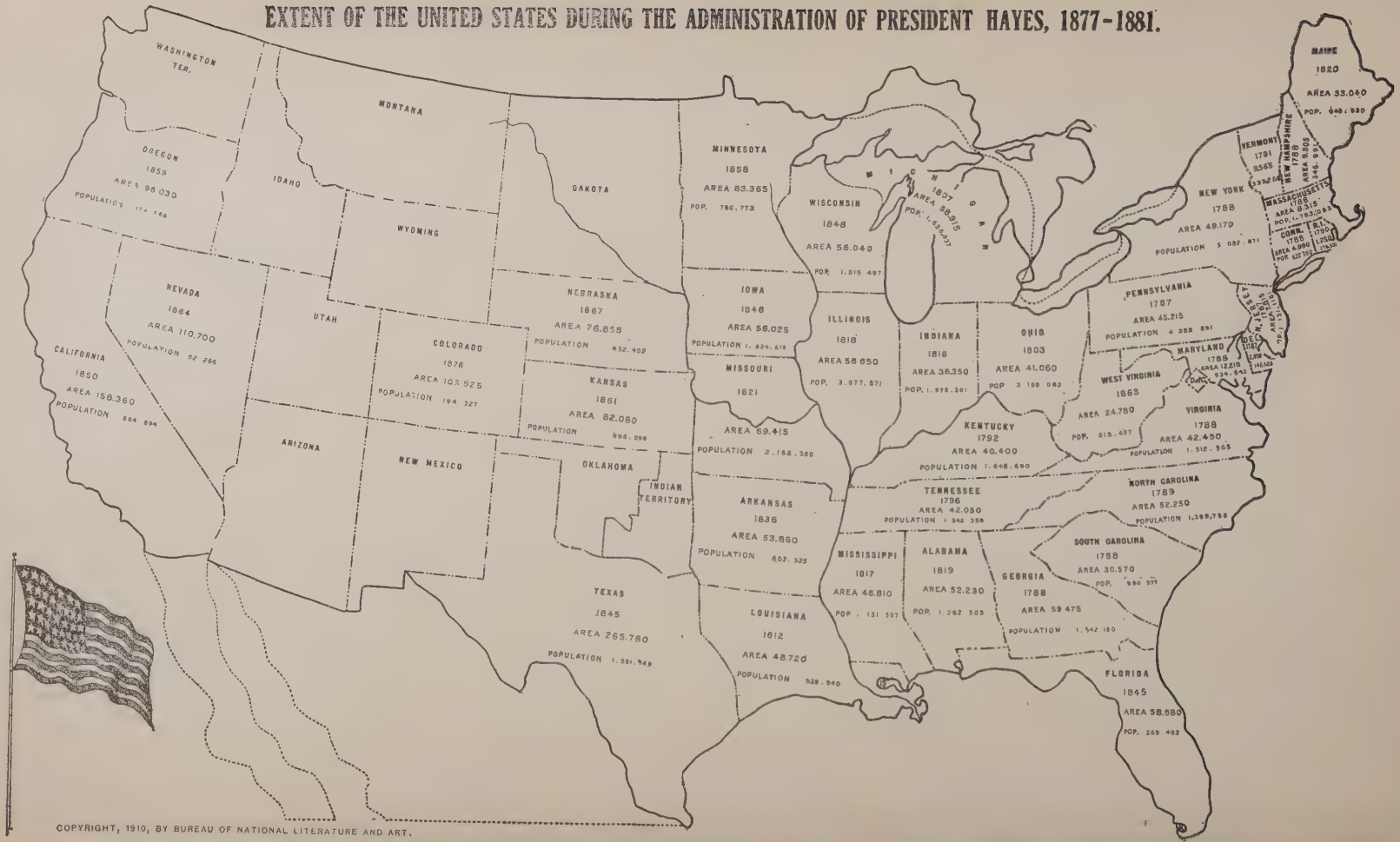

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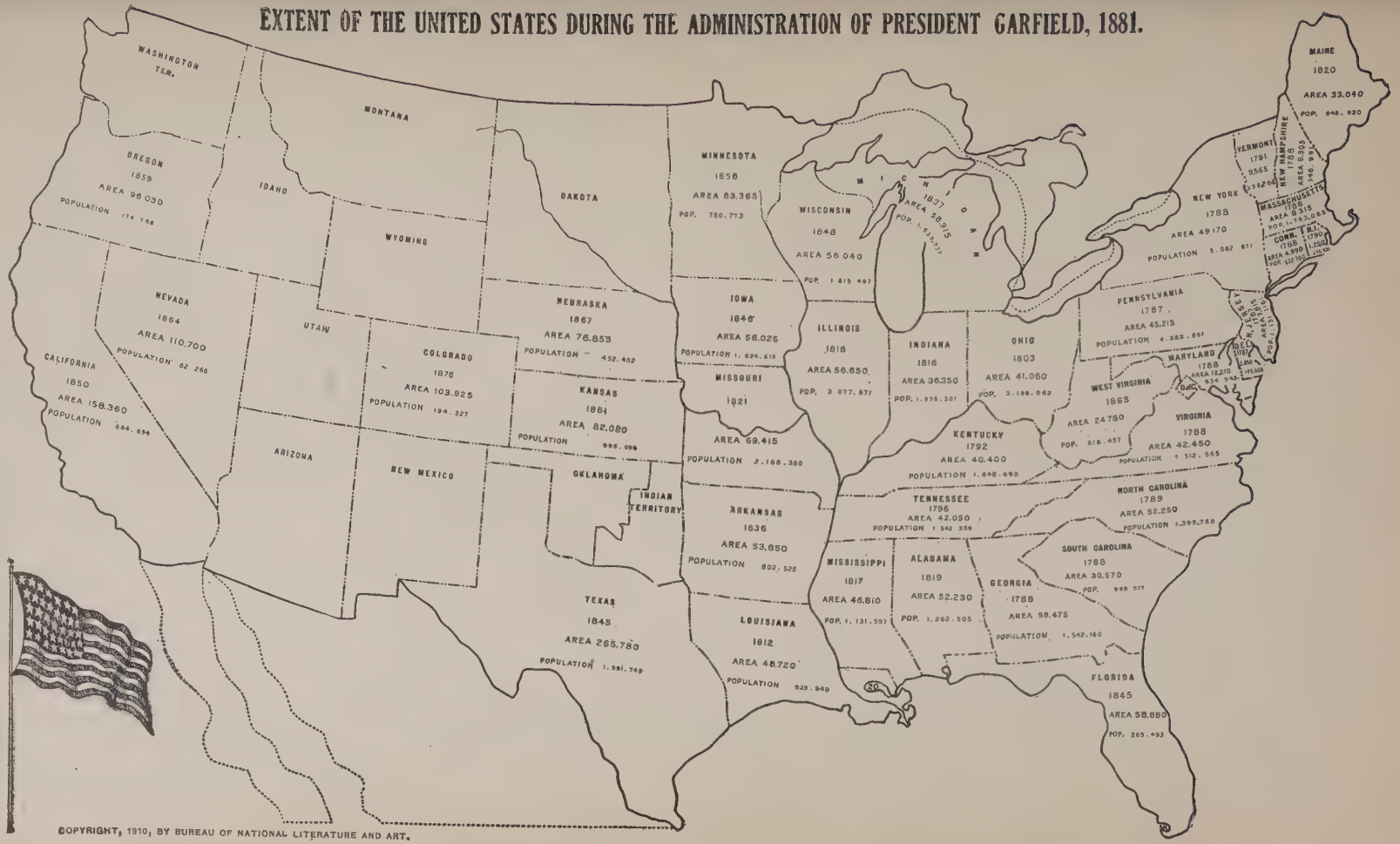

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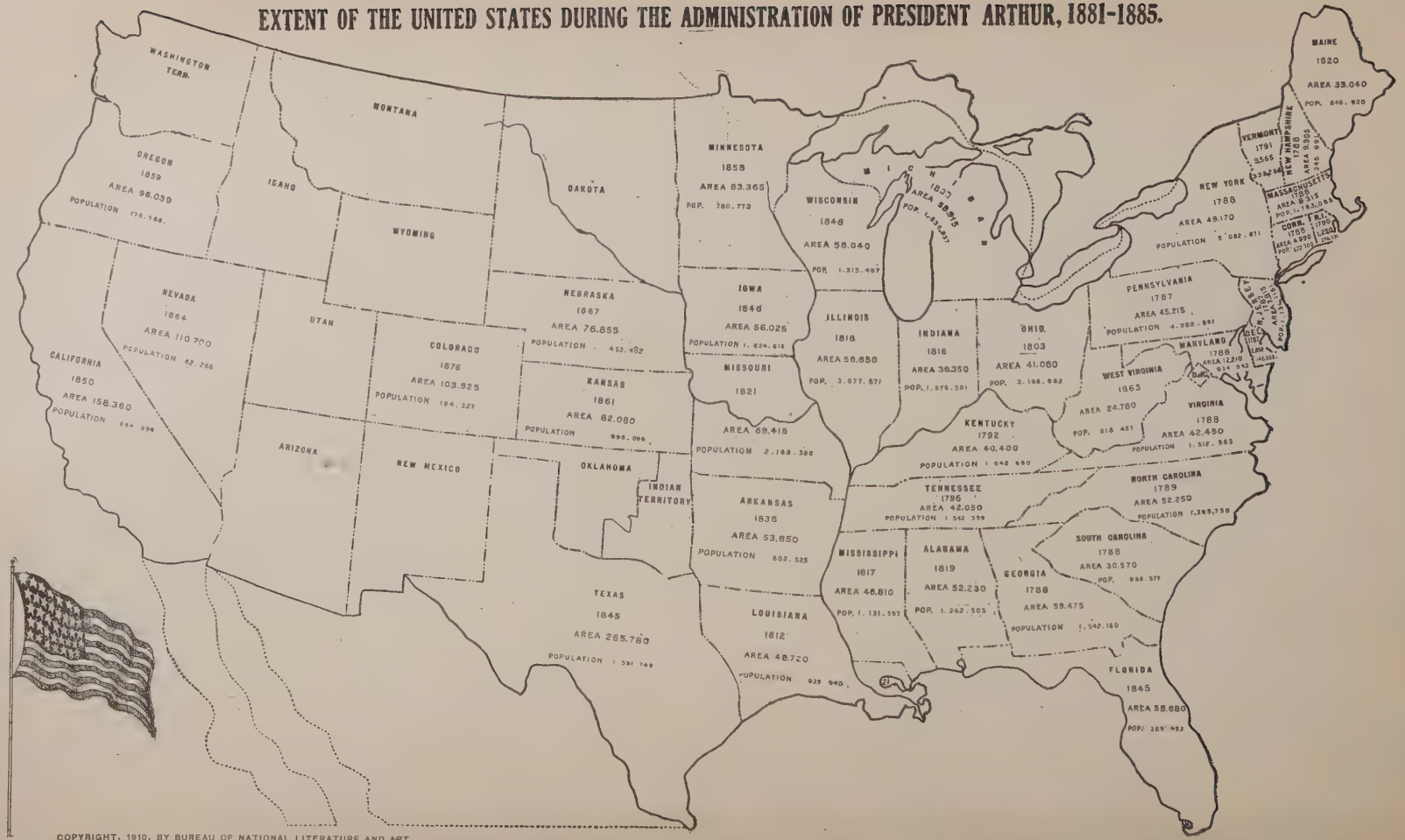

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WASHINGTON TER.

MONTANA

OREGON
1859
AREA 96.030
POPULATION 174.768

IDAHO

WYOMING

DAKOTA

MINNESOTA
1858
AREA 83.365
POP. 780.773

WISCONSIN
1848
AREA 56.040
POP. 1.315.497

MICHIGAN
1837
AREA 58.915
POP. 1.636.937

MAINE
1820
AREA 33.040
POP. 648.936

VERMONT
1791
AREA 9.565

NEW HAMPSHIRE
1788
AREA 9.305
POP. 346.991

MASSACHUSETTS
1788
AREA 8.315
POP. 1.783.085

CONN.
1788
AREA 4.990
POP. 622.700

R.I.
1790
AREA 1.250
POP. 276.531

NEW YORK
1788
AREA 49.170
POPULATION 5.082.871

NEVADA
1864
AREA 110.700
POPULATION 62.266

CALIFORNIA
1850
AREA 158.360
POPULATION 864.694

UTAH

COLORADO
1876
AREA 103.925
POPULATION 194.327

NEBRASKA
1867
AREA 76.855
POPULATION 452.402

IOWA
1846
AREA 56.025
POPULATION 1.624.615

ILLINOIS
1818
AREA 56.650
POP. 3.077.871

INDIANA
1816
AREA 36.350
POP. 1.978.301

OHIO
1803
AREA 41.060
POP. 3.198.062

PENNSYLVANIA
1787
AREA 45.215
POPULATION 4.282.891

NEW JERSEY
1787
AREA 8.320
POP. 1.444.933

DEL.
1787
AREA 2.050
POP. 146.608

MARYLAND
1788
AREA 12.210
POP. 934.943

WEST VIRGINIA
1863
AREA 24.780
POP. 1.618.457

KANSAS
1861
AREA 82.080
POPULATION 996.096

MISSOURI
1821
AREA 69.415
POPULATION 2.158.380

KENTUCKY
1792
AREA 40.400
POPULATION 1.648.690

VIRGINIA
1788
AREA 42.450
POPULATION 1.512 565

ARIZONA

NEW MEXICO

OKLAHOMA

INDIAN TERRITORY

ARKANSAS
1836
AREA 53.850
POPULATION 802.525

TENNESSEE
1796
AREA 42.050
POPULATION 1.542.359

NORTH CAROLINA
1789
AREA 52.250
POPULATION 1.399.750

SOUTH CAROLINA
1788
AREA 30.570
POP. 995.577

MISSISSIPPI
1817
AREA 46.810
POP. 1.131.597

ALABAMA
1819
AREA 52.230
POP. 1.262 505

GEORGIA
1788
AREA 59.475
POPULATION 1.542.180

FLORIDA
1845
AREA 58.680
POP. 269.493

TEXAS
1845
AREA 265.780
POPULATION 1.591.749

LOUISIANA
1812
AREA 48.720
POPULATION 939 940

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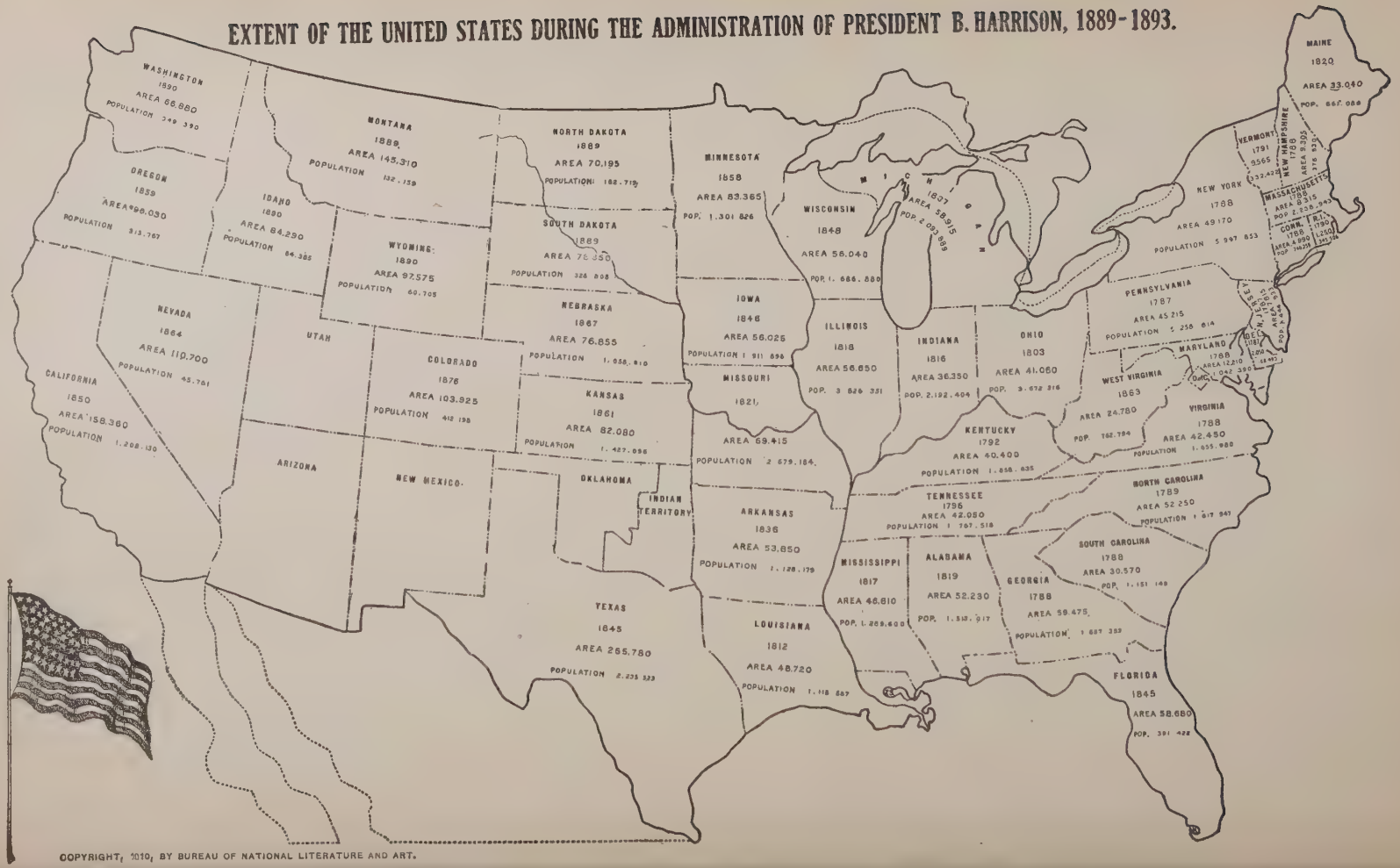

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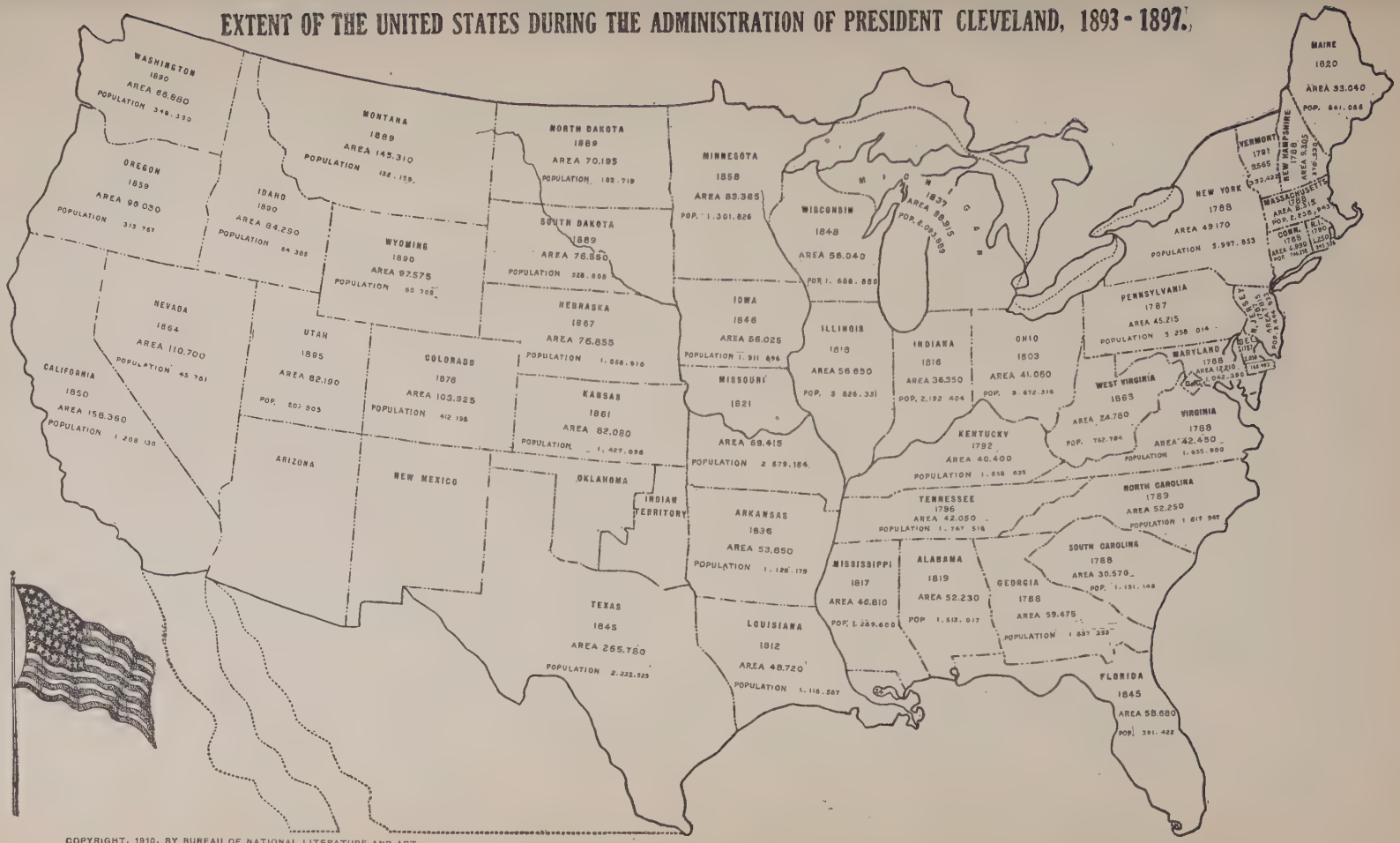

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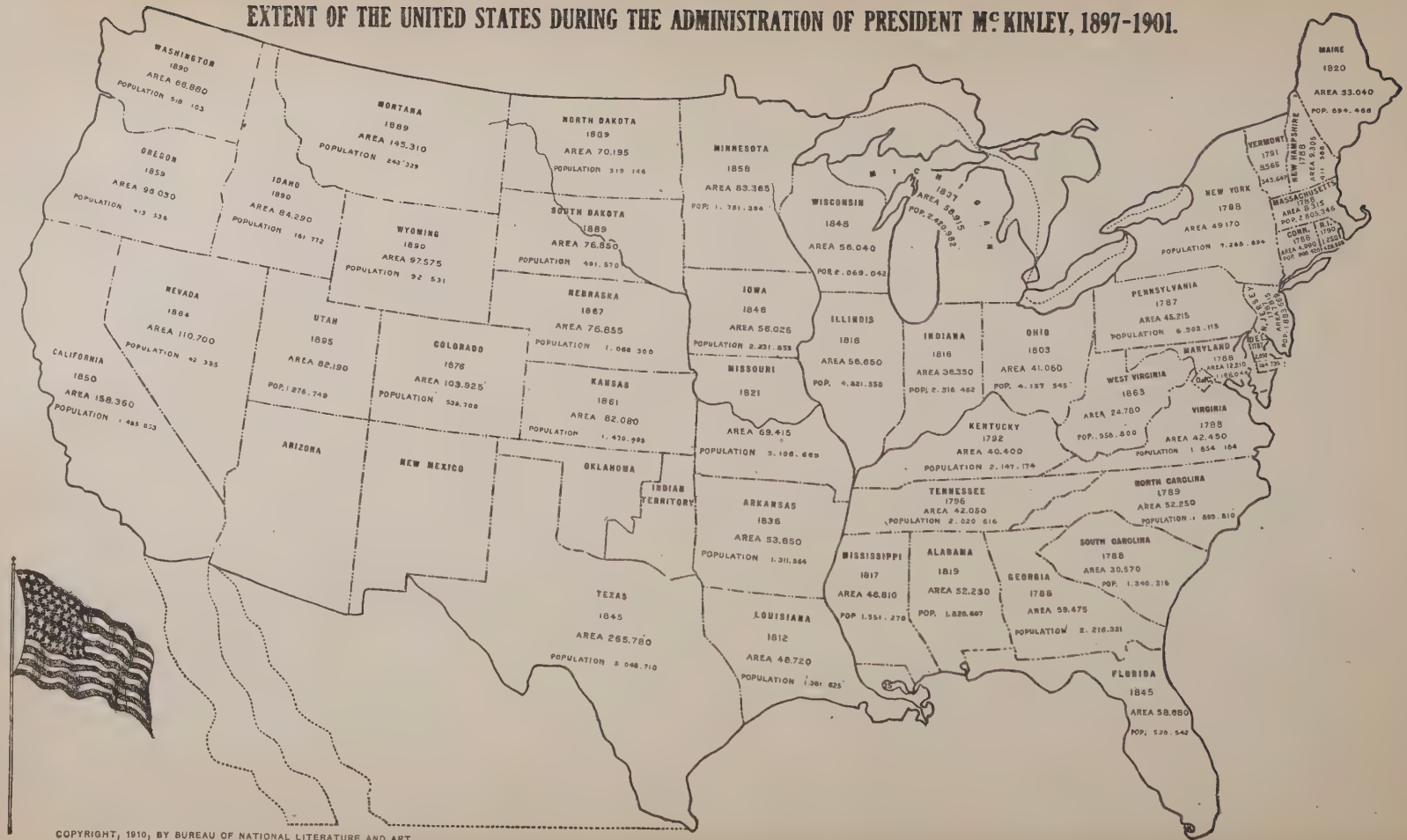
EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT Mc KINLEY, 1897-1901.



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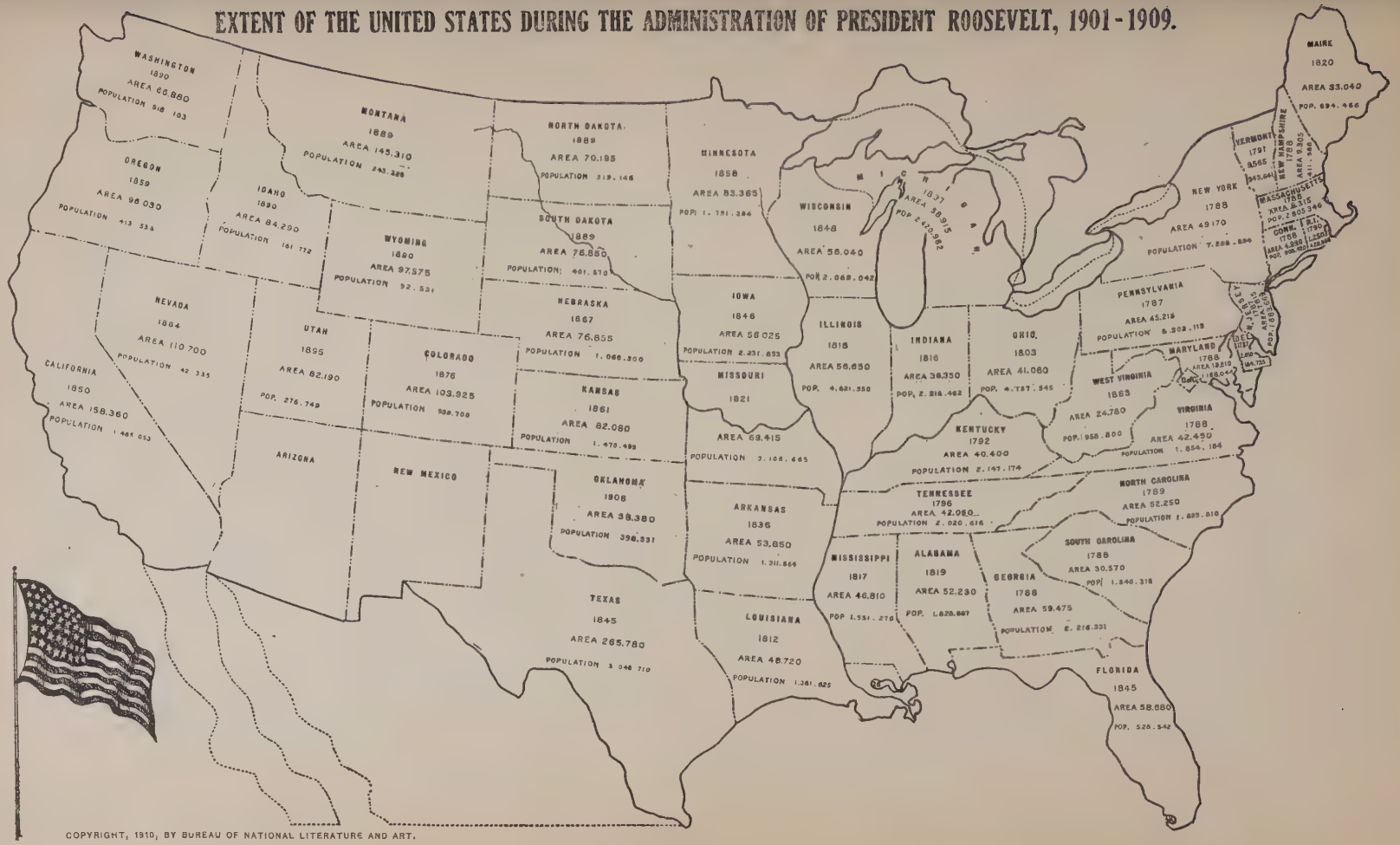
EXTENT OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, 1901-1909.



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A

A. B. Plot.—William H. Crawford, of Georgia, was a prominent Democratic-Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1824. During the early part of that year a series of letters signed "A. B." appeared in a Washington newspaper charging him with malfeasance in office as Secretary of the Treasury. They were written by Ninian Edwards, of Illinois, who had just been appointed minister to Mexico, and who acknowledged their authorship. Apr. 19, 1824, Edwards presented a memorial to the House of Representatives making specific charges. These he failed to sustain, and Crawford was exonerated.

Abaco Island (Bahamas), negotiations for cession of lands on, for erection of light-houses, 845.

Abandoned Lands. (See Freedmen's Bureau.)

Abbot, Henry Larcom; soldier, civil engineer, author; b. Aug. 13, 1831, in Beverly, Mass; General in United States Army, and prominent as an engineer; author of lectures and papers on the Defence of the Sea Coast of the United States, and Physics and Hydraulics of the Mississippi River.

Abbot, Henry L., member of Gun Foundry Board, 4748.

Aberdeen, Lord, mentioned, 2082, 2169.

Abert, James William; Major of Engineers, United States Army; b. Nov. 18, 1820, in Mount Holly, N. J.; served in Civil War, and attained rank of major; resigned in 1864; was Examiner of Patents in Washington, and later professor of mathematics and drawing in University of Missouri at Rolla.

Abert, James W., expedition of, on Arkansas River, referred to, 2300.

Abert, John James; soldier, engineer; b. Sept. 17, 1788, in Shepherdton, Va.; in 1829 took charge of topographical bureau at Washington, and in 1838 became Colonel of Engineers; retired in 1861, after long and faithful service; was engaged in many of the earlier works of national engineering, and his reports prepared for the Government are standards of authority; was member of several scientific societies and one of the organizers of the National Institute of Science, which later was merged into Smithsonian Institution; died Sept. 27, 1863, in Washington.

Abert, John J., map of Texas compiled under direction of, 2166.

Ableman vs. Booth.—An important Supreme Court case maintaining the constitutionality of the fugitive-slave law of 1850. Booth was tried before a commissioner appointed by the United States district court of Wisconsin for violation of the fugitive-slave law, and ordered to appear before the district court. Failing to do so, he was imprisoned by Ableman, the United States marshal for the district, but was released by the supreme court of the State on a writ of habeas corpus. Later he was indicted before the United States district court, but was again released by the State supreme court. In 1858 the case came before the United States Supreme Court. Booth had pleaded the unconstitutionality of the law. The court upheld the law and reversed the decision of the State supreme court.

Abolition. (See Slavery.)

Abolitionists.—A term applied during and preceding the Civil War to the members of the New England Anti-Slavery Society and those who held with them that "immediate unconditional emancipation without expatriation was the right of every slave and could not be withheld by his master an hour without sin." Jan. 1, 1831, William Lloyd Garrison commenced the publication in Boston of a paper called The Liberator, which advocated the immediate liberation of slaves, regardless of all laws or constitutional provisions to the contrary. At the beginning of the following year he organized the above named society, with the foregoing as its chief doctrine. Near the close of 1833 a similar society was formed in Philadelphia. From this time the question assumed national importance. In consequence of his uncompromising utterances Garrison was indicted by grand juries in several Southern States and rewards were offered for his conviction. The New York Weekly Emancipator was another organ of the Abolitionists. Some strong pamphlets on the subject

Abolitionists—*Continued.*
were: "Justice and Expediency; or, Slavery Considered with a View to Its Rightful and Effectual Remedy"; "Abolition," by John G. Whittier, Haverhill, Mass.; "Appeal in Behalf of that Class of Americans Called Africans," by Lydia Maria Child; and "The Sin of Slavery and Its Remedy," by Elizur Wright, a professor in the Western Reserve College. Abolition sentiments were not confined solely to the Northern States.

Aborigines.—A word used to designate the earliest inhabitants of a country. In America the term is applied generally to the Indians found by the early settlers.

Absaroka Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 6738.

Absentee Shawnee Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Abyssinia, an empire in Africa, bounded on the north by Eritrea, on the east by Danakil country and Somaliland, on the south and west by British East Africa, and on the northwest by the Sudan. It is the direct descendant of the ancient Ethiopia, possesses an ancient and interesting national Christian church which owes allegiance to the Coptic Patriarch of Alexandria, and has a code of laws based upon that of Justinian. The political institutions are feudal in character, bearing a marked likeness to those of mediæval Europe. In 1872, Kassai, of Tigre, who had assumed the title Negus Negust, (King of Kings,) was crowned as Johannes II., Emperor of Ethiopia. At his death in 1889, Menelik II. (born 1842), became supreme ruler. Menelik has no direct heir, but has proclaimed as his successor Lij Yasu, son of his daughter, born in 1887. Oct. 13, 1889, the Italian Government assumed a protectorate over Abyssinia, and by a subsequent treaty with King Menelik, the country came wholly under Italian influence. By an agreement signed Dec. 13, 1906, Italy, France and Great Britain undertake to preserve the integrity of Abyssinia. The chief exports are coffee, gum, wax, gold, ivory and civet. The area is about 200,000 sq. miles, and the population is estimated at from 9,000,000 to 11,000,000.

Academy, Military. (See Military Academy; War, Department of; Army.)

Academy, Naval. (See Navy, Department of; Midshipman.)

Academy of Sciences, National, commission from membership of, to formulate plans for forestry system, 6167. (See also National Academy of Science.)

Acapulco, Mexico:
Controversies between American consul at, and Mexican authorities, 2695.
Imprisonment of American citizens in, 2720, 2834, 2837.

Acapulco, The, seizure and killing of Gen. Barrundia on, and action of American minister to Guatemala, discussed, 5544.
Conduct of commander Reiter regarding, referred to, 5569.
Papers regarding, transmitted, 5565.

Accessory.—In law one who is guilty of a felony, not by committing the offense in person or as a principal, nor by being present at its commission, but by being in some other way concerned therein, as by advising or inciting another to commit the crime or by concealing the offender or in any way helping him to escape punishment. An accessory *before the fact* is one who counsels or incites another to commit a felony and who is not present when the act is done; *after the fact,* one who receives and conceals or in any way assists the offender, knowing him to have committed a felony. The laws of different States vary as to the punishment of accessories.

Accounts, Public, system of, should be improved, 1120.

Acheen, native Kingdom of North Sumatra, war with Netherlands, neutrality preserved by United States in, 4192.

Acknowledgment.—A declaration before some authorized person of the authenticity of an act or deed. The word is also applied to the certificate of indorsement attached by this person to the instrument. Judges, clerks of courts, mayors, justices of the peace, commissioners of deeds, and notaries public are authorized to take acknowledgments.

Acre Right.—The share of a citizen of a New England town in the common lands. The value of the acre right was a fixed quantity in each town, but varied in different towns. A 10-acre lot or right in a certain town was equivalent to 113 acres of upland and 12 acres of meadow, and a certain exact proportion was maintained between the acre right and salable lands.

Acts of Congress. (See Bills and Acts.)

Acts, Public.—Public acts are the laws of a State and of the United States. State records are the registered deeds of property, journals of legislatures, etc. Judicial proceedings are the records of courts. Under the Constitu-

Acts, Public—*Continued.*
tion each State must give full faith and credit to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State (24). The chief value of this provision is that it prevents endless lawsuits. When a case has been decided in one State, it cannot be opened in the courts of another State.

Adair, John A. M.; b. Jay Co., Ind., Dec. 22, 1863; admitted to the bar in 1895; elected to the general assembly of Indiana in 1902, and to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Indiana.

Adams, Charles Francis; lawyer, author, member State legislature and Congress; b. Aug. 18, 1807, in Boston, Mass.; son of John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States, and grandson of John Adams, second President of United States; served five years in Massachusetts legislature; nominated for Vice-President on ticket with Martin Van Buren; was twice elected to Congress from Massachusetts; served as minister to England during Civil War in America; died Nov. 21, 1866, in Boston, Mass.

Adams, C. F.:
Arbitrator named by United States for Geneva Tribunal, 4139.
Correspondence regarding publications for Library of Congress transmitted, 3347.

Adams, Charles Francis, Jr., son of above; soldier, author, railroad president; b. May 27, 1835, in Boston, Mass.; officer in Union Army during Civil War; president of Union Pacific Railway; wrote works on railroads and history.

Adams, J. H., commissioner from South Carolina, mentioned, 3189.

Adams, John (second President United States):
John Adams was elected by the Federalists, Nov. 8, 1796. Thomas Jefferson was supported by the Democratic-Republicans. There were no conventions, platforms, or nominations. The Federalists worked for a strong central government and were supported by the more populous States, as Virginia, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania; the leaders were Washington, Adams, Hamilton, Madison, and Jay. The Anti-Federalists insisted upon greater States rights and a curtailing of Federal authority; were supported by the States of lesser population, as New York, New Jersey, and Delaware, who favored the retention of the Articles of Confederation. The Anti-Federalist leaders were George Clinton, George Mason, and Patrick Henry. This party eventually merged into the Republican party under the leadership of Thomas Jefferson. Thus the contest between Adams and Jefferson, in 1796, marks the birth of the modern Democratic party; and the second contest between these two, in 1800, marks the death of the Federalist party. The candidates were the strongest representatives of the respective parties. Adams was the logical successor of Washington, though Hamilton was the ablest man in the Federalist party, yet he was less conspicuous in the eyes of the people, and, besides, could not command the vote of New England. Jay was at this time extremely unpopular because of his treaty negotiations with Great Britain. Jefferson was strong in the South, was the builder of the Democratic party, and represented the principle of extreme self-government far beyond the point of which the Federalists believed the people to be yet capable.

The election was an extremely bitter struggle, and there is some reason to believe that Hamilton did not lend hearty and loyal support to Adams. Adams received 71 votes, Jefferson 68, Pinckney 59, Burr 30, Samuel Adams 15, and the rest scattering. There was thus a Federalist President and a Democratic (Republican) Vice-President. In the event of the President's death or disability the opposing party would take the reins of government,—a condition so vicious that it did not last long.

Party Affiliation.—Adams was essentially a Federalist, and in common with his party, distrusted the self-governing power of the masses. He believed in strong central government by a class, not hereditary, but fitted by merit. He was democratic to the extent of believing that equality meant that all men should have equal rights in the eyes of the law; but that in hereditary rights, capacity, advantages, and position, all men are by no means equal. While Vice-President and presiding officer in the Senate he was frequently called upon to decide by his casting vote questions of vital importance in the maintenance of the policy of Washington. This occurred no fewer than twenty times in one session of Congress.

Political Complexion of Congress.—In the Fifth Congress the Senate of 32 members was made up of 21 Federalists and 11 Democrats; the House,

Adams, John—*Continued.*

of 105 members, was made up of 51 Federalists and 54 Democrats. In the Sixth Congress the Senate, of 32 members, was made up of 19 Federalists and 13 Democrats; the House, of 105 members, was made up of 57 Federalists and 48 Democrats.

Foreign Policy.—Party lines and party strife during the Adams administration was more largely influenced by foreign than by domestic political issues. Despite the humiliation inflicted upon the young Republic by both France and Great Britain, Adams resolutely followed Washington's policy of strict neutrality. It was difficult to steer safely between the bitter feeling against Great Britain which the Democrats displayed, and the dislike for France manifested by the Federalists. The Decrees issued by France against American commerce caused Adams to convene Congress in Special session soon after his inauguration. In his message on this occasion (page 224) he reviews the situation and asks Congress to consider how war with France may be averted. He said: "I shall institute a fresh attempt at negotiation and shall not fail to promote and accelerate an accommodation on terms compatible with the rights, duties, interests, and honor of the nation." The special commission composed of Pinckney, Marshall, and Gerry, was sent to France, but was not openly received. Then followed the X. Y. Z. affair, and the publicity of the despatches relating to it aroused great excitement in Europe and a storm of indignation in America. From all parts of the United States came the war-cry, "Millions for defense; not one cent for tribute." It was then that the nucleus of the navy was formed, and the army strengthened and commanded by Washington, who accepted the rank of lieutenant-general. When the French directory saw the error it had committed and made overtures to the United States, Adams met them, though his manner of doing so by appointing Vans Murray to negotiate peace, antagonized Hamilton and his friends and brought about a rupture in the Cabinet. Adams always stoutly maintained that this was the most meritorious act of his life; and later generations have so testified. "I desire," he said, "no other inscription over my gravestone than this: 'Here lies John Adams, who took upon himself the responsibility of peace with France in 1800.'" The stringent alien and sedition acts, passed later in this administration, greatly increased the unpopularity of Adams.

Finances.—Adams very closely followed Washington's policy of paying off the national debt as rapidly as possible, so far as the exigencies of war would permit. He, however, deprecated doing so by means of loans. In his First Annual Address (page 253) he said: "The national defense must be provided for as well as the support of Government; but both should be accomplished as much as possible by immediate taxes, and as little as possible by loans." Feb. 12, 1798, in a special message (page 252) he reports a balance on hand at the beginning of the year of $15,494.24. In his Fourth Annual Message (page 97) he is able to report to Congress a greater revenue during the year than ever before, and says: "This result affords conclusive evidence of the great resources of this country and of the wisdom and efficiency of the measures adopted by Congress for the protection of commerce and preservation of public credit." In his reply to the Senate (page 302) he fully agrees "that the great increase in revenue is a proof that the measures of maritime defense were founded in wisdom. This policy has raised us in the esteem of nations." By proclamation of July 22, 1797 (page 239) all foreign silver coins, except Spanish milled dollars and parts of such dollars, shall cease to pass current or to be legal tender within the United States after Oct. 15, 1797; and all foreign gold coins shall cease to be legal tender after July 31, 1798. It also records the fact that coinage of silver began at the Mint of the United States on Oct. 15, 1794; and of gold on July 31, 1795.

Tariff.—July 8, 1797, an act was passed "laying additional duty on salt imported into the United States and for other purposes."

Public Debt.—During the administration of John Adams the public debt of the United States stood as follows:

January 1, 1798...$79,228,529.12
January 1, 1799... 78,408,669.77
January 1, 1800... 82,976,294.35
January 1, 1801... 83,038,050.80

Commerce.—The retaliatory prohibition of trade with certain of the French West Indies was removed by proclamations in 1799. These applied

Adams, John—*Continued.*
to ports in the Island of Santo Domingo. The defensive measures adopted by Congress for the protection of merchant vessels under convoy of an armed frigate, together with the renewal of amity and friendship with France, caused a rapid recuperation in commercial circles. Commercial transactions in the country for the year 1800 are represented as follows:
Total money in circulation, $26,500,000; Revenues, $10,848,749; Expenditures, $7,411,370; Imports, $91,252,768; Exports, $70,971,780.

Adams, John:
Annual addresses of, 240, 261, 279, 295.
Addresses of Senate in reply, 244, 265, 282, 298.
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Addresses of House in reply, 247, 267, 283, 300.
Replies of President, 248, 270, 286, 302.
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Addresses and replies, 288, 289, 290.
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Exequaturs issued consuls of France revoked by, 260.
Finances discussed by, 228, 243, 252, 265, 281, 297.
Foreign policy discussed by, 228.
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Inaugural address of, 218.
Oath of office, notifies Congress of time and place of taking, 1220.
Pardons granted insurgents in Pennsylvania by, 293.
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Special session message of, 223.
Address of Senate in reply, 229.
Reply of President, 232.
Address of House in reply, 232.
Reply by President, 234.
Thanksgiving proclamations of, 258, 274.

Adams, John Quincy (sixth President of the United States):
John Quincy Adams became Chief Magistrate by popular choice in an election where personality was considered more than party affiliation. The election of 1824 was not regulated by Congressional caucus, which had lost its importance with the waning of the Federalists, nor by national convention, which mode of nomination did not originate until formed by the Anti-Masons in 1830. The contest was free for all, and narrowed down to four candidates: Adams, Jackson, Crawford, and Clay. Twenty-four States took part in the election, which was held Nov. 2. This is the earliest election in which there appears a record of the popular vote, as most of the electors were chosen by that means. That record shows that Andrew Jackson received 155,872 votes; John Quincy Adams, 105,321; William H. Crawford, 44,282; and Henry Clay, 46,587. The electoral vote, counted on Feb. 9, 1825, gave Andrew Jackson, 99; John Quincy Adams, 84; William H. Crawford, 41; and Henry Clay, 37. As no one received a majority, the House proceeded on the same day to elect a President from the three highest candidates. This excluded Clay, the most popular of the candidates in the House. John Quincy Adams was elected by the votes of thirteen States; Jackson received seven, and Crawford four. The electoral college had elected John C. Calhoun Vice-President, with 182 votes. In the electoral college, had three New York men, who were returned as Clay men, voted in accordance with their instructions, Clay would have been one of the three to go to the House, and the result might have been very different. This was the second time that the House was called upon to choose a President.
Party Affiliation.—Though trained in politics and diplomacy by his

Adams, John Quincy—*Continued.*

father, John Quincy Adams soon manifested independence of political thought and action. He broke with the Federalists when he gave unqualified support to Jefferson on the Louisiana Purchase and, later, on the embargo. Speaking of the Federalists defending the *Leopard* affair, he said: "This was the cause which alienated me from that day and forever from the councils of the Federalist party." It was not long until he became active in Republican circles, both as a diplomat and as a Cabinet officer. During his administration, he was Whig so far as favoring internal improvements, the national bank, and high tariff on importations. As ex-President, he was elected to Congress (1831) by the anti-Masonic party, but he there maintained a perfectly independent attitude. When he left Congress he supported the Abolitionists, and from 1836 until 1845 he was fierce in his denunciation of gag-rule.

Political Complexion of Congress.—In the Nineteenth Congress (1825-1827) the Senate, of 48 members, was made up of 38 Democrats and 10 Whigs; and the House, of 213 members, was made up of 79 Federalists and 134 Democrats. In the Twentieth Congress (1827-1829) the Senate, of 48 members, was made up of 37 Federalists and 11 Whigs; and the House, of 213 members, was made up of 85 Federalists and 128 Democrats.

Tariff.—Two acts relating to the tariff were passed in this administration—that of May 22, 1824, and of May 19, 1828. Speaking of the latter in his Fourth Annual Message (page 980) President Adams said: "The tariff of the last session was in its details not acceptable to the great interests of any portion of the Union, not even to the interests which it was specially intended to serve. Its object was to balance the burdens upon native industry imposed by the operation of foreign laws, but not to aggravate the burdens of one section of the Union by the relief afforded to another. . . . But if any of the duties imposed by the act only relieve the manufacturer by aggravating the burden of the planter, let a careful revisal of its provisions, enlightened by the practical experience if its effects, be directed to retain those which impart protection to native industry and remove or supply the place of those which only alleviate one great national interest by the depression of another."

Internal Improvements.—The policy of President Adams differed materially in regard to internal improvement from those of his immediate predecessors. In his Inaugural Address (page 864) he said: "To pursue to their consummation those purposes of improvement in our common condition instituted or recommended by him [Monroe] will embrace the whole sphere of my obligations. To the topic of internal improvement emphatically urged by him at his inauguration, I recur with peculiar satisfaction. It is that from which, I am satisfied, that the unborn millions of our posterity who are in future ages to people this continent will derive their most fervent gratitude to the founders of the Union; that in which the beneficent action of its Government will be most deeply felt and acknowledged. . . The extent and limitation of the powers of the General Government in relation to this transcendently important subject will be settled and acknowledged to the common satisfaction of all, and every speculative scruple will be solved by a practical public blessing."

Public Debt.—The public debt of the United States during the administration of President Adams stood as follows:

January 1, 1826...	$81,054,059.99
January 1, 1827...	73,987,357.20
January 1, 1828...	67,475,043.87
January 1, 1829...	58,421,413.67

In his Second Annual Message (page 924) the President says: "It is well for us, however, to be admonished of the necessity of abiding by the maxims of the most vigilant economy, and of resorting to all honorable and useful expedients for pursuing with steady and inflexible perseverance the total discharge of the debt." In his Third Annual Message (page 952) he says: "The deep solicitude felt by our citizens of all classes throughout the Union for the total discharge of the public debt will apologize for the earnestness with which I deem it my duty to urge this topic upon the consideration of Congress—of recommending to them again the observance of the strictest economy in the application of the public funds."

Finance.—In his Fourth Annual Message (page 977), at the close of his administration, President Adams was able to say: "The condition and

Adams, John Quincy—*Continued.*
prospects of the revenue are more favorable than our most sanguine expectations had anticipated.'' He reported a balance in the Treasury, Jan. 1, 1828, of $5,861,972.83; with a prospect of a balance of over $5,000,000 on the first of the coming year. ''The receipts for the present year have amounted to near two millions more than was anticipated at the commencement of the last session of Congress.''
Slavery.—''The African Slave Trade,'' said President Adams in his First Annual Message (page 875) ''has long been excluded from the use of our flag, and if some few citizens of our country have continued to set the laws of the Union, as well as those of nature and humanity, at defiance by persevering in that abominable traffic, it has been only by sheltering themselves under the banners of other nations less earnest for the total extinction of the trade than ours.'' But the intensity of feeling with which the President loathed slavery came out in its fullest force when, as ex-President, he returned to Congress and, single-handed, fought the pro-slavery forces and brought about the repeal of the ''gag-law'' which the House tried to enforce against the Abolitionists.

Adams, John Quincy:
Annual Messages of, 865, 916, 944, 973.
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Commissioner to negotiate treaty with Sweden, nomination of, 254.
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Secretary of State, 604.
Correspondence in regard to claims against France, 834.
State of the Union, discussed by, 865, 916, 944, 978.
Tariff discussed by, 979.
Tribute paid memory of Jefferson and Adams by, 930.

Adams, Samuel (1722-1803); statesman; b. Boston, Mass.; as a Revolutionary leader, his work was most important in the first and second Continental Congresses; was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and as a member of the ratifying Congress in Massachusetts, 1788; was lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, 1789-94, and governor, 1794-97.

Adams, William N., consul to Santiago, Cuba, nomination of, 2584.

Adamson, William Charles; b. Bowdon, Ga., Aug. 13, 1854; was admitted to the bar Oct., 1876; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Georgia.

Addison, The, impressment of seamen from, 2772.

Adee, Alvey A.; engineer, diplomat; b. Nov. 27, 1842, in Astoria, L. I., N. Y.; learned civil engineering; secretary to American legation in Spain, 1870 to 1877; transferred to State Department, and in 1878 became chief of diplomatic division, and in 1882 was appointed third assistant Secretary of State.

Adee, Alvey A.:
Acting Secretary of State, 5536, 6475.
Second Assistant Secretary of State, Canadian canal tolls referred to, 5678. (See also 5675.)

Adelaide.—The capital of South Australia (area 903,690 sq. miles; population, 362,604), is 6 miles west from Port Adelaide, on St. Vincent Gulf, with which it is united by railroad. It was named after the queen of William IV. It is situated on a large plain, is practically square, with streets built at right angles, and the course of the river Torrens serves to separate it into North and South Adelaide. Several fine bridges span the stream. The street-car service is

Adelaide—*Continued.*
modern and efficient. The city enjoys a large trade.
International exhibition at, discussed, 5116.

Adet, Pierre Auguste; French artillerist, chemist, and diplomat (1763-1832); became minister to United States in 1795; in 1797 he severed diplomatic relations between France and America with a note from the Directory stating that France would treat neutrals as they allowed themselves to be treated by English; issued inflammatory address to American people.

Adet, P. A., colors of France presented to United States by, on the occasion of the presentation of an address, dated October 21, 1794, by the committee of public safety, 181.

Administration.—This term is generally applied to the President and his Cabinet. The President as chief executive officer of the nation may direct, without consultation, the acts of any departmental chief, guided solely by the Constitution. He is authorized, however, to consult the heads of Departments. Washington consulted with his Attorney-General and Secretaries of State, War, and the Treasury. When in 1798 the Navy Department was established, Benjamin Stoddert, its chief executive officer, was admitted to the President's council. The Postmasters-General were not called into council until 1829, during William T. Barry's incumbency. Secretaries of the Interior, of Agriculture and of Commerce and Labor were invited to seats at the council table immediately upon the establishment of their Departments.

Admiral. (See Navy.)

Admiral, revival of grade of, recommended, 6345.

Admiral P. Tordenskiold, The, appropriation in behalf of owners of, recommended, 3328.

Admission of States.—The Declaration of Independence declares "that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States," (4). Its adoption on July 4, 1776, created as such the original thirteen States of the Union, viz: Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island. Shortly before this date several of the Colonies had modified their original charters and established independent local governments. Oct. 10, 1780, the Continental Congress passed a resolution providing that western territory which might be "ceded to the United States by any particular State shall be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States and be settled and formed into distinct republican States, which shall become members of the Federal Union and have the same rights of sovereignty, freedom, and independence as the other States"; and in 1789 the Constitution made its provision for the admission of new States (see 24). Most of the States that have been admitted since the formation of the original Union have achieved statehood from a condition of territorial organization prescribed by Congress, although some have not gone through this process. Such territorial organization was first established by Congress in July, 1787, when it passed the ordinance providing a government for the Northwest Territory (q. v.) The method of direct admission is illustrated by Vermont, which was formed out of territory claimed by New York and New Hampshire; Texas, which was annexed; and California, which was admitted soon after the Mexican war, without waiting to be organized as a Territory. The usual steps by which a Territory becomes a State are: (1) A petition to Congress expressing the desire of the people for admission; (2) an enabling act passed by Congress stating the conditions of admission; (3) the adoption of a constitution and a form of State government by a convention of delegates chosen by the people; (4) the ratification of the constitution and the election of State officers by the people; and (5) a proclamation by the President announcing that the Territory has become a State. The first State to be joined to the original Union of thirteen States was Vermont, in 1791, and the last, Oklahoma, in 1907.

Admission of States (see also the several States; Reconstruction; Restoration):
Acts for admission of certain Southern States vetoed, 3846, 3848.
Recommendations regarding, 3033, 3086.

Admittance, The, seizure of, on coast of California, 2456.

Affairs, Foreign. (See also the several powers.)
Expense incurred in, for which no provision was made by law, 108.
Report on, transmitted, 5200.

Afghanistan, a country of Asia, lying between 30° and 38° 20′ north lati-

Afghanistan—*Continued.*
tude and between 60° 30′ and 74° 30′ east longitude. The surface is extremely mountainous and there are large desert tracts, but many of the valleys are of great fertility. The chief exports are cotton goods, indigo and other dyeing materials, tea, sugar, furs, shawls, carpets and horses; most of the trade being with Russia and British India. The population are fanatical Mohammedans and are ruled by a hereditary prince, called the Amir. The Mogul Emperors of Delhi ruled the land for two centuries, but in 1747 it became an independent empire. The British restored Shah Shuja to the throne in 1838, and in 1878 marched into the country and captured the capital, Kabul, settling Yakub Khan upon the throne. This Amir soon afterwards was responsible for the murder of the British minister and his entire staff, which led the British to again interfere, and Abdurrahman was made Amir and held the throne till his death in 1901, when he was succeeded by his son, Habibulla Khan.

In the Anglo-Russian agreement, which was signed Aug. 31, 1907, Great Britain undertakes neither to annex nor occupy any portion of Afghanistan, nor to interfere in the internal administration of the country, provided the Amir fulfills his engagements toward the British Government. The Russian Government declares that Afghanistan is outside the sphere of Russian influence and agrees that its political relations with Afghanistan shall be conducted through the British Government. Equality of commercial opportunity will be observed. The length of Afghanistan from east to west is about 600 miles, the breadth, from north to south, about 500 miles, and the area about 250,000 square miles. The population is between 4,500,000 and 5,000,000. The army is reported to number from 60,000 to 90,000 men, including 9,000 cavalry and 360 guns, with a conscript reserve. At least 30 mountain guns and howitzers of precision from Essen are known to be in the country, and probably enough breech-loading rifles to equip an army of 100,000 men.

Afognak Island (in Gulf of Alaska, separated from Alaska Peninsula by Shelikof Strait), lands in, set apart as public reservation by proclamation, 5795.

Africa.—One of the great divisions of the Eastern Hemisphere. It extends from lat. 37° 20′ north to 34° 51′ south, and from long. 17° 34′ west to 51° 28′ east. It is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean Sea; on the east by the Isthmus of Suez, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean; on the south by the Southern Ocean, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. The countries bordering the Mediterranean have long been inhabited by nomadic tribes of Moors and Arabs. In Egypt are found traces of the most ancient civilization. Between the cultivated tract which borders the Mediterranean and the Soudan stretches the great Desert of Sahara, 2,000 miles from east to west, and 1,000 miles from north to south. Over a great part of this region rain never falls and it is everywhere rare. The inhabitants of Africa are chiefly of the negro race, with Kafirs, Hottentots, Copts, Arabs, Moors, Berbers, and some Europeans. The western coast was for many years ravaged by European slave traders, who captured the natives and sold them into bondage in foreign lands. (See also African Slave Trade.) In the North and Northeast Mohammedanism is the prevailing religion; there is an interesting national Christian church in Abyssinia, and a Coptic church in Egypt, both of ancient origin. Paganism prevails over the greater part of Africa, except where the natives have been brought under the influence of missionaries of various denominations. Liberia and Abyssinia are practically the only really independent countries; the Congo Free State, though nominally independent, is really a dependency of Belgium. The rest of Africa is apportioned among European nations, Great Britain and France being the largest holders. The area of the entire continent is 11,508,793 sq. miles, of which 8,087,555 sq. miles is in the hands of various European powers. The population is estimated at 170,104,871.

Africa:
Agents sent to, to receive slaves taken from vessels, 633.
Citizens of United States must not violate rights of inhabitants of, 396.
Natives of, in slavery. (See African Slave Trade.)
Naval force of United States stationed on coast of, referred to, 2173, 3071.
Repressing liquor trade in, suggestions made by Belgium, 6363, 6425.
Slavery on coast of, 4160.
Vessels of United States seized on coast of, 1857, 3017.

Africa, The, attempted seizure of Mr. Fauchet by commander of, 3344.

African Slave Trade.—Prior to the discovery of America negroes, like other savage races, either enslaved or put to death the captives taken in war. The deportation of the captives to the mines and plantations of the New World increased the value of the African and made slavery rather than death the prisoner's fate. This disposition of captives also led many petty chiefs to wage war for the prospective gain in human chattels. The aborigines of America having proved too weak for the work required of them, the Portuguese, who possessed a large part of the African coast, began the exportation of negroes, in which they were imitated by other nations of the Old World. Sir John Hawkins was the first Englishman to engage in slave traffic. The first importation of negro slaves was authorized in 1517. Extreme cruelty and inhuman treatment characterized their transportation. They were landed at Haiti and Santo Domingo and placed in the mines. In 1619 a Dutch vessel brought a cargo of slaves into the James River. Twenty negroes were sold to Virginia settlers. In 1713, by the treaty of Utrecht, Great Britain obtained the contract for supplying slaves to the Spanish West indies. This stimulated the slave trade generally. Several of the Colonies attempted to prohibit the importation of slaves, but Great Britain forced the trade upon them. Virginia passed several acts forbidding the traffic, but they were vetoed by the British Government, as were also those passed by Pennsylvania in 1712, 1714, and 1717, and by Massachusetts in 1774.

Slavery was prohibited by Rhode Island and Connecticut in 1774, and by all the Colonies under the non-importation covenant of October 24, 1774, and forbidden by nearly all the States during the Revolution. The slave-trade question was an important one in the formation of the Constitution. The Southern States, except Virginia and Maryland, insisted that no restriction should be imposed upon the traffic.

A compromise was finally effected allowing Congress to prohibit it after 1808. The act of Mar. 22, 1794, prohibited the carrying of slaves from one foreign country to another by American citizens; that of May 10, 1800, allowed United States war ships to seize vessels engaged in such traffic; that of Feb. 28, 1803, prohibited the introduction of slaves into States which had forbidden slavery. In 1808 the importation of slaves into the United States was forbidden. The acts of Apr. 20, 1818, and Mar. 3, 1819, authorized the President to send cruisers to the coast of Africa to stop the slave trade. As no restrictions were ever placed upon domestic slave trading before its abolition in 1865, the surreptitious trade in imported slaves was not entirely given up until that time.

African Slave Trade (See also Slavery.)
- Abuse of United States flag referred to, 2134.
- Act for suppression of, referred to, 5621.
- Agents sent to Africa to receive slaves, 633.
- American citizens engaged in, 2215.
- Information regarding, requested, 2907.
- Cargo of African negroes—
  - Captured on coast of Cuba, and return of to Africa, discussed, 3058, 3124, 3126.
  - Landed on coast of Georgia, referred to, 3065, 3069, 3086.
  - Stranded on coast of Florida, and removal of, discussed, 967.
- Ceased in United States, 3779.
- Correspondence regarding—
  - Referred to, 2268, 2287, 2426, 2428, 2538, 2765.
  - Surrender of slaves to United States consul referred to, 1944.
- Discussed by President—
  - Adams, J. Q., 875, 967.
  - Buchanan, 3086, 3124, 3126, 3180.
  - Lincoln, 3254.
  - Madison, 470, 562.
  - Monroe, 583, 631, 783, 812, 819.
  - Taylor, 2553.
  - Tyler, 2215.
  - Van Buren, 1836.
- Excluded from use of United States flag, 875.
- Foreign slave traders discussed, 3446.
- International congress at Brussels for abolition of, 5471, 5543, 6363.
- Interpretation given act prohibiting, 632.
- Laws for suppression of—
  - Amendments to, recommended, 2553.
  - Should be more severe, 1903, 1931.
- Liberation of slaves by authorities of Nassau, New Providence, 2064.
- Proposition to Great Britain to abolish mixed courts created for suppression of, 3989.
- Treaty regarding, 4055.
- Punishment for engaging in, should be same as for piracy, 779, 812.

African Slave Trade—*Continued.*
Referred to, 1755, 2064, 2173, 2202, 2219, 2268, 2587, 2630, 3015, 3071, 3121, 3185, 3413.
Removal of negroes—
Captured by American vessels, to Liberia, recommended, 3058, 3124.
Captured on coast of Cuba, 3058, 3124, 3126.
Stranded on coast of Florida recommended, 967.
Seizure of slaves on board the *Encomium* and *Enterprise*, 1499.
Suppression of and suggestions that Great Britain be asked to discontinue the naval force maintained for its suppression, 3779.
Desired by Government, 631, 1836, 1930, 2082, 2215, 3086, 3254.
But interpolations into maritime code not permitted, 1930.
Referred to, 649, 650, 651, 678, 827, 958, 1857, 2048, 2553, 3180.
Squadron kept on coast of Africa for, 2173.
Treaty between five powers of Europe for, 2011.
Inquiry of Senate respecting, and reply of President, 2068.
Protest of American minister to France regarding, 2011, 2048, 2297.
Referred to, 2082
Treaty with Great Britain regarding, referred to, 810, 812, 819, 886, 2016, 2048, 2071, 2082, 3272, 3281, 3328, 3356, 3380, 4017.
Vessels transporting slaves should be seized, 632, 783.

African Squadron, instructions to commanding officers of, referred to, 2173, 3071.

Agassiz, Jean Louis Rodolphe; author, educator, naturalist; b. May 28, 1807, in Switzerland; came to United States in 1846; in coast survey steamer *Bibb*, made a scientific cruise of Atlantic coast from Massachusetts to Florida; in 1848 made professor of zoology in Lawrence Scientific School, Cambridge, and founded Museum of Natural History at Cambridge; in 1871 given charge of scientific expedition on war vessel *Hassler*, which made trip around Cape Horn to San Francisco; died at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 14, 1873.

Agassiz, J. L. R., visit of, to Brazil, referred to, 3664.

Agents, Indian. (See Indian Agents.)

Agricultural Census recommended, 5982.

Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. (See Agriculture, Department of.)

Agricultural Experiment Stations discussed, 5384, 5888, 5980, 6347.

Agricultural Products:
Beet Sugar—
Culture of, 6939.
Coffee—
Production of, 6771.
Commerce with foreign countries in, 4973.
Corn—
Commerce in, restrained by Great Britain, 138.
Introduction of products of, into Europe discussed, 5764.
Cotton—
Captured and forfeited referred to, 3666.
Commerce in, referred to, 4973.
Culture of, in—
African possessions of Portugal, 3864.
Brazil, 4711.
Discriminating duties on, from British North American colonies discussed, 996.
Duty on, Lord Aberdeen's letter regarding, 1134.
Persons engaged in bringing out, order regarding, 3439.
Exportation of, discussed, 5887, 5979, 6171.
Hay, exportation of, prohibited, 3476.
Order rescinding, 3532.
Referred to, 4800.
Rice—
Duties on, discussed and referred to, 1243, 1931, 2112, 2181, 2274, 2419.
Production of, in U. S., 6767, 7036.
Tobacco—
Duties on, in foreign ports, 1648, 1738, 1909, 2167, 2192, 2909, 3120.
Exportation of, to countries at peace with United States, orders regarding, 3379, 3434.
From Netherlands and Dutch colonies, tax on, discussed, 4979, 4986, 5088.
Growth, production, and trade of, referred to, 2133.
Internal tax on, removal of, recommended, 5474.
Trade with foreign countries to be promoted, 1588, 1713, 1822, 2167.
Referred to, 1806.
Value of annual production of, discussed, 5642, 5744, 5764, 5978.

Agricultural Land Grants. (See Lands, Public.)

Agriculture:
Advancement of, recommended, 58, 60, 61, 77, 78, 194, 197, 318, 361, 3776, 4457, 4530, 4947, 5112.
Prosperous state of, 978, 1747.
Reference to, 95, 175, 240, 3353.

Agriculture, Bureau of:
Appropriations for, recommended, 3996.
Discussed, 3334, 3452, 3564, 4066, 4106, 4364, 4645, 4947, 5112, 5383.
Employees in—
To participate in decoration of graves of soldiers, 4753, 4818, 4899, 5078, 5350.
To participate in dedication of Washington Monument, 4879.
To witness inauguration of President Cleveland, 4881.
Enlargement of facilities of, recommended, 4530.
Establishment of, 3334.
Recommended, 2556, 2622, 2663, 2714, 3253.
Referred to, 4066, 4947.
Experiment stations, recommendations regarding, 5384, 5888, 5980.
Food adulteration discussed, 5384.
Seed distribution. (See Seed Distribution.)
Agriculture, Commissioner of:
Reply of, to Senate resolution regarding diseases prevailing among swine, 4435.
Reports of, referred to, 4158, 4364, 4428, 4432, 4462, 4578.

Agriculture, Department of.—This Department of the Executive Branch of the Government had its origin in the recommendation of Washington. As early as Dec. 7, 1796, in his eighth annual address (194) he said that "with reference either to individual or national welfare agriculture is of primary importance," and at the same time urged the importance of the "establishment of boards * * * charged with collecting and diffusing information, and enabled by premiums and small pecuniary aids to encourage and assist a spirit of discovery and improvement." The sentiments expressed by Washington were reiterated and enlarged upon by all or nearly all of his successors (3776, 4457, 4530, 4947, 5112). From the very beginning of the Government its foreign representatives had sent home seeds and cuttings of agricultural products to be tried in the United States, and in 1839 Congress made an appropriation of $1,000 for the distribution of material thus collected and for the publication of agricultural statistics. This work was entrusted to the Patent Office, which belonged to the Department of State until 1849, when the Department of the Interior was established and the Patent Office became a part of it. Up to 1849 the agricultural work was carried on by the Commissioner of Patents, Henry L. Ellsworth, but from that time until 1861, a special official, under the direction of the Commissioner, was employed for the work.

May 15, 1862, an act was approved which created the Department of Agriculture, the duties of which were to diffuse "useful information on subjects connected with agriculture in the most general and comprehensive sense of the word, and to procure, propagate, and distribute among the people new and valuable seeds and plants." It was provided that the head of this Department should be a Commissioner of Agriculture, to hold office by a tenure similar to that of other civil officers appointed by the President. The Department was made a full Executive Department by an act of Congress approved February 9, 1889, and placed under the supervision and control of a Secretary, who was made a member of the President's Cabinet. To promote the agricultural interests of the country in the most thorough manner an act of Congress approved March 2, 1887, provided for the establishment of agricultural experiment stations (see Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations), in connection with the agricultural colleges in the several States and Territories, and placed the Commissioner of Agriculture over these stations in an advisory and administrative capacity. To represent the Department of Agriculture in its relation with these experiment stations, the Office of Experiment Stations was established in the same year. There are now (1909) 60 of these experiment stations in the United States, each State and Territory having one or more, besides those in Alaska, Puerto Rico and Hawaii, which are managed directly by the Office of Experiment Stations. The Agricultural colleges established in the several States and Territories in accordance with the land grant act of Congress of July 2, 1862 (see Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations), have no organic relation to the Department of Agriculture further than that the agricultural experiment stations are generally departments of the agricultural colleges, and that the president of each of these colleges is obliged to make an annual report to the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Weather Bureau (q. v.) an important branch of the Department, was authorized by Congress February 4, 1870, under the direction of the War Department, but by an

Agriculture, Department of—*Continued.*
act of October 1, 1890, it was transferred to the Department of Agriculture. Some other important bureaus are the Bureau of Animal Industry (established in 1884), which, besides its investigations to improve the condition of the animal industries of the country, has wide powers of inspection and supervision as to the health of live-stock; the Bureau of Forestry (1881), which has charge of the administration of the national forest reserves; the Bureau of Entomology (1863), which obtains and disseminates information regarding injurious insects and their relation to plant and animal life; the Bureau of Chemistry (1862), whose work includes the investigation of food products imported into the United States, analysis of adulterated products, and experiments to determine the effect of adulterants upon the human system; and the Bureau of Statistics, organized as the Division of Statistics in 1863 and made a Bureau in 1903. The last-named Bureau is the oldest distinctively statistical agency of the Government, its work being the gathering of material of interest to the agriculturist, from all parts of the world. The following persons have held the office of Commissioner of Agriculture in the order named: Isaac Newton, Pennsylvania; Horace Capron, Illinois; Frederick Watts, Pennsylvania; William G. Le Duc, Minnesota; George B. Loring, Massachusetts; and Norman J. Colman, Missouri. Those who have held the Office of Secretary of Agriculture are: Norman J. Colman, Missouri; Jeremiah M. Rusk, Wisconsin; J. Sterling Morton, Nebraska, and James Wilson, Iowa.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES AND EXPERIMENT STATIONS.—Large tracts of land in the Northwest Territory were granted to the States formed therefrom, to be sold by the legislatures or by the Federal Government for educational purposes. As early as 1785 Congress, foreshadowing the permanent policy of the nation in encouraging education, enacted that one thirty-sixth of all the public lands should be set apart for and dedicated to the cause of education, and by the act of July 23, 1787, this reservation was made perpetual. The further to encourage and dignify the science of husbandry, Congress, by the Morrill Act of July 2, 1862, provided "that there be granted to the several States * * * an amount of public land, to be apportioned to each State a quantity equal to 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress to which the States are respectively entitled by the apportionment under the census of 1860," but excepting mineral lands, to found colleges of agriculture and the mechanical arts. This act was amended by an act of March 3, 1883, which provided that all money derived by the States from the sale of land apportioned by the general Government must be invested in stocks of the United States or in the several States, or in some safe manner to be prescribed by the legislature of the several States in such a manner as to yield not less than five per cent., the principal to remain forever inviolate and undiminished.

By an act approved Aug. 30, 1890, Congress provided an annual appropriation of $15,000 for the year ending June 30, 1890, and an annual increase of this amount for ten years by an additional sum of $1,000 over the preceding year, the annual amount to be paid thereafter to each State or Territory to be $25,000. This appropriation must, however, be applied only to instruction in agriculture, the mechanical arts, the English language, and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural and economic science with special reference to their application to the industries of life. A law approved March 2, 1887, provided for the establishment—under the direction of the agricultural colleges, or agricultural departments of colleges, established in each State or Territory in accordance with the law of July 2, 1862, mentioned above—of departments to be known as Agricultural Experiment Stations. It was provided that the duties of these stations should consist in conducting original research as to the physiology of plants and animals; the diseases to which they are subject and their remedies; the chemical composition of useful plants; the comparative advantages of rotative cropping as pursued under varying series of crops; the analysis of soils and water; the chemical compositions of natural and artificial fertilizers; the scientific and economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese; and such other matters bearing directly upon the agricultural industries of the United States as might be deemed advisable by the directors of the several stations. For carrying on this work the act provided $15,000 a year to each State and Territory out of funds

Agriculture, Department of, Agricultural Colleges, and Experimental Stations—*Continued.*

proceeding from the sale of public lands.

In his report for 1908, Secretary Wilson said: "It has been demonstrated that the granting of Federal aid to the States for the maintenance of the stations gave an immediate and tremendous impulse to the organization of these institutions throughout the country and led to increasing liberality on the part of the States in providing for their equipment and maintenance. The latest statistics gathered by the Office of Experiment Stations show that though the Federal aid to them was greatly augmented by the passage of the Adams Act, the increase in their local funds kept pace with this, so that now more than half the annual income of the stations is derived from sources within the States.

"The progress made in agricultural education in the United States during the past eleven years as a result of popular demand stimulated by the work of the State agricultural colleges and experiment stations and of this Department is unprecedented in the history of the world. In 1897, when the present administration of this Department began, all but one of the land-grant colleges were in running order and doing excellent work, but their total income was only $5,000,000; to-day it is almost $15,000,000. The property of these institutions was then valued at $51,000,000; now at $96,000,000. Then there were less than 4,000 students in agricultural courses; now there are over 10,000.

"The efforts of the Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico stations along the lines of diversified agriculture have been continued. The Alaska stations devote their principal efforts to live stock, horticultural crops, and cereal growing. The cattle formerly at the Kenai station have been removed to Kodiak and the two herds combined. The station now has about 60 head of registered Galloway cattle, which have demonstrated their ability to withstand winter conditions by going through the last winter without any shelter except an open feeding shed.

"The work in Porto Rico consists of experiments in plant and animal introduction and breeding, crop production, control of insect and fungus pests, reforestation, etc. Experiments in breeding pigs and poultry have proved quite successful at the station and the surplus is sold to planters at fair prices. No difficulties have been met with in raising any of the improved strains and the demand is always in excess of the station's supply.

"Preliminary steps have been taken for the establishment and maintenance of an experiment station in the island of Guam, and the conditions in that island are believed to be favorable for the restoration of agriculture and its development along more modern lines."

WEATHER BUREAU.—This was first suggested in 1817. In 1819 a cooperative movement was begun and the officers at the various military posts were required to make monthly reports of the weather. In 1870 Congress made an appropriation to establish a weather bureau at Washington and pay for telegraphic communication between posts of observation in different parts of the country. Until 1891 the Bureau remained under the War Department. In July of that year it was transferred to the newly created Department of Agriculture. This Bureau forecasts storms, floods, and all changes in the weather conditions, and publishes such climatic and meteorological data as the public interest seems to demand. It has more than 600 paid employees, who devote their entire time to its service. Its annual cost is more than $800,000. The annual saving to the agricultural and shipping interests of the country due to the forecasts of the Bureau is believed to be incalculable. The percentage of correct forecasts is about 4 out of 5. In hurricanes from the West Indies it reaches 5 out of 5, or 100 per cent. The headquarters of the Bureau are located in a special building at the National Capital; there are branches at Chicago, Boston, Galveston, Denver, Portland, Ore., and San Francisco, and its officials are stationed at various points throughout the country and in the West Indies.

Agriculture, Department of:

Creation of, discussed, 5486.
Discussed, 5554, 5641, 5763, 5886, 5978, 6169, 6346, 6390, 6455, 6653.
Educational work of, 7035, 7036.
Expenditures of, 5886, 5981.
Experiment Stations of, 6773, 7035.
Forest Service recommended, 7040.
Land reserved for use of, 6749.
Law officer for, recommended, 5487.
Statistical division of, 5982.
Sugar-beet culture, 4534, 5554, 6280, 6347, 6356, 6415, 6455, 6939.
Sugar cane experiments, 7079.

Agriculture, Department of—*Continued.*
Transfer of Weather Service to, 5487.
Usefulness vindicated, 7471.
Works of, 6653, 6767, 7036, 7057.

Aguinaldo, Emilio; Filipino leader; of Chinese and Tagalog parents; b. in 1870, in Cavité, Luzon; educated at College of St. Jean Lateran and University of St. Thomas, in Manila, and as protégé of Jesuit priests, studied English, French and Chinese languages at Hong Kong, and became interested in military affairs; as head of diplomatic commission to treat with Spain in 1896, he sold out the Filipino insurgents, and after a quarrel with his comrades over division of Spanish money, set up the Filipino republic, June 12, 1898, with himself as president; protested against American possession of Philippine Islands and planned to massacre Americans in Manila, but failed; attacked Americans in Manila, Feb. 4, 1899, and was defeated and driven to the mountains, where he was captured by Gen. Funston March 23, 1901, and taken a prisoner to Manila, when he took the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Aguinaldo, referred to, 6408, 6414.

Aiken, Wyatt; b. Dec. 14, 1863, Abbeville Co., S. C.; was an official court stenographer in South Carolina for nineteen years; farmer all his life; during the war with Spain was a soldier; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from South Carolina.

Ainsworth, F. C., work of, in Record and Pension Division of War Department discussed, 5631.

Alabama.—One of the United States; nicknamed, the "Land of Flowers." The name is Indian and means "Here we rest," and has been adopted as the motto of the State. Alabama is bounded on the north by Tennessee, on the east by Georgia, and on the west by Mississippi. A small portion of the southern boundary extends to the Gulf of Mexico, the remainder being separated from the Gulf by the western projection of Florida. It lies between lat. 30° 13′ and 35° north and between long. 84° 53′ and 88° 35′ west. It is about 330 miles in length from north to south and its greatest width is 200 miles. It contains 52,250 sq. miles of area, or about 33,000,000 acres. The staple production of Alabama is cotton, though corn, oats, wheat, and all kinds of vegetables are produced in abundance, besides butter, cheese, and lumber. Alabama is particularly rich in mineral deposits. A vein of bituminous coal runs eastward from Tuscaloosa into Georgia. The statuary granite of Alabama is among the best in the United States. The chief industries of the State are farming and the manufacture of iron and cotton fabrics. The capital is Montgomery and the commercial metropolis is Mobile. Birmingham is one of the most important manufacturing cities. The State was admitted into the Union Dec. 14, 1819, seceded Jan. 11, 1861, and was readmitted by act of Congress June 25, 1868. (3521, 3857). The population in 1905 was 2,030,000, of which 45 per cent. are negroes. An official estimate for 1909 places the figure at 2,100,000.

Alabama (see also Confederate States; Tuscaloosa, Ala.):
Act prescribing number of district attorneys and marshals in, vetoed, 5785.
Direct tax due from, request of United States for payment of, 3579.
Fifteenth amendment ratified by, 3998.
Fourteenth amendment ratified by, 3843.
Proclaimed, 3837.
Indian depredations in, 1645.
Indians attempt to establish government in, 1020.
Lands granted to, in aid of railroads referred to, 3580.
Memorial from colored citizens of Montgomery asking rights of citizenship referred to, 4258.
Property owners in, should be compensated for losses sustained, 1474.
Provisional governor for, appointed and restoration of, into Union, 3521.
Railroads in, memorial from legislature of, asking extension of time to complete, 3579.

Alabama Claims.—During the Civil War in the United States the Queen of England issued a proclamation of neutrality, May 13, 1861, granting belligerent rights to both combatants and forbidding her subjects to take part with either. Great Britain's laws prohibited the equipment of any land or naval forces within her dominions to act against any friendly power. Notwithstanding this prohibition, the *Alabama*, *Florida*, *Georgia*, *Shenandoah*, and other vessels were built in Great Britain for the Confederate States, and, regardless of the remonstrances of the American minister, were allowed to escape from British ports fitted out as commerce destroyers. In less than 2 months the *Alabama* had taken 27 prizes. After a long cruise among islands of the East

Alabama Claims—
and West Indies and along the coast of Brazil the *Alabama* came to anchor at Cherbourg, France. Off this harbor she was sunk by the *U. S. S. Kearsarge*, after having destroyed 58 vessels and about $6,550,000 worth of property. After the war the United States pressed a claim for damages against Great Britain. After much discussion it was agreed to submit the matter to a court of arbitration composed of Charles Francis Adams, appointed by the President of the United States; Sir Alexander Cockburn, by the Queen of England; Count Federigo Sclopis, by the King of Italy; M. Jacques Staempfli, by the President of Switzerland, and Viscount d'Itajuba, by the Emperor of Brazil. The commissioners met at Geneva, Switzerland, Dec. 15, 1871, Count Sclopis presiding. The United States were awarded $15,500,000 in gold in satisfaction for all claims. All claims to indirect damages were rejected, and Great Britain was held culpable for not doing more to prevent the sailing and success of the cruisers. The award was paid.

Alabama Claims:
Arbitration of, proposed by United States, and reply of Great Britain discussed, 3565.
Commission to take proof on, recommended, 4056.
Correspondence regarding mode of settling, 4075.
Court of Commissioners of—
Discussed, 4244, 4296, 4356, 4372.
Time of duration of, extended, 4278, 4296.
Discussed, 3565, 3655, 3777, 3987, 4056, 4321.
Transfer of indemnity to United States referred to, 4312.
Tribunal at Geneva for settlement of—
Award of, 4138.
Commissioners to report on distribution of, appointment of, recommended, 4139, 4190.
Payment of, 4190.
Case of United States and counter case referred to, 4115, 4118, 4119.
Differences of opinion regarding powers of, 4120, 4122.
Discussed, 4097, 4138.
Legislation in connection with, urged, 4164.
Referred to, 4161.

Alabama Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Alabama, The, destruction of, by the *Kearsarge* referred to, 3457. (See also Alabama Claims.)

Alaska.—A territorial possession of the United States lying in the extreme northwestern part of North America, about 600,000 square miles in area. It was discovered by an expedition sent out from Russia under Behring, in 1741; and from 1799 to 1863 it was held by the Russo-American Fur Company under a grant from the Russian emperor. As early as 1859 official communications passed between the United States and Russia concerning the purchase of Alaska, or, as it was then called, Russian America. Russia was desirous of parting with the territory, and the fishing and trading interests favored the change of sovereignty. It was not until 1867, however, that definite steps were taken toward the transfer. In March of that year the Russian minister at Washington reopened negotiations, and on the 23d of that month Secretary Seward made an offer of $7,200,000 for the peninsula. A week later the minister communicated the Czar's acceptance, and at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 30th the treaty was signed, and later ratified by the Senate, and on Oct. 18 following the formal transfer was made at Sitka, Gen. Rousseau taking possession for the United States. Ever since the acquisition of the territory by the United States there had been trouble between that country and Great Britain on account of the endeavor of the United States to protect its Alaskan seal-fisheries against Canadian vessels. In 1893, however, an agreement was made with Great Britain covering this point. (See Paris Tribunal of Arbitration and also Bering Sea Fisheries.)

There had also been a disagreement with Great Britain over the location of the boundary line between Canada and Alaska, owing to a difference in the interpretation of a treaty made between Russia and Great Britain in 1825, defining this boundary; and on the discovery of gold in Alaska, in 1895-96, this matter reached a serious stage. The main point of difference was whether the boundary line should be thirty marine leagues (mentioned in the Russia-Great Britain treaty of 1825) east from the western boundary of the islands off the Alaskan coast, or that distance east of the mainland coast. In 1899 a provisionary boundary was agreed upon, and on January 24, 1903, a treaty was signed between Great Britain and the United States providing for a tribunal of three British and three American

Alaska—*Continued.*
commissioners to settle the dispute. The treaty was ratified by the United States Senate on February 11, 1903, and on March 3 ratifications were exchanged between the two governments. The commission sat in London and on October 17, 1903, made a decision mainly in favor of the United States, granting Canada access to the Pacific only near the southern end of the boundary and giving her Wales and Pease islands, in Portland Canal. In June, 1904, a survey of the boundary thus determined was begun by engineers of the United States and Canada.

Alaska is under the direct control of Congress, and not having the regular territorial organization, it has no delegate in that body. In 1884, Congress provided a civil and judicial government. There is a Governor, Surveyor-General and Collector. The territory is valuable for its extensive seal and salmon fisheries. The number of seal skins lawfully taken in the Pribilof Islands in the season of 1904-1905 was reported as 14,368. It is estimated that nearly as many were taken unlawfully in the open sea. Recent discoveries of rich and extensive gold deposits in the Klondike region of the Yukon River have added greatly to the wealth and population of the territory and to its importance to the United States. Its commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, was more than $21,000,000, and its production of gold for that year $8,614,700. The value of domestic merchandise shipped from the United States to Alaska in 1907-1908 was $15,957,576; from Alaska to the United States, $10,917,797; besides Alaskan gold ore and bullion amounting to $11,486,353. In 1907-1908, 478 vessels, of 435,516 tons, cleared from the United States for Alaska, and 413, of 395,260 tons, from Alaska for the United States. There are large deposits of coal and iron, and the country's agricultural prospects are considered good. Several railroads are in process of construction. The population in 1900 was 63,592. In 1909 the permanent white population was estimated at 32,000.

Alaska:
Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition commended, 7432, 7483.
Attempted occupation of portion of, by Great Britain and Canada, 6097.
Attempts of Great Britain and Canada to establish post routes in, 6097.
Boundary line with British possessions—
Commission to determine, recommended, 4141.
Discussed, 4141, 4917, 4985, 5085, 5366, 5400, 5958, 6063, 6370, 6429, 6866, 6868, 6900.
Report regarding, referred to, 4985.
Cession of, to United States—
Discussed, 3778, 3886.
Referred to, 3798.
Treaty regarding, referred to, 3719, 3722.
Appropriation for payment under, recommended, 3719, 3778.
Chinamen in, cruel treatment of, 5083.
Collection district established at Sitka, 3865.
Condition of, 6765, 6766, 6866, 6873, 7048, 7049, 7400.
Delegate to Congress from, 7050, 7399.
Education in, appropriation for, recommended, 4667, 5483, 6453.
Encroachments of Hudsons Bay Company upon trade of, 3898.
Government for—
Act providing for, 4879.
Discussed by President Benj. Harrison, 5760.
Municipal governments recommended by President Benj. Harrison, 5483, 5641.
Recommended by President—
Arthur, 4651, 4731, 4771.
Hayes, 4522, 4573.
Importation of breech-loading rifles and fixed ammunition into, forbidden, 4282.
Instructions regarding, modified, 4711.
Lands in—
Proclamation modifying order reserving, 6128.
Set apart as public reservation by proclamation, 5795.
Legislation, recommended, 3722, 6269, 6400.
Light-house on coast of, point to be selected for, 3902.
Military arrests in, 4312, 4313, 4314.
Military Department of, 3830, 6269.
Mineral wealth in, discussed, 6063.
Port of entry in, establishment of, recommended, 5484.
Privileges of hunting, trading, and fishing in, referred to, 3829, 3830.
Property rights of natives, 7050, 7051.
Public Lands of, 6735, 6873.
Referred to, 3818, 3829, 6269, 6352, 6453.
Report of governor of, 4975.
Report of Lieut. Emmons, 7071.
Seal fisheries within limits of. (See Bering Sea.)

Seal islands in, sale of, recommended, 3990.

Alaska Salmon Commission, mentioned, 6934.

Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.—For the purpose of exploiting the resources and potentialities of the Alaska and Yukon territories and to demonstrate the progress of the western parts of the United States and Canada, as well as to foster the trade of the countries bordering on the Pacific, an international exposition was held at Seattle, Wash., from June 1, to Oct. 15, 1909. Eleven exhibition palaces were built on the Campus of the University of Washington (a tract of 225 acres). The grounds were beautified by a unique display of landscape gardening. The exhibits consisted of fine arts, manufactures, education, agriculture, horticulture, machinery, transportation, irrigation, mining, and fisheries. The expenses preliminary to opening were $10,000,000. The funds were raised by appropriations by the federal government, the State of Washington, the city of Seattle, and boards of trade and business organizations and individuals.

The extent to which the federal government participated in the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition is outlined by an act of Congress admitting all exhibits free of duty, and directing exhibits to be made from the Smithsonian Institution of such articles as will impart a knowledge of national history, especially of Alaska and the states west of the Rocky Mountains; a life-saving station, an exhibit of Pacific Ocean fish, of the products of the Philippine Islands, and to have the medals awarded as prizes coined at a mint of the United states at cost.

Albany, The, cruise of, referred to, 2838.

Albany Convention.—One of the important predecessors of the Continental Congress and among the first definite steps taken toward national union. Upon a call issued by the Lords of Trade, commissioners from the Colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, met at Albany, N. Y., on June 19, 1754, to arrange a treaty with the Six Nations of Indians. Benjamin Franklin proposed and the convention adopted a plan for colonial union. It provided for a president-general of all the Colonies, with veto power, and a grand council to be composed of from 2 to 7 delegates from each Colony, chosen by assembly for a term of 3 years each. This grand council was to be authorized to equip forces for the common defense of the Colonies and to levy taxes for their maintenance and have control of all Indian affairs. The plan was rejected by the Crown because it gave too much power to the Colonies.

Albany Regency.—A combination of politicians of the Democratic party. Prominent among these were Martin Van Buren, William L. Marcy, John A. Dix, and Silas Wright. This combination was, it was charged, organized to manage and control that party in New York State from about 1820 to 1855. Their organization was quite thorough and complete, and its success was mainly due to this fact. A majority of those in the combination resided in Albany or operated from that city. The name arose from this circumstance.

Albemarle, The.—A Confederate ironclad ram built on the Roanoke River, below Weldon, N. C., in 1863. She was destroyed with a torpedo by Lieut. W. B. Cushing on the night of Oct. 27, 1864 (3457). Before her destruction she did much damage to vessels of the United States. In 1867, she was raised, towed to Norfolk, and sold.

Albemarle, The:
Destruction of, 3457.
Referred to, 6306.
Engagement of, with the *Sassacus* referred to, 3411.

Albion, The, seizure of, referred to, 2636.

Alburg, Vt., proclamation granting privileges of other ports to, 2859.

Alden, James; naval officer; b. March 31, 1810, in Portland, Me.; as midshipman he accompanied Wilkes' exploring expedition around the world, 1838-42; commissioned commodore in 1866, and in 1868 placed in charge of Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco; died Feb. 6, 1877.

Alden, James, thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Aldrich, Nelson Wilmarth; b. Foster, R. I., Nov. 6, 1841; received an academic education; member of the Rhode Island general assembly in 1875-76, serving the latter year as speaker; elected to the 46th Congress and reelected to the 47th; elected Oct. 5, 1881, to the United States Senate from Rhode Island, and reelected 1886, 1892, 1898, and 1905.

Alert, The, convention, between Nicaragua and Costa Rica signed on, 6325. (See also Greely, A. W.)

Aleutian Islands.—A chain of about 150 islands extending from the western extremity of Alaska to near the continent of Asia. The area is about 6,000 square miles. The inhabitants, a half-civilized and declining race, about 2,000 in number, are variously regarded as of Asiatic or American origin. Their trade is chiefly in fish and furs. The islands belong principally to the United States by reason of the acquisition of Alaska. They were discovered by the Russians about the middle of the eighteenth century.

Alexander, De Alva Stanwood; b. July 17, 1846, in Richmond, Me.; at the age of 15 entered the Army, serving three years as a private soldier; in 1889 was appointed United States attorney for the northern district of New York, holding the office until 1893; author of "Political History of the State of New York" (two vols.), published in 1906; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from New York.

Alexander, Edward Porter; soldier, author, engineer; b. May 26, 1835, in Washington, Ga.; graduated at West Point in 1857; served as engineer officer in Utah expedition, 1858; professor of mathematics and engineering in West Point, 1859-60; served in Confederate Army, and later as instructor in South Carolina University; became a railroad official, and wrote works on railroading.

Alexander, General E. P., settlement of question between Costa Rica and Nicaragua by, 6427.

Alexander, James, crimes charged against, 405.

Alexander, Joshua W.; b. in Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1852; moved to Canton, Lewis Co., Mo., and entered Christian University at Canton, Mo.; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1875 at Gallatin, Mo; in 1882 was elected representative to the general assembly of Missouri from Daviess County, and reelected in 1884 and 1886; served two terms as mayor of Gallatin; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Missouri.

Alexander Archipelago Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 6735.

Alexandria, Va.:
Act incorporating church in, vetoed, 474.
Blockade of port of, removed by proclamation, 3371.
British retreat from, 532.
Property in, destroyed by British forces, 530, 532.

Alexandria County, D. C.:
Court-house in, unsafe and new one recommended, 1621.
Jail erected in, 930.
Retrocession of, to Virginia by proclamation, 2320.

Alfonso XII, The, mentioned, 6278.

Alford, Benedict, act for relief of, discussed, 1353.

Algeciras Convention.—At a conference of the Powers at Algeciras, Spain, January 16, to April 7, 1906, France and Spain were commissioned to maintain order on the Moroccan coast. The town lies on the west side of the Bay of Gibraltar, seven miles from Europa Point. The convention was called in response to many complaints by Europeans and Americans that treaty rights were not respected by the Moors, and that life and property of foreigners were unsafe in Morocco. It was participated in by United States, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Russia and Sweden. The treaty was published January 22, 1907. (See Treaties.) Before the end of the year French troops were landed at Ujda and Casablanca. January 11, 1908, the religious authorities of Morocco deposed Abdel Aziz and proclaimed his brother Mulai Hafid Sultan. His embassy to Berlin were refused recognition without consent of the Powers. (See Morocco.)

Algeciras Convention, ratification urged, 7442.

Alger, Russell A.; soldier, lawyer, lumberman; b. Feb. 27, 1836, Lafayette, Ohio; studied law, and enlisted in Civil War as private, and in 1865 was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general for gallant conduct; elected governor of Michigan in 1884; candidate for Republican nomination for President in 1888; commander of Grand Army of Republic, 1889; appointed Secretary of War by President McKinley in 1897; one of the wealthiest men in Michigan, where he owns large lumber interests. Senator from Michigan 1902-07; died, 1907.

Alger, R. A., thanks of President tendered Gen. Shafter through, 6574.

Algeria.—A country on the north coast of Africa, about 343,500 miles in area and containing a population of about 5,231,850. This includes the acquisition since 1901 of some 250,000 square miles of territory on the south. The

Algeria—*Continued.*
chief native people are Berbers and Arabs. Its capital and principal city is Algiers. It comprises the ancient country of Numidia and a portion of Mauritania. For many centuries it was a nest of corsairs, who haunted the coasts of the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean as far as the North Sea, preying upon the commerce of all nations which refused to pay them tribute. To pay this tribute was deemed wiser by many European powers than to wage war against them. Following the examples of other nations, the United States signed a treaty in 1795 agreeing to pay the Dey $1,000,000 for the ransom of American captives and promising an annual tribute (115, 174). Algeria made war against the United States in 1815. Commodore Decatur, with 10 vessels, sailed against the Dey and met with such success that he was enabled to exact indemnity from the Dey himself, and also a treaty renouncing all claim to tribute, presents, or ransoms, and a promise not to reduce prisoners of war to slavery (547). France has since reduced Algeria to the dominion of her Government, organizing it as a colonial possession in 1834, of which it is now the most important. The chief resource of the country is agriculture. Since 1870 there have been a number of extended revolts; and in recent years the country has suffered from serious anti-Jewish agitations.

Algeria:
Consuls of United States in, 169, 380, 506.
Banished, 503.
Change in pay of, 1318.
Powers of, should be increased, 238.
Salary of, should be increased, 238.
Unjustifiable proceedings toward, by Dey of, 441.
Declaration of war against, recommended, 539.
Hostile attitude of, toward United States, 428, 539, 560.
Imprisonment of American citizens in, 80, 90, 115, 140, 169, 192, 197, 199, 539.
Referred to, 144, 145, 202.
Treaty of peace with, 554, 679.
Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 115, 174, 178, 184, 197, 554, 679.
Annulled by Algeria, with alternative of war or renewal of former treaty, 560.
Tribute to be paid by United States to, 115, 174.
Payment of, 325.
Vessels sold to, 237.
War with United States. (See Algerine War.)

Algerine War, (see also Algeria):
Declaration of war by Congress recommended, 539.
Dey of Algiers commences war against United States, 428.
Information of amicable settlement, 428.
Termination of, 547.
Threatened by Algiers, 560.
Treaty of peace concluded, 554, 679.

Algonquin Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Aliens. (See Naturalization.)

Alien and Sedition Laws.—Two important acts of Congress passed by the Federalists in 1798. Their importance consists not so much in their essential character and the fact that they largely caused the downfall of the Federalist party as in their position in American history as a landmark beyond which it is unsafe for the law-making power to go. During the French Revolution American feeling was high and bitter. Many public speakers and writers openly advocated intervention by the United States in favor of the one side or the other, denounced the neutral attitude of the Government as cowardly and ungrateful, and heaped invectives upon the Administration. The fact that many of the newspapers in which the Government was so bitterly assailed were in the hands of foreigners, had much to do with the passage of the alien act. This law authorized the President to order out of this country all such aliens as he might judge to be dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States or engaged in plotting against them. The sedition act provided heavy fines and imprisonment for any person who should conspire to oppose the United States Government or laws, or who should print or publish any false, scandalous or malicious writings against the Government, Congress, or the President intended to bring disrepute or hatred upon them or to stir up sedition. These laws were regarded by the Republican party of that day as unconstitutional and were denounced by the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions as subversive of the liberty of speech and the press. They expired in 1800 and 1801 respectively. (See also Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions.)

Alien Contract Law, amendment of, recommended, 6348, 6455.

Alien Laborers discussed, 6065.

Aliens in United States (See also Naturalized Citizens):
Abduction of foreigners claiming protection of United States should be made a crime, 2550.
Allegiance of, to Government discussed and orders regarding, 3318.
Claims of, court to try, recommended, 4191, 4243, 4297, 4360.
Liability of, to perform military duty—
Discussed, 3381.
Proclaimed, 3369.
Number of, employed in Executive Departments, report on, transmitted, 6102.
Offenses against treaty rights of should be cognizable in Federal courts, 5618.

Allabach, Nancy G., act granting pension to, vetoed, 6103.

Allatoona (Ga.) Battle of.—In the hope of drawing Gen. Sherman's army out of Georgia, the Confederates, 36,000 strong, under Gen. Hood, threatened his railroad communications with Nashville. Oct. 5, 1864, a division of Hood's infantry appeared before Allatoona Pass, where were stored about 1,500,000 rations. The post was held by Col. Tourtelotte, who was re-enforced by Gen. Corse, thus increasing the Union force to 1,944 men. The attack was made on the 6th. The conflict lasted from 8:30 A. M., until night, when the Confederates withdrew, leaving 231 dead and 411 prisoners. Corse lost 707 men and was himself wounded. Hood crossed the Coosa Oct. 10, and Sherman's army followed him to Gaylesville by way of Rome, and then returned to Atlanta.

Allegiance.—According to Blackstone, allegiance is "less the tie which binds the subject to the sovereign in return for that protection which the sovereign affords the subject." Natural or implied allegiance is that obligation which one owes to the nation of which he is a natural-born citizen or subject so long as he remains such, and it does not arise from any express promise. Express allegiance is that obligation which arises from an expressed oath or promise. Local allegiance is that obedience and temporary aid due by an alien to the State or community in which he resides. Local allegiance is temporary and expires with residence.

Allegiance, Oath of, army officers directed to subscribe anew, 3219.

Allen, Amos Lawrence; b. in Waterloo, York Co., Me., March 17, 1837; admitted to the bar of York County in 1866; served as clerk in Treasury Department; clerk of the Judiciary Committee, House of Representatives, 1883-84; member of the Maine legislature, 1886-87; private secretary to Speaker Reed in the 51st, 54th, and 55th Congresses; elected to the 56th Congress, Nov. 6, 1899, to succeed Hon. T. B. Reed; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Maine.

Allen, Andrew H., member of Board on Geographical Names, 5647.

Allen, Ira; soldier, author; b. April 21, 1751, in Cornwall, Conn.; was an officer in the American Army during Revolution, and was afterward instrumental in settling the boundary disputes between Vermont and neighboring States; author of "Natural and Political History of Vermont"; died Jan. 7, 1814, in Philadelphia, Pa.

Allen, Ira, claims of heir of, against Great Britain, 1268.

Allen, Walter, member of Ponca Indian Commission, 4582.

Allentown, Pa., act for erection of public building at, vetoed, 5243.

Allianca, The, firing upon, by Spanish vessel disavowed by Spain, discussed, 6068.

Allotment of Lands. (See Lands, Indian.)

Almirante Oquendo, The, mentioned, 6317.

Almodóvar, Duke of, communication from, regarding Spanish-American peace negotiations, 6320.

Alta Vela Island (Santo Domingo), claim of citizens of United States to guano on, 3827.

Altamaha River, canal from Tennessee River to, referred to, 1027.

Alvarez, Manuel, acting governor of New Mexico, 2611.

Alvord, H. J., treaty with Indians concluded by, 3460.

Amazon River:
Explorations of, by officers of Navy, 2712, 2724, 2762, 4449.
Appropriation for, recommended, 4201.
Free navigation of, desired, 2744.
Attempts to secure, unsuccessful, 2813.
Opened to commerce, 3776.

Ambassador.—This term was long erroneously used in reference to our envoys to foreign countries. The United States did not appoint diplomatic representatives of higher rank than envoy or minister until the year 1893, when by act of Mar. 3 of that year the higher grade was established Thomas F. Bayard was raised to the rank of ambassador to Great Britain.

Ambassador—*Continued.*
being the first to hold that rank. Later, ambassadors were duly accredited to France, Italy, Germany, Russia, Mexico, Japan and Austria-Hungary (5874, 6335). In ancient times ambassadors were appointed on special occasions. Mediæval republics, like Venice, both received and sent ambassadors.
Ambassadors (see also Ministers):
Elevation of missions of—
Great Britain, France, Italy, and Germany to grade of, and like action of United States, 5874.
Russia to grade of, and like action of United States, 6335.
Announced, 5874.
Official residences for, recommended, 6072, 6155.
Ambristie [Ambrister] and Arbuthnot, courts-martial of, referred to, 612.
Amelia Island.—A coast island, N. E. of Florida, between St. Marys and Nassau rivers.
Colonial governments not responsible for unlawful conduct of persons in, 601.
Governor Mitchell ordered to restore, to the Spanish, 493.
Possession of—
Inquired into, 620.
Taken by Gen. Matthews, 492.
Unlawful expeditions to, discussed, 582, 590, 592, 601, 609, 620.
Amen, Samuel D., mentioned, 7022.
Amendments.—One of the chief defects of the original Articles of Confederation was that they could only be amended by the unanimous consent of the thirteen States. Three needful changes having failed of ratification, a convention was called in 1787 to consider amendments. The result of the deliberations of this convention is the present Constitution, which provides for amendments in the following words: "The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided," etc. (Art. V. 25). Many amendments to the Constitution have been proposed, but only 15 have been ratified. They relate to (1) freedom of speech, the press, and religion (28); (2) right to establish State militia (28); (3) quartering of troops in private houses (29); (4) security against unreasonable search and seizure (29); (5) capital crime (29); (6) criminal prosecutions (29); (7) trial by jury under common law (29); (8) forbidding excessive bail or fines and cruel and unusual punishment (30); (9) relation of constitutional to natural rights (30); (10) powers reserved to the States (30); (11) suits of non-residents against States in Federal courts (30); (12) election of President and Vice-President (30); (13) slavery (31); (14 and 15) abridgment of the franchise, etc., by States (31, 32). The first 10 of these amendments were submitted to the several State legislatures by a resolution of Congress which passed on Sept. 25, 1789, at the first session of the First Congress, and were ratified by a sufficient number of States on or before Dec. 15, 1791. The eleventh amendment was declared adopted Jan. 8, 1798; the twelfth September 25, 1804; the thirteenth Dec. 18, 1865; the fourteenth July 28, 1868, and the fifteenth Mar. 30, 1870.
Amendment, Constitutional, proposed, by Taft, 7760-7762.
Amendments. (See Constitution.)
America.—The entire Western Continent or grand division of the world, including North, Central, and South America and the adjacent islands. It was named in honor of Amerigo Vespucci, an early explorer, whose accounts of the country received wide publicity. It was visited by Norse navigators as early as about 1000 A. D., and there are myths of Chinese and Irish discoveries, but it was not until after its discovery by Columbus in 1492 that it became generally known to Europeans. In a treatise on the new country published in 1507, called Cosmographiæ Introductio, by Waldseemüller, a teacher of geography in the college of St. Die in the Vosges, the name af America was proposed. On the north the country includes the unexplored regions of the Arctic Ocean, and extending south all the land between the Atlantic and Pacific. The northern portion of America consists of a central basin divided by a watershed and marked by Hudsons Bay and its feeders on the north and drained by the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio rivers and their tributaries flowing into the Gulf of Mexico on the south. This great basin is separated from the ocean on each side by ranges of mountains in

America—*Continued.*
the general form of the letter V, having the Rocky Mountains for one arm and the Appalachian system for the other, the latter being shortened by the depression of the St. Lawrence River, which runs transversely to the general course of other rivers of the great basin. In South America the Andes—a continuation of the Rocky Mountain system—skirts the Pacific coast, and the general course of the rivers is to the southeast, except those north of the valley of the Amazon, which run north to the Caribbean Sea, an arm of the Gulf of Mexico All America, from the frigid zone of the north through the torrid Tropics to the icy extreme of the south, is rich in either mineral or vegetable products or the flesh and furs of native animals. The original inhabitants of the country, called Indians (q. v.), have now almost entirely disappeared in most regions before the advance of the Caucasian race. The several political divisions of America are treated under separate headings.

America, Four Hundredth Anniversary of Discovery of:
Celebration of, (See Madrid, Spain; World's Columbian Exposition).
Observance of, enjoined by proclamation, 5724.

America, Russian. (See Alaska.)

American Continentals.—Uniformed patriotic corps composed of descendants of officers and soldiers of the War of the Revolution. The staff headquarters and officers of the Adjutant are Drexel Building, Wall and Broad Streets, New York.

American Cross of Honor.—This life-saving order was organized A. D. 1898, and is composed of persons upon whom the United States Government has conferred the life-saving medal of honor. May 1, 1906, Congress incorporated the order, and the following officers were elected: Thomas H. Herndon, President; John J. Delaney, Vice-President; Harry A. George, Secretary, and Richard Stockton, Treasurer. All persons who have received the life-saving medal of honor under any act of Congress are eligible to membership in the order. No membership fees or annual dues are collected from any member of this order, only voluntary contributions being received to assist in paying the current expenses.

The cross of the order will be conferred annually upon the person who has rendered the most heroic service in saving life and who, also, has received the medal of honor of the United States Government.

American Flag Association.—Organized February 17, 1898, its motto being, "One Flag, One Country, God over all." Its object is to secure National and State legislation for the protection of the flag from degrading and desecrating uses, and to secure a general observance of June 14 as "Flag Day," because on that day in 1777 Congress adopted the United States flag. The Association is composed of individual members and also the members of the Flag Committees of patriotic societies for the purpose of fostering public sentiment in favor of honoring the flag of our country and preserving it from desecration. It aims to coordinate the efforts of all flag committees.

American National Red Cross.—Incorporated by Congress, 1905, National Headquarters, Room 341, War Department, Washington, D. C. President, William H. Taft; Treasurer, Beekman Winthrop; Counsellor, Alford W. Cooley; Secretary, Charles L. Magee; Chairman of Central Committee, Maj.-General Geo. W. Davis, U. S. A., Ret.; Board of Consultation, Brig.-General Robert M. O'Reilly, Surgeon-General, U. S. A.; Rear-Admiral Presley M. Rixey, Surgeon-General, U. S. N.; Surgeon-General Walter Wyman, U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

American National Red Cross:
Aid furnished Cubans by, discussed, 6284, 6308.
Work acomplished by, in Spanish-American War, discussed, 6320.

American Nations, Congress of. (See Panama, Isthmus of.)

American Protective Association.—While disclaiming to be a political party, this association, popularly known as the A. P. A., has influenced results in many localities. Its principles, as set forth in a platform adopted at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1894, are (1) protection of our nonsectarian free public-school system; (2) no public funds or property to be used for sectarian purposes; (3) preserving and maintaining the Constitution and Government of the United States; (4) restriction of immigration, and (5) extension of time required for naturalization. The association was organized in 1887, and soon had well-attended councils in nearly every State of the Union.

American Republics, Bureau of the International Union of.—A bureau established upon the recommendation of the Pan-American Conference of October, 1889, for the prompt collection and distribution of information concerning the American Republics. Its first report was transmitted to Congress in 1891 (5647). In 1902 it was reorganized and placed under the control of a governing board composed of the diplomatic representatives of the American republics, at Washington, with the Secretary of State of the United States as chairman. The Bureau publishes a Monthly Bulletin and answers questions concerning the American republics and their commercial conditions. The Bureau also established in 1902 a Latin American Library to be known as the Columbus Memorial Library. The Bureau is supported by the several republics composing it, according to their population. The information supplied by the Bureau is of much commercial value. (See also International American Conference.)

American Republics, Bureau of:
Buildings of, 6898.
Bulletins of, transmitted, 5678, 5785.
Discussed, 6338, 6349, 6381, 6436.
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Collection by governments of debts due their citizens, from other countries, by force of arms, referred to The Hague Tribunal by, 7440.
Conference at Rio Janeiro, visited by Secretary of State Root, 7438.

American Seamen. (See Seamen, American.)

American Society of Mechanical Engineers, memorial of, relating to Ericsson transmitted, 5565.

American System.—In his annual message, December, 1848, President Polk discussed what its authors and advocates called the "American system" (2504). He insisted that this so-called system was founded on a departure from the earliest policy of the Government; that it depended on an enlargement of the powers of the Federal Government by construction and was not warranted by a just interpretation of the Constitution. One branch of the new system, it was claimed, was the establishment of a large national bank. The next branch was a high protective tariff, levied not to raise the revenue needed, but for protection merely; the next was a comprehensive scheme of internal improvements, and finally a plan for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States. But the term "American system," as most generally understood, is used to denote the policy of protection to home industries by means of high duties on imports. The term was probably first used by Henry Clay in the debates which preceded the enactment of the tariff law of 1824, when he called his plan of protective duties and internal improvements the "American system."

American System discussed by President Polk. 2504.

American Wood Preserving Co., purchase of machinery from, referred to, 4676.

Americanism, President Roosevelt defines, 7045.

Ames, Butler; b. Lowell, 1871; graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1894; at outbreak of Spanish war, was made lieutenant and adjutant of Volunteers; at Camp Alger, near Washington, appointed acting engineer of the Second Army Corps, under General Graham, in addition to his duties as adjutant; went to Cuba and Porto Rico under General Miles; was civil administrator of Arecibo district of Porto Rico till November, 1898; served as member of the Massachusetts State legislature for three years, 1897, 1898, 1899; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Massachusetts.

Ames, Fisher; author, publicist, orator, statesman; b. April 9, 1758, in Dedham, Mass.; graduated from Harvard; studied law and was a distinguished member of Massachusetts Convention for ratifying the Constitution in 1788; member of State legislature; in Congress from 1789 to 1797; was conspicuous for his eloquence and patriotism; devoutly attached to George Washington, and wrote the address of the House of Representatives to the President on his retirement from office; wrote many articles on public affairs of America, England and France; died July 4, 1808.

Ames, Fisher:
Commissioner to treat with Indians, nomination of, 250.
On committee to conduct inaugural ceremony of President Washington, 39.

Amin Bey, visit of, to United States referred to, 2655.

Amistad Case.—The case of the United States against the Spanish vessel, *Amistad.* A cargo of kidnapped Africans who had been landed near Ha-

Amistad Case—*Continued.*
vana, Cuba, by a Portuguese slaver, was shortly afterwards placed aboard the Spanish vessel *Amistad* for shipment to Puerto Principe. On the voyage the negroes took possession of the vessel and ordered the crew to return to Africa; but the sailors brought her into American waters, where, off the coast of Long Island, she was captured by a United States war vessel and carried into New London, Conn., Aug. 29, 1839. On a libel for salvage the Supreme Court of the United States held on appeal that the negroes, having been kidnapped from a foreign country, were free men, and not bound by treaties with Spain.

Amistad, The:
Appropriations for claimants in case of, recommended, 2401, 2742, 2977, 3042, 3092.
Claims arising out of, 2634, 2720.
Negroes taken on board, referred to, 1856.
Reference to, 2128, 3172.
Release of, demanded by Spanish minister, 1805.
Salvage due on, referred to, 2085.

Ammunition. (See Arms and Ammunition.)

Amnesty.—An act of pardon for political offenses. The effect of it is that the crimes and offenses against the State specified in the act are so obliterated that they can never again be charged against the guilty parties. When amnesty is proclaimed without restriction as to persons or localities it is called absolute. Numerous instances of qualified amnesty are found in ancient and modern history. When Thrasybulus overthrew the oligarchy at Athens he proclaimed an amnesty, excepting 30 tyrants and a few of their followers. President Lincoln's first amnesty proclamation excepted all officers or agents of the Confederate government, all army officers above the rank of colonel, all naval officers above the rank of lieutenant, all persons who left the service of the United States to participate in the insurrection, and all those who had resigned from the military or naval service and afterward participated in rebellion; also all those who had treated colored persons or those in charge of them otherwise than as prisoners of war (3414). Dec. 25, 1868, President Johnson proclaimed absolute amnesty, 3906.

Amnesty (see also Pardons):
Proclamation of President Lincoln, 3414.
Discussed, 3390, 3455.
Persons entitled to benefits of, defined, 3419.
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Proclamation of President Roosevelt, 6718.
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Authority for, discussed, 3895.
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Persons worth more than $20,000 to whom special pardons issued, referred to, 3583.
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Amphion, H. B. M. S., protects American interests, 6809.

Amphitrite, The, mentioned, 6318.

Amsterdam, Netherlands:
Accounts of bankers of United States in, rendered, 113.
Loan contracted by United States with, 120.

Anadarko, Okla., referred to, 6711.

Anarchy, legislation for suppressing, recommended, 6641, 6642.

Anatolia College (Marsovan, Turkey), partial destruction of by mob, and indemnity paid for, discussed, 5872.

Anderson, Carl Carey; b. Bluffton, Allen Co., Ohio, Dec. 2, 1877; when a lad his parents moved to Fremont; in 1904 moved to Fostoria, and opened a factory for the manufacture of underwear; twice elected mayor of Fostoria; elected to the 61st Congress from Ohio.

Anderson, Edward C., lieutenant in Navy, resignation of, referred to, 2610, 2612.

Anderson, John H., appointed to Civil Service, 6855.

Anderson, Mary, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5030.

Anderson, Richard Clough, Jr.; lawyer, Congressman, diplomat; b. Aug. 14, 1788, in Louisville, Ky.; practised law in Kentucky; served three terms in State assembly, of which he was chosen speaker in 1822; appointed minister to Columbia in 1823, and in 1826; when on his way to attend Congress of American Nations as envoy extraordinary, he died in Panama, July 24, 1826.

Anderson, Richard C., minister to Panama, nomination of, 886.

Anderson, Robert; soldier; b. June 14, 1805, in Louisville, Ky.; graduated from West Point in 1825; colonel of Illinois Volunteers in Black Hawk War, in 1832, and took part in Seminole and Mexican wars; major of First Artillery, and in command of Fort Sumter, S. C., in 1861, when forced to surrender to Confederate

Anderson, Robert—*Continued.*
troops; attained rank of brigadier-general, and was brevetted major-general; one of the founders of National Soldiers' Home, in Washington; died Oct. 27, 1871, in Nice, France.
Anderson, Robert:
Commander of forts in Charleston Harbor, 3189.
Dispatches of, while in command of Fort Sumter referred to, 3213, 3222.
Empowered to receive volunteer troops, 3219.
Flag over Fort Sumter at evacuation of, to be raised on ruins of, by, 3484.
Anderson, Sarah C., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5297.
Anderson, Willis, proclamation offering reward for, 943.
Anderson Case.—A negro named Anderson was found wandering around the plantation of Seneca Diggs, in Missouri. He had no pass, and was arrested by Mr. Diggs as a fugitive slave. The negro plunged a knife into his captor's heart and made his escape to Canada. Upon demand he was surrendered to the Government of the United States under the extradition treaty. He was tried, but was discharged on a technical point.
Anderson Case referred to, 3199.
Andrews, Timothy Patrick; soldier, public official; b. 1794, in Ireland; fought in battle of El Molino, and was brevetted a brigadier-general for gallantry at Chapultepec, Mexico; after the war became paymaster of the army; died March 11, 1868, in Washington, D. C.
Andrews, T. P., treaty with Indians concluded by, 2304.
Andrews, William H.; b. Jan. 14, 1842, Youngsville, Warren Co., Pa.; engaged in farming, mercantile business, and railroading, being president of the Santa Fe Central Railway Company; member Senate of Pennsylvania, 1895 to 1898; member House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, 1889, 1890, 1901, and 1902; member Territorial council, New Mexico, 1903 and 1904; elected Delegate to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from New Mexico.
Andrus, John Emory; b. at Pleasantville, Westchester Co., N. Y., Feb. 16, 1841; fitted for college at Charlotteville Seminary, Schoharie Co., N. Y.; graduated Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., A. B., 1862; engaged in the manufacture of medicinal preparations; president of the New York Pharmaceutical Association; trustee Wesleyan University; elected to the 59th, 60th and 61st Congresses from New York.
Anduaga, Don Joaquin de, letter of, regarding insults offered Spanish officers by Gen. Jackson, 709.
Angell, James Burrill; college president, diplomat; b. Jan. 7, 1829, in Scituate, R. I.; graduated from Brown University, 1849, and later became professor of modern languages there; became president University of Vermont in 1866, and president of University of Michigan in 1871; served as United States minister to China, and in 1897 appointed minister to Turkey.
Angell, James B.:
Member of commission to consider construction of canal from Great Lakes to Atlantic Ocean, 6179.
Treaty with Great Britain on subject of fisheries concluded by, 5189.
Angers, David d', bust of Washington by, 6932.
Animal Industry, Bureau of:
Appropriation for discussed, 5887, 5979.
Inspector and assistant inspector in, recommendation that diplomas and examinations be required of applicants for, 5887.
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Germany, France, Belgium, and Denmark regarding, 6100.
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Annals of Congress.—A record of the debates and proceedings of Congress from the commencement of the First Congress, Mar. 4, 1789, to the close of the first session of the Eighteenth Congress, May 27, 1824. The Annals also contain many valuable State papers, public documents, laws, and much correspondence. (See Congressional Globe; Congressional Record; Register of Debates.)

Annapolis, The, mentioned, 6318.

Annapolis, Md.:
Act for erection of public building at, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 5071.
Naval Academy at. (See Naval Academy.)

Annexation.—After the adoption of the Federal Constitution the individual States ceded to the United States all territory west of the lines they established as their western boundaries. In the original charters this territory extended nominally to the Pacific Ocean, but really only to the Mississippi River, for Louisiana and Florida were Spanish possessions. In 1800 Louisiana was retroceded by Spain to France, and was acquired by the United States from the latter Apr. 30, 1803, by payment of $15,000,000. The territory embraced all of the present State of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi River, together with New Orleans and the adjacent district east; Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, a portion of Idaho and Minnesota, all of the Dakotas, most of Kansas, all of Nebraska and Indian Territory, part of Colorado, most of Wyoming, and the whole of Montana, and contained 1,171,931 sq. miles. Feb. 22, 1819, Florida was ceded to the United States by Spain for $5,000,000. Texas, which had for 9 years existed as an independent Republic, was added to the United States as a State Dec. 29, 1845. As a result of the Mexican War and the payment of $18,250,000 to Mexico and $10,000,000 to Texas, territory including what are now California and Utah and portions of New Mexico, Nevada, Arizona, Wyoming and Colorado was added, and later the southern part of Arizona and New Mexico were by the Gadsden treaty purchased from Mexico. Alaska was acquired in 1867 by purchase, the price being $7,200,000, and Hawaii in 1898 by treaty. By the Treaty of Paris, between the United States and Spain at the close of the Spanish-American War, December 10, 1898, the Philippine Islands; Guam, of the Ladrone Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Isle of Pines were ceded to the United States. Tutuila, Tau, Onesinga and Ofu, of the Samoan group, were acquired in 1899 by treaty with Great Britain and Germany. Wake and other small islands in the Pacific were taken in 1899. The Panama Canal Zone (see Panama Canal) was acquired in 1903.

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Ansberry, Timothy T.; lawyer; b. Dec. 24, 1871, Defiance, Ohio; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Ohio.

Anthony, Daniel Read, Jr.; b. Aug. 22, 1870, at Leavenworth, Kans.; admitted to the bar, but engaged in newspaper work; was mayor of Leavenworth in 1903-1905; elected to the 60th Congress to fill a vacancy caused by the election of Hon. Charles Curtis to the United States Senate; and re-elected to the 61st Congress from Kansas.

Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, referred to, 6777.

Anti-Federalists.—A political party which opposed the adoption and ratification of the Constitution. Its fundamental principle was opposition to the

Anti-Federalists—*Continued.*
strengthening of the National Government at the expense of the States. George Clinton, George Mason, and Patrick Henry were its leaders. Their strength was shown in the First and Second Congresses. They opposed Hamilton and his followers and championed a strict construction of the Constitution as against monarchial federalism. They later became merged into the Republican party, under the leadership of Jefferson. There have been many political parties, termed "antis." As their names imply, they have opposed some specific measure, organization, or person. Though acting as political parties, they are not such in the strict sense of the word, for they have no affirmative policy and their claims are negative. Organized with a specific purpose to oppose, they disappear with the issue. Prominent among quasi parties have been the Anti-Lecompton, Anti-Masonic, Anti-Monopoly, Anti-Nebraska, and Anti-Renters.

Anti-Masonic Party.—In 1826 William Morgan and David C. Miller, of Batavia, N. Y., announced that they were about to publish an exposé of Freemasonry. Before the book was produced Morgan was arrested for debt and confined in the jail at Canandaigua, whence he disappeared on the night of Sept. 12, 1826. It was charged, but never shown to be true, that he had been foully dealt with by members of the Masonic order, as all attempts to discover his whereabouts were unavailing. The oft-reiterated charges aroused a bitter opposition to the order, and Thurlow Weed began the publication of the Anti-Masonic Enquirer at Rochester. In 1827 a convention was held by the Anti-Masons of Genesee County at Le Roy, N. Y., and a political party organized. It was claimed that many of the State officials were Masons and regarded their fraternal obligations as more binding than their civil oaths. The Anti-Masonic feeling grew rapidly. The party cast 33,000 votes in New York State in 1828, 70,000 in 1829, and 128,000 in 1830, though many of the latter were anti-Jackson men regardless of Masonry. In September, 1830, a national convention met at Philadelphia, Francis Granger, of New York, presiding. In 1831 they nominated William Wirt for President, but carried only the State of Vermont. In 1835, through a Democratic split, they elected Joseph Ritner governor of Pennsylvania. After this date the Anti-Masonic party declined as rapidly as it had arisen.

Anti-Monopolists.—A political party organized in 1884 upon a platform demanding economical government, the enactment and enforcement of equitable laws, the establishment of labor bureaus, laws providing for industrial arbitration, a direct vote of the people for United States Senators, a graduated income tax, payment of the national debt as it matures, and "fostering care" for agriculture. The platform denounced a protective tariff and the granting of land to corporations. One of the reforms demanded was the passage of an interstate-commerce law, which was subsequently enacted. In May, 1884, the Anti-Monopolists held a national convention at Chicago and nominated Gen. B. F. Butler for President of the United States. He was later indorsed by the Greenback-Labor party and the combination was known as the People's Party. It polled about 130,000 votes.

Antietam (Md.), Battle of.—After the severe engagement at South Mountain, Lee's army concentrated to the west of Antietam Creek, a small stream flowing into the Potomac River, 8 miles above Harpers Ferry. Here, near the town of Sharpsburg, between the Potomac and the creek, Lee awaited the return of Jackson, who had been sent to capture Harpers Ferry. According to Federal accounts, Lee had not more than 25,000 men until Jackson's two divisions came up. Later he was joined by D. H. Hill's, McLaw's and Anderson's divisions. This raised the strength of Lee's command to over 45,000 combatants. Sept. 16, 1862, McClellan's army, about 70,000 strong, was assembled on the east bank of Antietam Creek. This command was re-enforced to 87,164, of which 4,320 were cavalry. About 60,000 of this force bore the brunt of the battle. On the evening of the 16th Hooker's division crossed the creek and began an attack, which darkness ended. Fighting was resumed at daylight on the 17th and continued all day, with varying success and terrific slaughter. Darkness again put an end to the carnage. McClellan did not renew the attack on the 18th, but orders were issued to resume fighting on the 19th. During the night of the 18th, however, the Confederates withdrew to the west of the Potomac and proceeded toward Martinsburg. A few

Antietam (Md.), Battle of—*Continued.* days later McClellan occupied Martinsburg. The total loss of the Union army was 12,469 (2,010 killed); of the Confederates, 25,899. Other estimates of the Confederate loss are 9,000 to 12,000. The official Confederate accounts claim that this was a drawn battle, and that the total effective force of Lee was a little more than 35,000. This was called by the Confederates the battle of Sharpsburg.

Antilles.—A term used to designate generally all of the West India Islands except the Bahamas. The Greater Antilles are Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti, and Puerto Rico. The Lesser Antilles consist of two chains, one trending in a southeasterly curve from Puerto Rico to the Gulf of Paria, on the northeast coast of Venezuela, and the other stretching westward north of Venezuela to the Gulf of Maracaibo. The Spanish called the latter chain the Leeward Islands and the former the Windward Islands, but strictly speaking the Leeward Islands are all those north of the fifteenth parallel north latitude, and the Windward are south of that line.

Anti-Saloon League.—Founded in 1890, and is installed in practically every State of the Union. The League throughout the nation employs 500 persons, who give their entire time to the work of this institution, and it has over 100 offices from which were distributed during the year 100,000,000 pages of anti-saloon literature. The annual income is about $400,000.

Anti-Trust Law.—In 1887 Congress enacted the Interstate Commerce Law, having for its purpose the regulation and control of the business of common carriers engaged in commerce between the states. The main object of this law was to prevent favoritism and unfair discrimination in freight rates, which had, it was claimed, contributed largely to the upbuilding of trusts and monopolistic enterprises and worked to the disadvantage of smaller competing concerns. This was amended and passed in 1890 as the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. It provides that all contracts, combinations in form of trusts or otherwise, or conspiracies in restraint of interstate or international commerce are illegal, and that all persons participating in such agreement, combination or conspiracy are guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a penalty for violation of the act. The statute also provides that all goods in transportation in violation of the act may be seized and forfeited by the Government, and that injunction proceedings may be brought by the Attorney-General under the act. Although supplemental acts were passed in 1903, on the recommendation of the Attorney-General, the Sherman law was found ineffectual in the purposes for which it was intended, *i. e.*, restraining the growth of monopolies or trusts, so-called, and that it operated against both reasonable and unreasonable restraints of trade, and prohibited all combinations, both good and bad. Further criticism of the law was invoked when the Supreme Court decided that a trade union boycott was a conspiracy in restraint of trade.

The law creating the Department of Commerce and Labor provided for a Bureau of Corporations, whose duty it should be to collect data regarding trusts, which might be used in shaping further legislation.

The decisions of the Supreme Court and of the United States Circuit Court indicate that the government has the power to prevent combinations among railroads or manufacturing corporations engaged in interstate business, even when such combination only tends toward monopoly. (See Northern Securities Case.)

While the law seems effective against railroads, it was set at defiance by the Addyston Pipe and Steel Company, which pending the decision of a case brought against it by the Attorney-General, sold out the six defendant companies to a New Jersey corporation and continued the alleged unlawful practices. (See Addyston Case.)

Commissioner Garfield, of the Bureau of Corporations, recommended, and President Roosevelt has urged upon Congress the necessity of a federal incorporation law. (7073, 7454.) To compel a corporation doing business in any state to secure a federal franchise to transact business in another state is of doubtful constitutionality.

Commissioner H. K. Smith of the Bureau of Corporations in 1908 said:

"Corporate combination seems to be not only an economic necessity but also largely an accomplished fact. It is not the existence of industrial power, but rather its misuse, that is the real problem." Senator Beveridge

Anti-Trust Law—*Continued.*
said the most urgent legislation needed by honest business was a law legalizing capitalistic corporations for honest purposes. President Roosevelt declared it to be "profoundly immoral to keep on the statute books a law, nominally in the interest of public morality, that really puts a premium upon public immorality by undertaking to forbid honest men from doing what must be done under modern business conditions." (7455.) (See Addyston Company Case; American Sugar Refining Company; Anthracite Coal Trust Case; N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Case; Northern Securities Case; Standard Oil Case; Tobacco Trust Case.)

Anti-Trust Law (Sherman):
Amendments suggested, 7511.
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Antwerp, Belgium:
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Apache Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Apalachicola Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Apollo, The, seizure of, by American Government referred to, 669.

Appeals, Courts of. (See Courts of Appeals.)

Appointing Power of President. (See Executive Nominations.)

Appointments to Office. (See Executive Nominations.)

Appomattox (Va.), Battle of.—After the battle of Farmville, Apr. 7, 1865, Lee moved off toward the west, closely followed by Meade on the north side of the Appomattox. Sheridan learning of the arrival of supply trains for Lee's Army at Appomattox Station, pushed forward for that place with all the cavalry. Lee's hopeless condition being now apparent, Grant sent him a note inviting surrender. Lee replied, asking for terms, and Grant insisted upon the unconditional surrender of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia. On the night of April 8 Custer, who was in Sheridan's advance, reached Appomattox Station, where the Confederate advance had just arrived. He attacked the forces and captured 25 guns and 4 supply trains, a hospital train, and a park of wagons. During the night Sheridan came up, and by daylight was joined by Gen. Ord's command and the Fifth Corps. Lee was now only 20 miles from Lynchburg, his objective point. At first, underestimating the opposing forces, he ordered Gen. Gordon to make a reconnoissance and attack. Sheridan's cavalry withdrew to one side and revealed the lines of Ord's and Griffin's commands in line of battle. Gordon sent forward a white flag. Gen. Lee then dispatched a note to Gen. Grant requesting an interview, which being allowed closed with the signing of articles of surrender of Lee's army and camp followers, about 27,000 men. The officers and men were paroled Apr. 12, and allowed to return to their homes. All public property was turned over, but the officers were allowed to keep their side arms and both officers and men to retain their private horses and baggage.

Apportionment.—The distribution of representation in the Federal House of Representatives and in the general assemblies of the various States. In the Continental Congress each State had but one vote. Long contention over the matter of representation finally led to the establishment of two Houses of Congress—the Senate, wherein all States should have equal representation regardless of area or population, and the House, in which each State should have representation in proportion to its population. President Washington vetoed a bill on this subject (116). A census was taken and 1 Representative was allowed for every 30,000 inhabitants. This rule governed apportionments for 70 years, though the ratio was changed from time to time as the population increased.

In order to keep the number of members of the House a fixed quantity, the Thirty-first Congress decided to divide the representative population by 233 after each census, and by the quotient thus obtained divide the representative population of each State. This gave the number of Representatives to which each State was entitled, and when the total number fell short of 233, Representatives were allowed the States having the largest fractions after division. According to the apportionment act of January 16, 1901, it was provided that after March 3, 1903, the House should be composed of 386 members, to be chosen in districts composed of contiguous and compact territory and containing nearly as practicable an equal

Apportionment—*Continued.*
number of inhabitants, each district electing one Representative. It was also provided that in case of an increase allowed any State, such additional ones shall be elected by the State at large until the State shall be redistricted; and that whenever a new State is admitted to the Union the Representative or Representatives assigned to it shall be in addition to the number 386. According to the census of 1900 the ratio of apportionment was 199,102, and as this gave only 384 Representatives, Nebraska and Virginia were each allowed one additional, making a total of 386 Representatives. (See also Gerrymander.)

Apportionment:
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Vetoed, 116.
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Appropriation bill, special session messages regarding failure to pass, 2927, 4404, 4472.
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Aquiarius Forest Reserve, Utah, proclaimed, 6847.

Arango, José A., correspondence of, from Panama, 6796, 6797.

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Arapaho Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Arbitration, International:
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Arbitration Court at Hague, United States and Mexico first to use, 6758.
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Reports adopted by International American Conference respecting, transmitted, 5518.
Resolutions of French Chambers favoring treaty of arbitration referred to, 6060.
Treaty with Great Britain regarding, discussed, 6178, 6242, 6380.

Arbitration (Labor).—Submitting disputed points of agreement between employers and employees to a joint committee, composed of representatives of both parties has been found effective in reducing the number of costly strikes and lockouts, so frequent a few years ago. An equal number of arbitrators is usually selected by each of the parties to the dispute, these in turn selecting an odd member of the commission. The method of procedure is usually prescribed by trade agreements between labor organizations and employers. Arbitration and conciliation are usually brought about by the interference of State or National labor bureaus in the interest of the public, who often suffer through the interruption of services on which they have come to depend for the supply of commodities necessary to life or health. The federal labor law of 1898, known as the Erdman law, provides for the mediation and arbitration, by the labor bureau of the Department of Commerce and Labor in cases of disputes between interstate common carriers and their employees. There is no power but public opinion to compel resort to arbitration, but this has been found effective in many cases; but when agreed to by both parties to a dispute the decision of the arbitrators is final. In 1908, a bill was introduced in Congress favoring compulsory investigations of labor disputes. It was opposed by organized labor, and failed of passage. England, Canada, New Zealand and New South Wales have established boards of arbitration for trade disputes. (See Labor, Bureau of, and Labor Statistics.)

Arbitration (Labor):
Arbitration (compulsory) of disputes between employees and employers urged, 7469.
Machinery for compulsory investigation of controversies between employers and employees recommended, 7416.

Arbuthnot, Mariot; British admiral; b. 1711; in 1779 had chief command of American station; was blockaded by Count D'Estaing in New York Harbor; cooperated with Sir Henry Clinton in capture of Charleston, S. C., in 1780; became admiral in 1793; died 1794.

Arbuthnot and Ambristie [Ambrister], courts-martial of, referred to, 612.

Arcachon, France, exhibition of fishery and water culture at, referred to, 3578, 3584.

Arcas Cays, guano deposits on, 5679.

Arctic Expedition, Second, publication of second edition of, suggested, 4666. (See also Exploring Expeditions.)

Arctic Explorations.— Arctic explorations to the north of the American continent begin with Frobisher (1576), Davis (1585-88), and Baffin (1616) who discovered the straits and bay which bear their names. In 1612 Henry Hudson entered Hudsons Bay and wintered there, but was abandoned by his men the next spring and perished.

For 200 years nothing more was done in this direction, although Hearne (1770) and Mackenzie (1789) had located the mouths of the Coppermine and Mackenzie rivers and traced a part of the coast, while Vitus Bering (1641) and other Russian captains explored the shores of Alaska. The reports of Scoresby, a Scotch whaler in the summer of 1817, excited new interest in the problem of a northwest passage, and in 1818 the British Government sent out an expedition under John Ross. Ross penetrated Lancaster Sound for some fifty miles, but, believing it was closed by mountains, returned to England. His second in command, W. E. Parry, sent out the next year, sailed over the supposed mountains and reached Melville Island, in longitude 114°, where he wintered, but was unable to go further. Parry afterward made two unsuccessful attempts by a more southerly route; in 1827, however, in an expedition toward the pole through the Spitzbergen Sea, he reached 82° 45′, which remained for some years the highest latitude attained. An expedition in 1829-33 under John Ross and James C. Ross made extensive explorations in the region of the North Magnetic Pole. Land expeditions by Sir John Franklin (1820-21), Franklin and Richardson (1825-26), Back (1833-34), Dease and Simpson (1838-39), and Rae (1846-47) practically determined the northern coastline of the continent.

In 1845 Sir John Franklin sailed on another expedition from which he never returned. In the course of the expeditions to rescue his party or learn their fate the islands and channels north of the continent were pretty thoroughly explored and mapped. From the west, McClure (1850) reached Parry Sound, discovered by Parry; his crew, joining by sledge the eastern squadron under Sir Edward Belcher, was the only party to accomplish the Northwest Passage. Collinson, sailing at the same time, coasted the northern shore of the continent, reaching, without knowing it, the scene of Franklin's death on King William Land. From the east between 1849 and 1855, eight expeditions, fitted out by the British Government, by private parties, and by Lady Franklin, searched in vain for Franklin and his men.

The work of American explorers begins with the Grinnell expedition under De Haven and Kane, in 1850. Information obtained by Dr. Rae, in a land journey in 1854, had already made evident the loss of Franklin and his men; but Lady Franklin determined to make one last effort, sent out, in 1859, the *Little Fox*, under the command of McClintock, who obtained a record (the only one found) stating the abandonment of the ships and Franklin's death. But little has been done in this field since 1855, although in 1898-99, Sverdrup (Norwegian) visited Jones Sound, traced the west coast of Grinnell Land, and discovered several islands. Two American expeditions, those of Kane in 1853, and Hayes in 1860, undertaken with the object of exploring Smith Sound, discovered Kane Sea and Kennedy Channel, and reached 80° 35′ and 81° 35′ respectively. In 1870, C. F. Hall, an American who had already spent several years among the Hudson Bay Eskimo, searching for traces of the Franklin expedition, reached 82° 11′ in the sea north of Kennedy Channel; a record which was surpassed five years later by the British expedition under Nares with 83° 20′.

In 1881 an American expedition under A. W. Greely was sent to establish one of the International Circumpolar Stations at Lady Franklin Bay. It secured valuable scientific data, made extensive explorations, and a party under Lieutenant Lockwood reached the farthest north up to that time attained, 83° 24′. In the fall of 1883 the party was forced to retreat to Cape Sabine, where they were rescued the next spring, after much suffering and the loss of several lives. In the interior of Greenland, important explorations have been made by Nordenskiöld in 1870 and 1883; Nansen in 1888; and especially by the American expeditions commanded by Lieut. Peary in 1886, 1891-92, and 1893-95. In these expeditions, and in a longer and still more successful visit in 1898-1902 Peary determined the northern limits of Greenland, besides exploring Grinnell Land and reaching 84° 17′.

Arctic Explorations—*Continued.*

July 17, 1905, Lieutenant Peary sailed in the new ship *Roosevelt* on another expedition, intending to push his ship as far north as possible through Smith Sound and make a dash for the Pole by sledges.

This trip proving fruitless, a second voyage was made by the *Roosevelt*, leaving New York July 6, 1908, and arriving at Etah, Greenland, Aug. 18. Proceeding thence overland, Lieut. Peary arrived at 90° N. Lat. (the north pole) April 6, 1909.

Spitzbergen and the seas north of Asia have been the field of many expeditions. The exploration of Spitzbergen, discovered by Barents (1596), was carried on by Nordenskiöld in 1863-64, and 1872; the islands served as a starting point for André's ill-fated balloon (1897), and were visited by Wellman (American), 1894. Franz Josef Land, discovered by the Austrian expedition under Weyprecht and Payer in 1873, was chosen as a base for the Harmsworth-Jackson expedition of 1893, and the two expeditions sent out by William Ziegler of Brooklyn, under Baldwin (1901), and Fiala (1903) neither of which succeeded in reaching its objective point, the North Pole. The Duke of Abruzzi's expedition from the same quarter in 1902 was more successful, reaching 86° 34′, the farthest north ever attained. A French expedition led by the Duke of Orleans was, at the beginning of 1906, somewhere north of Franz Josef Land. In 1893, Frithiof Nansen, a Norwegian, entering the ice north of Asia, allowed himself to be carried by the currents, until, leaving his ship he reached by a sledge journey 86° 14′. The Northeast Passage, long an object of English and Russian exploration, was accomplished by Nordenskold in 1878-79. The westernmost of the Asiatic islands were discovered by the American expedition under G. W. DeLong in the *Jeanette*, which, setting out from San Francisco in 1879, was crushed in the ice, DeLong and the larger part of the crew perishing during the retreat. Late in 1905 the Amundsen expedition returned with valuable discoveries concerning the position of the North Magnetic Pole.

During the summer of 1909, Dr. Frederick A. Cook arrived at Copenhagen, Denmark, and reported that he had reached the north pole April 21, 1908, preceding Peary by a year. Dec. 1, 1909, his statement awaits verification.

Argentine Republic. — A Republic of South America, bounded on the north by Bolivia and Paraguay, on the east by Brazil, Uruguay, and the Atlantic, and on the south and west by Chile. Except in the north and the region of the Andes in the east, the country is an unbroken plain, drained by the Rio de la Plata and its branches. The Constitution with a few minor exceptions is identical with that of this country. The Executive is vested in a President elected for a term of 6 years, the Legislature consists of a Senate and House of Deputies. The President must be a native of the country and a Roman Catholic, which is the established religion of the country. Each of the 14 provinces has a governor and a legislature possessing extensive power. Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries; gold, silver, copper, lead and iron are successfully mined, and large quantities of frozen meat, hides, wool, wheat and corn are exported. The Argentine was discovered in 1516 by Juan Diaz de' Solis and the capital, Buenos Ayres, was founded in 1580; it remained a Spanish colony until 1817, when it gained its independence under the leadership of Jose de San Martin. Till 1850 the history of the country comprises a series of internal disturbances and of wars with the neighboring states; since that time, however, the Argentine has enjoyed longer periods of quiet than have fallen to the lot of most South American countries. In 1902 a dispute of considerable bitterness arose with Chile, respecting the armaments and size of their respective navies. It was eventually settled by treaty in January, 1903, by which it was agreed that both navies were to be maintained at identical strength and that certain ships, then being built for both parties in various European yards, were to be sold. The total area of the Republic is 1,135,840 sq. miles and a population (1905) of 5,022,248.

Argentine Republic:

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Claims of United States against, 1246, 1594, 4806.

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Arias, Tomas, correspondence of, from Panama, 6796, 6797.
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Arid Lands. (See Lands, Public; also Irrigation.)
Reclamation of, 6875, 7384.
Arizona Territory.—One of the Southwestern Territories of the United States; motto, "Ditat Deus." It is separated from the Pacific Ocean on the west by California and Nevada, and bounded on the north by Utah and Nevada, on the east by New Mexico, and on the south by the Republic of Mexico. It lies between the parallels 31° 20′ and 37° north lat. and the meridians of 109° and 114° 45′ west long., including an area of 113,020 sq. miles. In 1905 the white population of Arizona was 175,000. In addition to these are the Apache, Moqui, Pueblo, Arivaipa, Chemehuevi, Cohahuila, Cocopa, Walapai, Maricopa, Mohave, Navajo, Papago, Pima, and Paiute Indians. The chief industry is mining gold, silver, and copper. In the northern portion of the Territory there are large pine forests and the lumber trade is rapidly progressing. The surface of the Territory is much broken by the erosion of the streams, which cut deep gorges in the rocks, the Grand Canyon of the Colorado at some points being more than a mile deep. The greater portion of the Territory was acquired by treaty with Mexico in 1848, the remainder by the Gadsden Purchase of 1853. It is one of the organized Territories of the United States and possesses a legislature. The production of copper in 1907 was 256,778,437 pounds, valued at $51,355,687. Gold, silver and lead are also mined. Extensive pasture lands are favorable for the rearing of cattle and sheep. The federal Reclamation act provides for the irrigation of 210,000 acres of land in the Salt River region of Arizona by the end of the year 1911, at a cost of $6,300,000. It is estimated that the population will, by 1909, reach 200,000. (See Territories.)
Arizona Territory:
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Lawlessness prevailing in, and means for suppressing, discussed, 4640, 4663, 4688.
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Population of, 3045, 3099.
Territorial government for, recommended, 2987, 3045, 3100.
Arkansas.—One of the United States; nickname, the "Bear State"; motto, "Regnant Populi" (The people rule). It is bounded by Missouri on the north, on the east by Tennessee and Mississippi (from both of which it is separated by the Mississippi River), on the south by Louisiana, and on the west by Texas and Indian Territory. It extends from lat. 33° to 36° 30′ north and from long. 89° 40′ to 94° 42′ west. It contains 53,850 sq. miles, and in

Arkansas—*Continued.*
1905 the population was 1,750,000. By legislative enactment the name of the State is pronounced Ar'kansaw. The State contains rich forests of oak, pine, walnut, hickory, cypress, cedar, and other lumber-producing timber. Coal, iron, and building stone exist in abundance. The Mississippi River bottom lands are a fine cotton region. One of the curiosities of the State is the large number of medicinal springs, the most popular of which—the Hot Springs—is visited annually by thousands of people. One spring in Fulton County discharges 15,000 barrels of water per day, at a temperature of 60°. The State was first settled by the French in 1685, and formed part of the Louisiana Purchase of 1803. It was organized as a Territory Mar. 2, 1819, admitted as a State into the Union June 15, 1836, seceded May 6, 1861, and was readmitted June 22, 1868. It is estimated that the population will, by 1909, number 1,445,000.

Arkansas (see also Confederate States):
Act for admission of, into Union vetoed, 3846.
Acts of governor should be legalized, 801.
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Election disturbances in, and claims of persons to governorship discussed, 4218, 4219, 4252, 4273.
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Lands granted to, in aid of railroads referred to, 3580.
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Road in, from Little Rock to Cantonment Gibson, 932.
Secretary of, appointment of, revoked, 3377.

Arkansas Northwestern Railway Co., act authorizing construction of railroad by, through Indian Territory, vetoed, 6012.

Arkansas Post (Ark.), Battle of.—Jan. 10, 1863, an expedition under command of Gen. McClernand and convoyed by Admiral Porter's fleet of gunboats, moved against Fort Hindman, at Arkansas Post, on the Arkansas River. Jan. 11 a combined attack was begun, which was maintained until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the post, with 5,000 prisoners, was surrendered to the Union forces. The Federal loss in the action was 977 killed, wounded, and missing.

Arlington Cemetery, appropriation for memorial amphitheatre recommended, 7428.

Armed Neutrality.—In 1780 the powers of northern Europe—Russia, Sweden, and Denmark—formed a confederacy against England, then at war with the United States, and proclaimed the doctrine that neutral ships had the right to visit the ports of belligerents, that free ships make free goods, and that blockades to be recognized must be effectual. These countries assumed a threatening position and armed themselves to repel aggression. By treaty, ratified in 1800, the flags of these nations were to be respected by belligerents. Great Britain rejected the principle, and Nelson and Parker destroyed the Danish fleet at Copenhagen, April 2, 1801. This led to the dissolution of the armed neutrality.

Armed Neutrality:
Confederacy of, discussed, 2808.
In Middle States, discussed, 3225.

Armenians.—Inhabitants of Armenia. They belong to the Aryan family of nations. Armenia is the classical name of the Hebrew Ararat, Assyrian Urartu, the country which extends from the shores of Lake Van, between the Upper Euphrates and Media, forming the juncture between the high plateau of Iran and the table-land of Asia Minor. It is the original seat of one of the oldest civilized peoples in the world. According to their records they were governed in ancient times by independent kings, but afterwards became tributary to the Assyrians. After the Assyrian period Armenia became a dependency of Persia and Media. Subsequently it was conquered by Alexander the Great, and later it passed under the nominal supremacy of Parthia and Rome. Then it was ruled by Persian, Byzantine, and Arabic governors until the dynasty of the Bagratides, which came to an end in 1045. The last vestige of Armenian independence was destroyed by the Mamelukes in 1375. Since that date they have been without an independent state, their country being divided between Persia, Turkey, and Russia. They still have an independent church, with the seat of government at Con-

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stantinople. In 1894 the greatest cruelties were visited upon Armenians in Turkey, in part because they were Christians. These atrocities were so great as to shock the civilized world. It was claimed that some of those upon whom outrages were committed were persons who had declared their intention to become citizens of the United States. Our consuls were sent there to make investigation of these atrocities and cruelties, and important diplomatic correspondence followed. Assurances were given by Turkey that our countrymen should be secured and protected in all their rights, 5989, 6069, 6095, 6147.

Armenians:
Cruelties and atrocities committed upon, in Turkey, discussed, 5989, 6069, 6147.
Investigation of, by American consul discussed, 5989, 6069.
Referred to, 6090.
Obtaining citizenship in United States and returning to Turkey expelled, discussed, 5872, 5962, 6435.
Treatment of naturalized citizens of United States of Armenian origin by Turkey, 6095.

Armistead, George; soldier; b. April 10, 1780, in Newmarket, Va.; one of five brothers, all of whom took part in the War of 1812; rose successively to major of artillery by 1813; distinguished at capture of Fort George, near mouth of Niagara River, from British in 1813; brevetted lieutenant-colonel for successful defence of Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, against attack of British fleet under Admiral Cochrane, Sept. 14, 1814; presented with silver service by citizens of Baltimore; died April 25, 1818, in Baltimore, Md.

Armistead, George, mentioned, 701.

Armor and Armor Plate:
Discussed, 5759, 5882, 5972.
Manufacture of, in United States recommended, 5100.
Tests of, discussed, 5552, 5635.

Armories. (See Arsenals and Magazines.)

Arms and Ammunition. (See War, Department of.)

Arms and Ammunition:
Contract for, referred to, 3795.
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State arsenals referred to, 2839.
Territories and District of Columbia to receive supplies not to exceed the quota of a State with least representation in Congress, 5159, 5462.
Exportation of, order prohibiting, 3326.
Extended, 3436.
Modified, 3379.
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Gunpowder manufactory, erection of, recommended, 1608, 1714.
Loans of, to private citizens inquired into, 636.
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Progress made in, 301, 471.
Should be encouraged, 255, 297, 443.
Statement of, 597.
Patent rifle, expenditures relating to procurement and properties of, 936.
Statement of, 767, 770, 790.
Supply of, 461.

Armstrong, John; general, author, Congressman, Senator, diplomat; b. Nov. 25, 1758, in Carlisle, Pa.; officer in Revolutionary War; author of Newburgh Letters; delegate to Continental Congress in 1778 and 1787 from Pennsylvania; secretary of State and adjutant-general; directed last Pennsylvania war against Connecticut settlers of Wyoming; United States senator from New York, 1800 to 1804; minister to France, 1804, and later to Spain; brigadier-general in 1812, and Secretary of War in 1813; died April 1, 1843, in Red Hook, N. Y.

Armstrong, John:
Communicating letter from the French minister of foreign relations showing disposition of the French people toward the people of the United States, 434, 437.

Army.—The earliest American military establishment consisted of two parts, the continental army, organized by the Continental Congress June 15, 1775, and the militia (q. v.), organized by the States, averaging between the years 1775 and 1781 about 60,000 men, though often not more than half that number were in active service. The War Department (q. v.) was established by act of Congress Aug. 7, 1789. Nov. 5, 1783, the army was disbanded and 1,000 men retained until the peace establishment could be organized. Though temporarily increased by Indian wars and troubles with France, the Federal forces numbered only from 3,000 to 5,000 men at the outbreak of the War of 1812. During that war the number of regular troops was more than 30,000 and 470,000 militia were enlisted. Up to the time of the Mexican War the army averaged 9,000 men. During that war the regular troops enrolled num-

Army—*Continued.*

bered 27,000 and the volunteers 74,000. With the return of peace the regular forces were reduced to 10,000, and later increased to 12,000. During the first year of the Civil War the regular army was increased to 35,000 by the addition of 11 regiments, viz: One of cavalry, 1,189 officers and men; 1 of artillery, 12 batteries, 6 pieces each, 1,909 men; 9 of infantry, consisting of 3 battalions of 8 companies each, 22,068 officers and men; but the number of militia and volunteers was very much larger. President Lincoln's first call, issued April 15, 1861, was for 75,000 men for 3 months' service (3214). Later enlistments were mostly for 3 years. At the beginning of 1862 the number of volunteers in the army was 550,000, and during the next three years it was 900,000. At the close of the war the Federal army numbered 1,000,000. The total number of enlistments was 2,688,523 (4156).

In 1867 the "peace establishment" of the United States army was fixed at 54,641 men. It was then reduced by successive enactments to 25,000 enlisted men in 1875. At the beginning of 1898 the peace establishment of the army consisted of 10 regiments cavalry, 8,410; 5 regiments artillery, 2,900; 25 regiments infantry, 13,525; 1 engineer battalion, 216; total, 25,051. This did not include brigade and staff officers. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War 2 additional regiments of artillery were added to the regular forces and the line of the army was reorganized on the basis of 2 battalions of 4 companies each to the regiment, and 2 skeleton companies. In case of a declaration of war these skeleton companies were to be manned, and, with 2 other companies for which authority to raise was granted, were to form the third battalion in each infantry regiment. Under the provisions of a law approved March 2, 1899, the regular army establishment was fixed at about 27,700 officers and men. To meet the exigencies of the service in the newly acquired possessions, the President was authorized to maintain the regular army at a strength of 65,000 enlisted men and to raise a force of 35,000 volunteers, to be recruited from the country at large or from the localities where their services are needed, "without restriction as to citizenship or educational qualifications."

The law further provided for the reduction of the army to its normal strength not later than July 1, 1901.

According to an act of Congress approved February 21, 1901, it was provided that the army shall consist of fifteen regiments of cavalry, a corps of artillery (see Artillery), thirty regiments of infantry, three battalions of engineers, a provisional force of five thousand men, one lieutenant-general, six major-generals, and fifteen brigadier-generals. This act also abolished the "canteen" from the army, that is, prohibited the sale of beer or any intoxicating liquors at the army posts. The organization of the army was further modified by an act of Congress approved February 14, 1903, which created the General Staff Corps. This consists of the Chief of Staff, who takes the place of the Commanding General of the Army, two general officers detailed by the President from the regular army not below the grade of brigadier-general, and forty-two officers of minor grade similarly detailed by the President. It is the duty of the General Staff Corps to prepare plans for the national defense and for the mobilization of the military forces in time of war; to assist the Secretary of War in increasing the efficiency of the military establishment; and in case of war to act as a Board of Strategy. The Chief of Staff has supervision of all troops of the line, the Military Secretary's Office, the Inspector-General's, Judge-Advocate-General's, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Medical, Pay, and Ordnance Departments, the Corps of Engineers and Signal Corps. This law also provided for the merging of the Adjutant-General's Office and the Record, and Pension Office into one office to be known as the Military Secretary's Office (see War, Department of.)

On January 15, 1904, a general rearrangement of the military commands was established, which organized the territory of the United States geographically into five grand military divisions each of which is subdivided into two or more military Departments. A major-general is in command of each Division, and each Department, with one exception, is under the command of a brigadier-general. The Atlantic coast and Gulf coast as far as Louisiana, the Canadian frontier as far as Lake Erie and the States lying east of the line extending from Erie, Pa., to Mobile, Alabama, comprise the Atlantic Division which is divided into the De-

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partment of the East and the Department of the Gulf. The great stretch of country drained by the Ohio, the Missouri, and the upper Mississippi valleys and the States along the Canadian frontier from Lake Erie to western Montana comprise the Northern Division, which is divided into the Department of the Lakes, the Department of the Missouri and the Department of Dakota. The lower Mississippi valley and the southwestern States and Territories, the Gulf coast to Louisiana and Texas and the States on the Mexican border comprise the Southwestern Division which is divided into the Department of Texas and the Department of the Colorado. The Pacific coast line embracing the States on the Pacific slope, those drained by the Columbia River, the Territory of Alaska, and the Hawaiian Islands comprise the Pacific Division which is divided into the Department of California and the Department of the Columbia. The Philippine Division includes the Department of Luzon, the Department of the Visayas, and the Department of Mindanao.

The Department commander is held responsible for the sanitation of posts and camps, and for the discipline, shelter, supplies, and the instruction of troops within the limits of his Department. The duties of the Division commander pertain to the higher functions of command. He originates, directs, and approves military operations in the several Departments embraced by his Division, and gives particular attention to all matters pertaining to the inspection of troops, including the organized militia (q. v.) and the military departments of colleges within the limits of his Division. He also has supervision of manœuvers when authorized by the War Department and is charged with the duty of making a thorough study of the frontier pertaining to his Division and the preparation of plans for mobilization and concentration of all forces under his command, regular, volunteer and militia. The army is recruited from citizens of the U. S. between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. Enlisted men receive fifteen dollars per month and also rations, clothing, shelter, and medical attendance. The officers are taken from the United States Military Academy (q. v.), from enlisted men by competitive examination; and by appointment from civil life. There is a comprehensive system of military education for the outline of which see Military Schools and Colleges.

Oct. 15, 1908, the actual strength of the regular army was 4,116 officers and 68,512 enlisted men, including 24 officers and 577 men in the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, which under the provisions of the act of Congress approved May 27, 1908, became a part of the regular army on June 30, 1908. This made a total of 72,628. The authorized strength of the military establishment (exclusive of the Hospital Corps) on Oct. 15, 1908, is as follows: General officers, 22; Adjutant-General's department, 24; Inspector-General's department, 17; Judge-Advocate-General's department, 12; Quartermaster's department, 296; Subsistence department, 244; Medical department, 543; Pay department, 53; Corps of Engineers, 2,191; Ordnance department, 795; Signal Corps, 1,258; Bureau of Insular Affairs, 2; Cavalry, 14,031; Field artillery, 5,465; Coast Artillery Corps, 19,949; Infantry, 28,146; Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, 607; United States Military Academy detachment, 500; Indian scouts, 75; Recruiting parties and recruit depots, 1,500; Unassigned recruits, 6,000; United States military prison guards, 320; Philippine scouts, 5,674; aggregate, 87,724 officers and enlisted men.

The Hospital Corps numbered 3,531 enlisted men not counted in the above. The total strength of the nationalized militia (see National Guard) in 1908 was 102,358.

MILITIA.—Citizens of a State enrolled as soldiers for training and discipline, but called into active service only in emergencies, as distinguished from the regular soldiers, who are in constant service. The Constitution empowers Congress "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions." In 1792 an act was passed to provide for the national defense by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States by the enrollment of every free able-bodied white male citizen between the ages of 18 and 45. (See Army.) An act of Mar. 2, 1867, permitted the enrollment of negroes.

The militia was called out by Federal authorities in 1794 to quell the Whisky Rebellion in western Pennsylvania, during the War of 1812, and in 1861, during the Civil War.

Army—*Continued.*

The law of January 21, 1903, provided for the better equipment of this service and supplied an organic connection between the National Guard and the Regular Army, the purpose being to create a National Volunteer Reserve that could be called upon whenever needed by the general Government. This law provides that the militia shall consist of every available male citizen in the respective States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and every available male of foreign birth who has declared his intention to become a citizen, the entire militia body being divided into two classes: (1) the Organized Militia, to be known as the National Guard of the State, Territory, or District of Columbia, or by such other designation as may be given them by the laws of the respective States or Territories; and (2) the remainder, to be known as the Reserve Militia.

The organized militia of those State and Territorial organizations that have in the past or shall in the future participate in the annual appropriation made by Congress for the militia, and the organization, armament, and discipline of the organized militia is the same as that prescribed for the regular and volunteer army.

The act of January 21, 1903, and the laws antecedent thereto restricted the use of the organized militia when called forth by the President in time of emergency to service in the United States and to a period of nine months. The act approved May 27, 1908, removes these two restrictions and makes the organized militia of the several States available for service during the period of commission of the officers or enlistment of the men, and within or without the boundaries of the United States. Under this law, therefore, it will not be necessary to go through the formalities of newly enlisting the organized militia when called forth by the President. Section 7 of the act of January 21, 1903, as amended by the act of May 27, 1908, provides "that every officer and enlisted man of the militia who shall be called forth in the manner hereinbefore prescribed shall be mustered for service without further enlistment." The call of the President will, therefore, of itself accomplish the transfer of the organized militia specified in his call from State relations to Federal relations. The militia so called forth becomes at once a part of the Army of the United States, and the President becomes its Commander-in-Chief; it is therefore as completely under the orders of the President and as completely serviceable, both as to time and place, as the Regular Army.

Among other important provisions of the new militia act may be mentioned, fixing the organization, armament and discipline of the organized militia after January 21, 1910, the same as that of the Regular Army; providing that the organized militia shall be called in time of emergency into the service of the United States in advance of any volunteer force.

The Secretary of War issues without cost to the States or Territories all arms and equipment necessary to supply all of the organized militia. The Secretary of War is also authorized to provide for the preparation of the organized militia for the encampment manœuvers and field manœuvers of the regular army in which the militia receives the same pay, subsistence and transportation as the regular army. Upon the requisition of the Governor of any State or Territory having militia organized under this law, the Secretary of War may assign one or more officers of the regular army for service in the militia of the State or Territory. Alaska has no militia. Guam and Samoa have small provisional forces used for police purposes. The Philippines have a constabulary force for police or regular military service. Puerto Rico has a provisional force under the command of a Lieutenant-Colonel of the United States Army.

Congress annually appropriates $2,000,000 for the support of the militia, apportioned among the various States according to the strength of their organizations. In 1909, $492,502.25 is to be devoted to the promotion of rifle practice, and $1,477,497.75 for arms, equipment and camp purposes.

In 1908 there was reported approximately 111,000 officers and men in the organized militia. It is considered that about 75 per cent. of this number would respond to a call to arms, and of the number responding a small percentage would be eliminated probably by physical disqualification. It is estimated that little more than 60 per cent.—that is, about 67,000—would be available at present in case of an emergency.

The Chief of Coast Artillery has indicated that about 20,000 of the or-

Army—*Continued.*
ganized militia will be required for the coast artillery reserves and approximately the same number for coast artillery supports. These troops would be required for service in the immediate vicinity of the fortifications, and would not be available for use with the mobile army until all question of sea power along the coast had been settled favorably.

Following is a complete list of the commanders of the army since 1775, together with their respective ranks and the period of command: Gen. George Washington, June 17, 1775, to Dec. 23, 1783; Maj. Gen. Henry Knox, Dec. 23, 1783, to June 20, 1784; Capt. John Doughty (artillery), June 20, 1784, to Aug. 12, 1784; Lieut. Col. Josiah Harmar (infantry), Aug. 12, 1784, to Mar. 4, 1791; Maj. Gen. Arthur St. Clair, Mar. 4, 1791, to Mar. 5, 1792; Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne, Apr. 13, 1792, to Dec. 15, 1796; Brig. Gen. James Wilkinson, Dec. 15, 1796, to July 13, 1798; Lieut. Gen. George Washington, July 13, 1798, to Dec. 14, 1799; Maj. Gen. Alexander Hamilton, Dec. 14, 1799, to June 15, 1800; Brig. Gen. James Wilkinson, June 15, 1800, to Jan. 27, 1812; Maj. Gen. Henry Dearborn, Jan. 27, 1812, to June 15, 1815; Maj. Gen. Jacob Brown, June 15, 1815, to Feb. 24, 1828; Maj. Gen. Alexander Macomb, May 29, 1828, to June 25, 1841; Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, July 5, 1841, to Nov. 1, 1861; Maj. Gen. George Brinton McClellan, Nov. 1, 1861, to Mar. 11, 1862; Maj. Gen. Henry Wager Halleck, July 23, 1862, to Mar. 9, 1864; Gen. Ulysses Simpson Grant, Mar. 9, 1864, to Mar. 4, 1869; Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, Mar. 8, 1869, to Nov. 1, 1883; Gen. Philip Henry Sheridan, Nov. 1, 1883, to Aug. 5, 1888; Lieut. Gen. John McAllister Schofield, Aug. 14, 1888, to Sept. 29, 1895; Lieut. Gen. Nelson Appleton Miles, Oct. 5, 1895, to Aug. 8, 1903; Lieut. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, Aug. 8, 1903, to Jan. 9, 1904; Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Jan. 9, 1904, to Feb. 1, 1906; Lieut. Gen. John C. Bates, Feb. 1, 1906, to Sept. 15, 1906; Lieut. Gen. Arthur McArthur, Sept. 15, 1906, to June 2, 1909, when he was retired under the operation of the law, and the rank became extinct. Major General J. Franklin Bell is Chief of Staff. (See War, Department of.)

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Arthur, Chester A. (twenty-first President United States):

Arthur was the fourth Vice-President to succeed to the office of President through the death of the incumbent; and the second to succeed through death by assassination. He took the oath of office in New York city Sept. 20, 1881.

Party Affiliation.—President Arthur early received strong anti-slavery sentiments from his father, who took part in the organization, at Utica in 1835, of the anti-slavery society. Mr. Arthur in his law practice took an active part as counsel in several cases in which the rights of colored people were concerned. He became a Henry Clay Whig and cast his first vote for General Scott in 1852. He was present at the Republican convention at Saratoga and, in 1856, took an active part in the Fremont campaign. From 1862 to 1872, while engaged in his law practice, General Arthur took an active part in politics.

Public Debt.—The public debt of the United States during the administration of President Arthur stood as follows:

July 1, 1881.....$1,819,650,154.23
July 1, 1882..... 1,675,023,474.25
July 1, 1883..... 1,538,781,825.15
July 1, 1884..... 1,438,542,995.39

In his First Annual Message (page 4635) the President said: "In view, however, of the heavy load of taxation which our people have already borne, we may well consider whether it is not the part of wisdom to reduce the revenues, even if we delay a little the payment of the debt." In his Second Annual Message (page 4721) he says: "But I renew the expression of my conviction that such rapid extinguishment of the national indebtedness as is now taking place is by no means a cause of congratulation; it is a cause rather for serious apprehension. If it continues it must speedily be followed by one of the evils so clearly set forth in the report of the Secretary. Either the surplus must lie idle in the Treasury or the Government will be forced to buy at market rates its bonds not then redeemable, and which under such circumstances can not fail to command an enormous premium, or the swollen revenues will be devoted to extravagant expenditure, which, as experience has taught, is ever the bane of an overflowing treasury." In his Third Annual Message (page 4765) he said: "There are cogent reasons, however, why the national indebtedness should not be thus rapidly extinguished. Chief among them is the fact that only by excessive taxation is such rapidity attainable."

Tariff.—In his First Annual Message (page 4636) the President says: "The tariff laws also need revision; but, that a due regard may be paid to the conflicting interests of our citizens, important changes should be made with caution. If a careful revision cannot be made at this session, a commission such as was lately approved by the Senate and is now rec-

Arthur, Chester A.—*Continued.*

ommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, would doubtless lighten the labors of Congress whenever this subject shall be brought to its consideration.'' In his Second Annual Message (page 4722) he says: ''The present tariff system is in many respects unjust. It makes unequal distribution both of its burdens and its benefits. This fact was practically recognized by a majority of each House of Congress in the passage of the act creating the Tariff Commission. . . . If a general revision of the tariff shall be found to be impracticable at this session, I express the hope that at least some of the more conspicuous inequalities of the present law may be corrected before your final adjournment. One of them . . . . the necessity of amending the law by which the Dutch standard of color is adopted as the test of the saccharine strength of sugars is too obvious to require comment.'' In his Fourth Annual Message (page 4839) he says: ''The healthful enlargement of our trade with Europe, Asia, and Africa should be sought by reducing tariff burdens on such of their wares as neither we nor the other American States are fitted to produce, and thus enabling ourselves to obtain in return a better market for our supplies of feed, of raw materials, and of the manufactures in which we excel. It seems to me that many of the embarrassing elements in the great national conflict between protection and free trade may thus be turned to good account; that the revenue may be reduced so as no longer to overtax the people; that protective duties may be retained without becoming burdensome; that our shipping interests may be judiciously encouraged, the currency fixed on firm bases, and, above all, such a unity of interests established among the States of the American system as will be of great and ever-increasing advantage to them all.''

Civil Service.—In his First Annual Message (page 4648) the President fully discusses the Civil Service. He repeats his views as set forth in his letter of acceptance of the nomination of the Vice-Presidency; describes the salient features of the English system; and selects from it such elements as he deems applicable to American conditions. Among these are: A practically life-tenure of office; limitation of age below middle life; and a retiring allowance. Competitive examination before appointment for fitness, and promotion on efficiency, are corner-stones of his plan. In his Second Annual Message (page 4733), in urging action by Congress, he said: ''In the judgment of not a few who have given study and reflection to this matter, the nation has outgrown the provisions which the Constitution has established for filling the minor offices in the public service.'' Full and careful statistics of removals and appointments are here also given. A code of rules regulating the conduct of civil service employees was promulgated by Executive order (page 4748) under authority of the civil service act of 1883. This code was further supplemented and amended by another order (page 4754) under the same authority. These rules and the report of the Civil Service Commission are referred to (page 4773) in the President's Third Annual Message. In speaking of the effects of the Civil Service reform, the President says (page 4839) in his Fourth Annual Message: ''The system has fully answered the expectations of its friends in securing competent and faithful public servants and in protecting the appointing officers of the Government from the pressure of personal importunity and from the labor of examining the claims and pretensions of rival condidates for public employment.''

Internal Improvements.—President Arthur's attitude toward this great question is shown by his First Annual Message (page 4646) where he said: ''I advise appropriations for such internal improvements as the wisdom of Congress may deem to be of public importance. The necessity of improving the navigation of the Mississippi River justifies a special allusion to the subject. I suggest the adoption of some measure for the removal of obstructions which now impede the navigation of that great channel of commerce.'' On August 1, 1882, the President withheld his signature from a river-and-harbor bill appropriating the sum of $18,743,875. In doing so he said (page 4707): ''My principal objection to the bill is that it contains appropriations for purposes not for the common defense or general welfare, and which do not promote commerce among the States. These provisions, on the contrary, are entirely for the benefit of the particular localities in

Arthur, Chester A.—*Continued.*
which it is proposed to make the improvements. I regard such appropriation of the public money as beyond the powers given by the Constitution to Congress and the President.'' On August 2, 1882, this bill was passed by Congress over the President's veto. In this connection it is worthy of note that in three of his annual messages (pages 4725, 4774, and 4839) the President recommended the provision of a Constitutional amendment which would permit the President to assent to parts of a bill and to veto other parts, without being obliged to veto the entire bill on account of one or two objectionable points.

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Articles of Confederation, 5.
Signers of, 13.

Artillery. (See War, Department of.)
Increase in. (See Army, increase in.)
Organization of, discussed, 2821.

Artillery School of Practice at Fortress Monroe, Va., 940.

Artists, Foreign, tariff discriminations against, 4794, 4824, 4924, 5091, 5501.

Arundel Manuscripts, copy of, placed in Library of Congress, 1445.

Arve, The, seizure of, by Haitian authorities, 2680.

Ashbrook, William A.; b. Johnstown, Licking Co., Ohio, July 1, 1867; 1905, was elected to the State legislature; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Ohio.

Ashburton Treaty.—A treaty concluded at Washington, Aug. 9, 1842, between Great Britain and the United States. It was negotiated by Lord Ashburton and Daniel Webster. It settled the long-disputed boundary line between the United States and Canada. The former secured about seven-twelfths of the territory which had been claimed by both countries. Provision was also made by the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade and the mutual extradition of fugitives from justice (2015, 2047, 2082.) (See Great Britain, Treaties with.)

Ashburton Treaty:
Reference to, 2134, 2273, 2760, 3071.

Asheville, N. C., act for erection of public building in, vetoed, 5060.

Ashley, Gen., attacked by Indians, 781.

Ashton, J. Hubley; lawyer; appointed Assistant United States Attorney-general in 1864 from Pennsylvania, serving three years, and reappointed in 1868, serving one year; later connected with the court for settlement of Alabama Claims.

Ashton, J. Hubley, agent of United States before Mexican and United

Ashton, J. Hubley—*Continued.*
States Claims Commission, report of, transmitted, 4379.

Asia.—The largest grand division of the globe. It is generally regarded as the birthplace of the human family and the seat of the most ancient civilization. Its area, including adjacent islands, is (estimated) 14,710,000 sq. miles. Its population was estimated in 1900 to be 923,367,000. Asia lies in the north division of the Eastern Hemisphere. The mass of the continent is more than four times that of Europe. Though it contains more than one-half the inhabitants of the globe, its area is so vast that the density of its population is only one-third that of Europe. The continent embraces in a general way all climates, physical features, grades of civilization, and forms of religion. In the southeast and north the people are Mongolians, the central and west central portions are peopled by Aryan races, while the Arabs, Hebrews, and Syrians of the southwest belong to the Semitic group of peoples. The countries of Asia are Siberia, China, Korea, Borneo, Sumatra, Annam, Siam, Burma, India, Tibet, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, Turkestan, Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and the Japan and Philippine Islands.

Asia:
Commerce with, extension of, recommended, 2624, 2703.
Cooly trade with, referred to, 3261.
Immigrants from should be protected against lawless assault, 7666.

Asiatic Squadron. (See Manila Harbor, Battle of.)

Asphalt.—A general term applied to several varieties of hydrocarbons of a bituminous nature, varying in hardness from semifluid to solid. It is used for paving purposes in the United States. Most of the asphalt used in the United States is brought from the island of Trinidad, off the coast of Venezuela. Other imports are from Bermudez, Venezuela. It is also found in Southern California. The supply in Trinidad is obtained from Pitch Lake, a name given to the crater of an extinct volcano, 138 feet above sea level. This crater covers an area of about 114 acres and is 135 feet deep at the centre. The supply is gradually renewed by the constant exudation of soft pitch from subterranean sources to the extent of about one-fourth of that removed. Surrounding the crater is a deposit of land pitch, the overflow of past times. The Bermudez supply comes from a morass on the main land consisting of numerous small lakes. The California deposit exists in the form of large banks of bituminous sandstone (sand saturated with asphalt). These deposits are controlled by the American Asphalt Company, which holds a concession from the British government to work Pitch Lake on Trinidad.

Asphaltum, disposition of lands in Utah containing, discussed, 6168.

Aspinwall, United States of Colombia:
Claims arising out of destruction of, 4912, 5122.
Imprisonment of American citizens in, 4798.
Maltreatment of passengers and seamen on ships plying between New York and, 3413.
Vessels from, duties on, suspended, 4871.

Assassination of American Presidents, discussed, 6639. (See also under Lincoln, Abraham; Garfield, James G.; and McKinley, William.)

Assessments, Political.—In the conduct of a political campaign considerable expense is incurred for hall-rent, printing, music, and the necessary and legitimate efforts of each party to present its claims to the voters and secure their attendance at the polls. This expense is paid out of the campaign funds of the various political parties, the money therefor being raised in part by assessments upon both candidates and officeholders, as well as by voluntary contributions. In order to properly apportion the contributions to the campaign funds, assessments are sometimes based upon the salary of the office held or asked for at the hands of the party. There is a limit to legitimate party assessments and party expenses, beyond which lies the criminal field of blackmail and bribery. The first legal knowledge of the system of levying political assessments is found in the testimony taken before the Swartwout investigating committee of the House in the Twenty-fifth Congress. A former deputy collector of the port of New York testified that he had frequently been called upon to contribute while in the custom-house. As far as can be ascertained, assessments have been pretty general since 1840. President Hayes, at the beginning of his administration, in 1877, made an unsuccessful attempt to stop the practice. The Civil Service Law in 1883 prohibited the levying of such assessments, and since its adoption the practice has been greatly less-

Assessments, Political—*Continued.*
ened. The custom of soliciting "voluntary" contributions still prevails, however.

Assumption of State Debts.—Early in the second session of the First Congress Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, recommended that in order to restore public credit the Federal Government should fund and pay the foreign debt of the Confederation ($13,000,000), the domestic debt ($42,000,000) and also that it assume and pay the unpaid debt of the States. Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and South Carolina favored the plan. Virginia strongly opposed the latter clause. She was sustained in her opposition by Maryland, Georgia, and New Hampshire. The influence of North Carolina thrown against the measure defeated it for the time, but it was revived later, and passed Aug. 4, 1790, it was claimed, by a combination of its friends with those of the measure locating the Federal capital on the Potomac. The amount authorized to be assumed by the Government in the liquidation of the State debts was $21,500,000, but the amount actually assumed was $3,250,000 less than that sum.

Astronomical Observatory:
Establishment of, recommended, 879.
Report of Simon Newcomb on improvements for, 4790.

Asylum, Military. (See Soldiers' Home.)

Asylum, Right of, discussed, 3883, 5961.

Atchison and Pikes Peak Railroad Co. referred to, 3658.

Atkinson, Edward; author, reformer; active in matters of diet and political economy; b. Brookline, Mass., Feb. 10, 1827; author of "Industrial Progress and the Nation," "Science of Nutrition," etc.

Atkinson, Edward, international arrangement fixing rates between gold and silver coinage, report of, on, 5177.

Atkinson, Henry; soldier; b. in South Carolina, and became captain in army in 1808; made adjutant-general after War of 1812, and later appointed to command of Western army; died in June, 1842, at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo.

Atkinson, Henry:
Mentioned, 701.
Treaty with Indians concluded by, 887.
Troops sent to suppress Indians, commanded by, 953, 1166.

Atlanta, The. (See *Weehawken,* The.)

Atlanta, Ga.:
Capture of, and orders regarding celebration of, 3439.
Collection of remains of officers and soldiers around, referred to, 3581.
Cotton Exposition at, 4631.

Atlanta, (Ga.), Battle of.—On the night of July 21, 1864, Gen. Hood transferred his forces before Atlanta to a point near Decatur, about 5 miles east of Atlanta. Sherman came up and, finding the works on Peach Tree Creek abandoned, proceeded to invest the city. At 11 a. m. of the 22d, Hood surprised the left wing of Sherman's army, under McPherson, by a sudden movement from Decatur. The whole line was soon engaged. Gen. McPherson was killed in the action, and the command of the Army of the Tennessee devolved upon Gen. Logan. After 4 hours of fighting the Confederates retired into their main works about Atlanta, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. The total Confederate loss was estimated at about 8,000. The Federal loss was 3,722 killed, wounded and missing. Sherman now drew his lines closely around Atlanta and prepared for a siege, but was unable to cut off Confederate supplies from Macon. Aug. 25 he gave up the idea of a direct siege. Sept. 1, however, a part of Hood's forces under Hardee having been repulsed at Jonesboro, Hood blew up his magazines and evacuated the city.

Atlanta, U. S. S., mentioned, 6806, 6909.

Atlantic Ocean:
Canal from—
Great Lakes to, commission to consider construction of, 6179.
Gulf of Mexico to, discussed, 995.
Junction between Pacific and, referred to, 2128, 2676.
Desired, 2813, 2988.

Atlantic Telegraph:
Discussed, 3653.
Referred to, 3329, 3382, 3445.

Atlixco (Mexico), Battle of.—Immediately after the battle of Huamantla Gen. Lane pressed forward to relieve the garrison at Puebla. Oct. 18, 1847, he learned that Rea, with a body of guerillas, was at Atlixco, a town about 10 leagues from Perote. The enemy was encountered on the afternoon of the 19th outside of the city, driven into and through the city, and dispersed. The Mexican loss was very severe, no less than 519 having been killed and wounded, while the Americans lost only 2 men.

Attorney-General (see also Judiciary System; Justice, Department of):

Attorney-General—*Continued.*
Compensation to, referred to, 697, 1091.
Duties of, 2265.
Duty to prosecute and conduct all cases in the Supreme Court in which the United States should be concerned or interested, 697.
Member of board to examine quotas of States under call for troops, 3476.
Modifications in office of, recommended, 1090, 2265.
Opinion of—
Concerning treaty of Ghent, 966.
Regarding delivery of persons charged with crimes referred to, 1808.
Opinions of, compiled, 1856, 2632, 2643.
Recommendation that he be placed on footing with heads of other Executive Departments, 562, 880, 1016, 2265.

Attorneys, District:
Compensation of, discussed, 189, 2666, 2714, 4770, 4836, 4939, 5103.
Necessity of a uniform fee bill for guidance of, referred to, 2666.

Atwater, Caleb; author, lawyer, legislator; b. Dec. 25, 1778, in North Adams, Mass., grad. from Williams College in 1804; built up law practice, and moved to Ohio in 1811; member of State legislature, and postmaster at Circleville; Indian commissioner under President Jackson; wrote a history of Ohio; died March 13, 1867, in Circleville, Ohio.

Atwater, Caleb, treaty with Indians concluded by, 1029.

Atzerodt, George A.:
Implicated in murder of President Lincoln, proceedings of trial and verdict of military commission, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3540, 3545, 3546.
Persons claiming reward for apprehension of, directed to file claims, 3551.

Augur, Christopher Colon; soldier; b. in New York in 1821; graduated from West Point in 1843; took part in Mexican War; promoted to captain in 1852, and served in Indian outbreaks in Oregon, 1855-56; served with distinction during Civil War, and in 1865 was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general; had command in Washington, 1863-66; made brigadier-general United States Army in 1869, and retired in 1885.

Augur, Christopher C., directed to assume command of Department of Missouri, 4754.

Augusta, Ga., arsenal at, referred to, 893.

Augusta (Ga.), Siege of.—In the autumn of 1780, Cornwallis stationed Lieut. Col. Brown, with a Loyalist force, at Augusta, Ga. Col. Clark threatened the place for 2 days, inflicting some loss upon the garrison. The British loss was principally of their Indian auxiliaries. In the spring of the following year, while Gen. Greene besieged Fort Ninety-Six, Lee, Pickens, Clark, and other Southern partisans laid siege to Augusta, beginning May 23. June 5, 1781, Brown surrendered. The American loss was 51 killed and wounded. The British lost 52 killed. The wounded and prisoners on the British side amounted to 334.

Auldjo, Thomas, vice-consul to Poole, England, nomination of, 90.

Aury, Louis De; lieutenant in New Grenada navy; b. about 1780; in command at siege of Cartagena; went to Texas with Herrero in 1816, as commander of the united fleets, and was appointed governor of Texas and Galveston Island; July, 1817, he took part in McGregor's expedition to Florida, and various South American revolts; resided in New Orleans and Havana.

Aury, Louis de, mentioned, 601.

Austin, Richard Wilson; b. at Decatur, Ala., Aug. 26, 1857; educated University of Tennessee; member of the bar; was assistant doorkeeper of the House of Representatives in the 47th Congress; United States marshal for the eastern district of Tennessee from 1897 to 1906; served as American consul at Glasgow, Scotland, from July, 1906, to November, 1907; elected to the 61st Congress from Tennessee.

Austin-Topolovampo Railroad, survey of, correspondence with Mexico regarding, referred to, 4475.

Australasia.—A geographical division of the globe, consisting of Australia, New Guinea, New Zealand, New Caledonia, New Hebrides and the Admiralty, Solomon and Queen Caroline Islands. It is also called Melanesia (black islands) from the prevailing color of the inhabitants.

Australia.—The largest island in the world, but, on account of its size, usually regarded as a continent. It is bounded on the east by the Pacific Ocean, on the west, northwest, and southwest by the Indian Ocean, on the north by Arafoora Sea and Torres Strait, which separates it from New Guinea and other small Pacific islands. On the south Bass Strait divides it from Tasmania. The natives resemble Africans, but are a much lower type.

Australia—*Continued.*
The physical features suggest the possibility of Australia having at no remote period been the bed of an ocean. The coastal regions are hilly, in places mountainous, and very fertile, but the vast majority of the country consists of an interior plain, sandy, waterless and entirely useless. In general the climate is warm, dry and very salubrious. The fauna and flora also present characteristics peculiar to Australia. It is a federation of British colonies, bearing the title of Commonwealth and consisting of the States of New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia, and Queensland. It is governed by a governor-general, representing the King of England, assisted by a Senate and House of Representatives. Agriculture, stock-raising and mining are the chief industries. Wool, frozen meat, butter, gold, copper, lead, hides and cabinet woods are the main exports. Area, 2,974,581 sq. miles, with a population (1901) of 3,773,801.

Australian Ballot. (See Ballot.)

Austria (see also Austria-Hungary):
Charge d'affaires of, to United States, withdrawal of, referred to, 2690.
Commercial relations with, 1114, 2004.
Confederate envoys sent to Great Britain and France referred to. (See Mason and Slidell.)
Consul of United States to Vienna, referred to, 2583.
Consular convention with, 4023.
Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 2911.
Importation of American products to, legislation against, discussed, 4916.
Imprisonment of American citizens by, 2689, 2742.
Minister of United States to be sent to, 1592.
Relations opened with, 1706.
Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 975, 1008, 1026, 1097, 1105, 1157, 2434, 2911.
Correspondence regarding, referred to, 2564.
Referred to, 1070, 1114.
Troops of, departing to Mexico, referred to, 3588, 3589.
Vessels of, discriminating duties on, suspended by proclamation, 1003, 1004.
War with Hungary, sympathy of American Government with latter, 2550, 2579.
Wines from, duties on. (See Wines.)

Austria-Hungary.—A bipartite State in the interior of Europe consisting of the Cisleithan Empire of Austria and the Transleithan Kingdom of Hungary. Each of the two countries has its own parliament, the connecting links between them being a hereditary sovereign, common army, navy, diplomatic corps, and a controlling body known as the Delegations. This connection of the two countries dates from the compromise (ausgleich, kiegyezes) of 1867. According to this agreement the two states are perfectly independent of each other, each possessing its own constitution and its legislative and executive departments for most branches of state affairs. Interests administered in common are foreign affairs, diplomatic relations, army, navy and finance. The head of the monarchy is the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, Franz Josef I. The crown is hereditary in the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine. The monarch must be a member of the Roman Catholic Church. The Delegations form a parliament of 120 members, one-half of whom is chosen by Austria and the other half by Hungary. On matters affecting the common welfare the Delegations have a decisive vote, their resolutions requiring neither approbation nor confirmation. The Austrian and Hungarian members usually sit in separate council, but if unable to agree they must meet as one body. Their jurisdiction is limited to foreign affairs, finance, and war. The country has a circumference of about 5,350 miles, about 500 miles of which is seacoast, bordering upon the Adriatic. Three-fourths of the surface is mountainous. The area is 265,189 sq. miles, containing a population of 45,085,000. The principal industries are mining, the cultivation of fruit, and wine making. The leading mineral products are coal, iron, salt, gold, and silver, though none of the useful minerals are wanting. Hungary is second only to France in the abundance and quality of the wine produced.

Austria-Hungary, Treaties with.—A treaty of commerce and navigation of 1829 was proclaimed Feb. 10, 1831. It was made originally for the space of ten years, with renewal from year to year thereafter. It provides for liberty of commerce and navigation between the two countries under protection of person, property, and the equitable imposition of fees, charges, and taxes; lawful importation and re-exportation of products in vessels of the one party or the other under reciprocally equitable terms, except

Austria-Hungary, Treaties with — *Continued.*

coastwise trade, which is excepted from the operation of this treaty. The establishment of consular representatives and agents is agreed upon under conditions of the most favored nation; but such consular agents who engage in trade on their own account shall derive from their official position no advantage or privilege not accorded to private citizens in similar transactions.

The treaty of 1848, proclaimed Feb. 25, 1850, provides for the disposal of property by will or otherwise and for consular jurisdiction. A person may will property within the other country, and the legatee or representative who may by the laws of a country be disqualified from holding the same shall have two years, or an extended reasonable time, to dispose of the same and shall not be subject to any unfair or excessive taxes. The property of a person dying without heirs shall have the same care as would that of a native or citizen of the country. Provision is made for the appointment and stationing of consuls, vice-consuls, and commercial agents in ports on the most favored nation terms; and these shall act as judges in cases of differences between the master and the crew of a vessel without prejudice to subsequent action at home. Deserters from vessels of war and of commerce may be taken by said consular authority, and power is given to it to use the judicial machinery of the country in arresting deserters.

The treaty of 1856, and extradition convention, was proclaimed Dec. 15, 1856. It covers extradition of criminals and fugitives from justice accused or convicted of murder, assault with intent to kill, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery, making or circulating counterfeit money, or embezzlement of public money. The offence is to be regarded in the light of the laws of the country in which an asylum is sought, and not of those where the offence was committed. The provisions of the treaty are not retroactive, nor do they apply to political offenders or citizens of the country. All expense is to be borne by the country asking extradition. If the refugee commits a new crime in the country of asylum, such offence must be disposed of before extradition is permitted. The treaty extends from year to year, subject to six months' notice of intention to terminate.

The treaty of 1870 was proclaimed June 29, 1871, and is a consular convention defining rights, privileges, immunities, duties, and spheres of action of the consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents of the respective countries. It provides for the recognition of such; exemption from military service and witness duty in cases beyond their consulate duties (testimony in ordinary cases being taken at the residence when necessary); the privilege of hoisting the national flag over their residential or official building or vessel; consular papers, archives, and records to be inviolate; freedom and ease of accession to office is provided for; appointment of subordinate representatives is permitted; consuls may call upon the local authorities for police and judicial aid; may take depositions of their countrymen; may witness wills, official papers and agreements, in accordance with the laws of the country which they represent; may act as interpreters or translators of their own nation's papers; may arrest deserters from vessels of their nation; may act as temporary trustee for the goods of a countryman dying without heirs or representatives. The treaty was drawn to remain in force for ten years, and thereafter from year to year, subject to a year's notice of intention to terminate.

The treaty of 1870 is a naturalization convention intended to regulate the citizenship of immigrants; it was proclaimed August 1, 1871. The government of Austria-Hungary agrees to recognize as American citizens those of its people who have resided in the United States for a period of five years, and who have become its citizens by regular and legal naturalization processes; and reciprocally, the United States recognizes one of its own people who has similarly conformed to the naturalization laws of Austria-Hungary; but the declaration of intention is not in either country regarded as naturalization. Naturalization in one country does not grant to the person immunity from the consequences of a crime committed prior to immigration, subject, of course, to limitation; especially does this apply to those who have sought to escape military duty in Austria-Hungary. A naturalized subject may renounce his foreign citizenship, if he desire, without a fixed period of residence.

Austria-Hungary, Treaties with — *Continued.*
This treaty was designed to endure for a period of ten years, and thereafter from year to year, subject to six months' notice of termination.
The treaty of 1871 was a trade-mark convention, proclaimed June 1, 1872. The reproduction of trade-marks by other than the owner is prohibited and legal redress is accorded to the owner on the same terms and conditions as to citizens. The life of a trade-mark shall be that provided by law in the country in which it originated, and when it becomes public property at home it is then public property in the country of the other contracting power. To acquire trade-mark protection, duplicate copies must be deposited in the Patent Office at Washington and in the Chamber of Commerce and Trade at Vienna and Pesth. This treaty, originally of ten years' duration, now lives from year to year, subject to one year's notice of termination.
Austria-Hungary (see also Austria; Hungary):
Claims of, regarding subjects killed in conflict in Pennsylvania, 6324, 6363.
Consular convention with, 4098.
Empress-Queen of, assassination of, 6324.
Expulsion of American citizens, 6425.
Minister of, to United States, received, 4718.
Minister of United States to, appointment of A. M. Kelley as, and refusal to receive, discussed, 4910.
Naturalization treaty with, 4069, 4098, 4142.
Tariff laws of, evidence of modification of, proclaimed, 5718.
Discussed, 5747.
Trade-marks, treaty with, regarding, 4114.
Autonomous Government for Cuba discussed, 6152, 6261, 6284, 6308, 6658.
Auttose Towns, Destruction of.—The news of the massacre of whites at Fort Mimms having spread into Georgia, Brig. Gen. John Floyd, at the head of 950 State militia and 400 friendly Indians, started on an expedition of chastisement. Between midnight and dawn of Nov. 29, 1813, the attack was made on two Auttose villages. The Indians fought fiercely, but were overwhelmed, driven to the woods and caves, and shot. Floyd lost 11 killed and 54 wounded.
Aux Canards (Canada), Battle of.—The first encounter between British and Americans in the War of 1812. Gen. William Hull, governor of the Northwest Territory, placed in command of forces in Ohio and ordered to begin the invasion of Canada, crossed the river July 12, 1812, and dispatched Col. Lewis Cass with 280 men toward Malden. Crossing the Rivière aux Canards, a tributary of the Detroit, he drove the outposts in and took 2 prisoners, from whom he learned that some of the enemy had been killed and 9 or 10 wounded. Cass did not lose a man.
Auxiliary Navy in Spanish-American War, 6313.
Averysboro (N. C.), Battle of.—Mar. 16, 1865, Gen. Slocum, in the advance of the Union Army, encountered the Confederates under Gen. Hardee near Averysboro, in the narrow, swampy neck between Cape Fear and South rivers. Hardee hoped to hold Sherman in check until Johnston could concentrate his army at some point in his rear. Incessant rains had made the ground so soft that men and horses sank deep in the mud. A severe fight took place amid showers of rain and gusts of wind. The whole line advanced late in the afternoon and the Confederates retreated to Smithfield, leaving 108 dead upon the field. The Federal loss was 77 killed and 477 wounded.
Aves Islands.—A group of small islands in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela.
Aves Islands:
Claims regarding, paid, 3445.
Convention with Venezuela regarding, 3111, 3194.
Reference to, 3199.
Ayer, Ira, mentioned, 5742.
Ayers, Edward, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5004.
Aztecas or Aztecs. (See Indian Tribes.)
Aztec Club of 1847.—This society originally composed of officers of the United States Army who served in the war with Mexico, was formed in the City of Mexico in 1847, and has been continued, "with a view to cherish the memories and keep alive the traditions that cluster about the names of those officers who took part in the Mexican War." Membership is confined to officers of the army, navy, and marine corps who served in the war, or their male blood relatives. Each primary member may nominate as his successor his son or a male blood relative, who during the life of the primary member is known as associate-member, and on the death of the former is entitled, as his representative, to full membership. There are (1909) 226 members.

B

Bachelder, Elvira, act granting pension to, vetoed, 6111.

Bacon, Augustus Octavius; b. Bryan Co., Ga., Oct. 20, 1839; received a high-school education in Liberty and Troup counties; graduated at the University of Georgia; entered the Confederate army at the beginning of the war and served till its close; began the practice of law in 1866 at Macon, from which date until his election to the Senate he actively continued both in the State and Federal courts; in 1871 elected to the Georgia house of representatives, which body he served for fourteen years; during eight years he was speaker; a regent of the Smithsonian Institution; elected to the United States Senate from Georgia, in November, 1894, 1900 and 1907, having been, by a general State primary, unanimously renominated.

Bacon's Rebellion.—An insurrection in 1676 of the people of Virginia, led by Nathaniel Bacon. In 1673 the Crown assigned the entire Province of Virginia for 31 years to Lords Arlington and Culpeper, with power to collect for their own use all quit rents, escheats, and duties; to name sheriffs and other officers; to make new counties, and in general to exercise the authority of absolute rulers. Sir William Berkeley, the English governor of the Colony, was very unpopular on account of his opposition to free education and a free press. He seemed to think that the function of a governor was to get as much as possible from the colonists for himself and his masters at the least possible cost. He also proved inefficient in protecting the settlers against the ravages of the Indians. He laid heavy taxes upon the people and restricted the franchise. An Indian uprising having occurred in the State, a force of 500 men gathered to march against them. Berkeley ordered them to disband. The colonists chose Bacon, who was a popular lawyer, as their leader, and despite the refusal of the governor to commission him, he led his men against and defeated the Indians. Berkeley thereupon proclaimed Bacon a rebel, notwithstanding which the people chose him a member of the new assembly. On his way to Jamestown he was arrested and tried by the governor and his council, but was released on parole and left the capital. He soon returned with 600 men and again demanded a commission, which was granted. While Bacon was successfully engaged in another campaign against the Indians Berkeley again proclaimed him a rebel and a traitor. Bacon then burned Jamestown, the governor taking refuge on an English vessel in the harbor. The rebellion was carried on in a desultory way until the death of Bacon in 1677, when it collapsed for want of a leader. The English executed 23 of the participants in this rebellion. It is notable as the first formidable resistance to colonial authority in British America. The significance of its occurrence just 100 years before independence has often been remarked. One of Bacon's lieutenants put to death for his part in the rebellion, was William Drummond, who had served for a few years as the first governor of North Carolina.

Baden, Treaties with.—The extradition treaty of 1857 and the naturalization convention of 1868 were not affected by the formation of the German Empire in 1871. The extradition treaty of 1857 was proclaimed on May 19 of that year. The extraditable crimes are: Murder, assault with intent to kill, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery, making or circulating counterfeit money, and embezzlement of public monies. Evidence of guilt sufficient to convict within the country of asylum must be supplied. The expense must be borne by the country asking surrender. The treaty does not apply to political offenders, nor is either nation bound to deliver up its own citizens. Commission of a new crime within the country of asylum causes the offender to be tried and, if guilty, to be punished there before surrender. The treaty remained in force until Jan. 1, 1860, and thereafter from year to year, subject to one year's notice of intention to terminate.

The treaty of 1868 is a naturalization treaty designed to regulate the recognition of naturalized citizens by their native country, and was proclaimed Jan. 10, 1870. Each country agrees to recognize as citizens those of its former subjects who have legally conformed to the naturalization laws of the other country. No immunity from punishment for crimes committed before emigration, saving the limitation established by the laws of the original country. Especially does this refer to the liability of a former citizen of Baden for nonfulfillment of military duty. But he shall not be subject to punishment for this offence unless he shall have emigrated while drafted or in actual military service. Provision is made

Baden, Treaties with—*Continued.*
whereby a former citizen may, if he desire, easily resume his citizenship. This treaty was made to run ten years and thereafter from year to year, subject to twelve months' notice of intention to terminate. A protocol was signed in Munich on May 26, 1868, in further explanation of the several clauses.

Baden, fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 2898.

Bagley, Worth, ensign in Navy, killed while attempting to silence batteries at Cardenas, Cuba, 6302, 6316.

Bahama Banks, negotiations with Great Britain regarding cession of keys on, to United States, 913.

Bahama Islands, formerly Lucayos.—A chain of islands stretching from near the north coast of Haiti to the east coast of Florida. They are separated from Florida by the Gulf Stream and from Cuba by the Old Bahama channel. There are some 3,000 of these islands but only about 30 of any size. The principal ones, beginning at the northwest, are Great Bahama, The Abacos, Eleuthera, New Providence, Andros, Guanahani or Cat Island or San Salvador, Watling Island, Exuma, Long Island, Crooked Islands, Mariguana, Inagua, Little Inagua, Caicos, and Turks Island. The climate of these islands is very mild and salubrious, even in winter. The soil is thin, but produces cotton, maize, pineapples, oranges, etc. The Bahamas were Columbus's earliest discovery, but there is some doubt as to which of the islands he called San Salvador. The islands were occupied by the English in 1629 and finally secured to them by the treaty of 1783. Area, about 5,450 sq. miles; population (1901), 53,735. The capital is Nassau, New Providence.

Bahama Islands, postal convention with, 5377.

Bailey, Edward L., reinstatement in service vetoed, 6815, 6817.

Bailey, Joseph Weldon, b. Copiah Co., Miss., Oct. 6, 1863; admitted to the bar in 1883; removed to Texas in 1885 and located at his present home; elected to the 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, and 56th Congresses; chosen United States Senator from Texas, Jan. 23, 1901; reelected in 1907.

Bailey, Theodorous, thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Bainbridge, William:
Commander of the—
Constitution, 507.
Philadelphia, 352, 356.
Letter of, regarding—
Hostile act of vessel of Morocco transmitted, 352.
Wreck of the *Philadelphia* transmitted, 356.

Baker City Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 6950.

Baker, Eugene M., engagement with Piegan Indians referred to, 4004.

Baker, John, imprisonment of, in New Brunswick, 963, 969, 990.
Claims arising out of, 1687.

Baker, John M., act for relief of children of, vetoed, 4125.

Baker, Marcus; geographer, mathematician, and explorer; b. Sept. 23, 1849, in Ostemo, Mich.; graduated from University of Michigan in 1870, and became professor of mathematics in Albion College, and tutor in University of Michigan; appointed to Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1873, and as assistant geographer, explored Pacific coast from Southern California to Alaska and Arctic Ocean; placed in charge of magnetic observatory, United States Signal Service, at Los Angeles, Cal., 1882; member of Board of Geographic Names.

Baker, Marcus, member of Board on Geographic Names, 5647.

Baldwin, Charles H.; naval officer; b. Sept. 3, 1822, in New York City; entered navy in 1839, and served on frigate *Congress* in Mexican War; in 1861 commanded steamer *Clifton;* raised to rank of rear-admiral January, 1883, and assigned to command of Mediterranean squadron; retired in 1884; died Nov. 17, 1888, in New York City.

Baldwin, Charles H., thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Baldwin, Leon, indemnity paid by Mexico for murder of, in Durango, 5959.

Baldwin, Marie L., mentioned, 7019.

Balestier, Joseph:
Mentioned, 2688.
Mission of, to eastern Asia referred to, 2681.

Ball, Farnaren, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5253.

Ballard, David W., governor of Idaho Territory, removal of, referred to, 3794.

Ballard, Henry E.; naval officer; b. in 1785, in Maryland; lieutenant in command of United States frigate *Constitution* in famous action with British cruisers *Cyane* and *Levant,* in Bay of Biscay, in 1815; died May 23, 1855, in Annapolis, Md.

Ballard, Henry E., commander of the *United States,* 1273.

Ballier, J. F., act increasing pension of, vetoed, 5275.

Ballinger, Richard Achilles, of Seattle, Wash., Secretary of the Interior in President Taft's Cabinet; b. Boonesboro, Iowa, July 9, 1858; graduated from Williams College, Mass., 1884; Sept. 1, 1897, moved to Seattle, Wash.; engaged in active practice until 1904, when he was elected mayor of Seattle; 1907, Commissioner of the General Land Office; chairman of the Washington State delegation to the national convention which nominated Hon. Wm. H. Taft for the Presidency.

Ballot.—Literally a little ball. The term is applied to all methods of secret voting, because formerly all such votes were taken by black and white balls placed in the same box, or balls of only one color were deposited in different boxes so arranged that none but the voter could see which box received his ball. The Greeks used marked shells (*ostrakon*), whence the term ostracism. The Romans used tickets for secret voting as early as 139 B. C. The first use of the ballot in the United States was in the selection of a pastor by the Salem Church, July 20, 1629. During the same year it was used in ecclesiastical and municipal elections in the Netherlands, but in England the custom was not established until 1872, though secret voting was actually employed in the parliament of Scotland in cases of ostracism two centuries earlier. In 1634 it began to be used in elections for governor of Massachusetts. The constitutions of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and North Carolina, which were adopted in 1776, made voting by ballot obligatory. Some of the Southern States were slow to adopt the ballot system of voting, the *viva voce* method having prevailed in Kentucky local and State elections up to a late date. In Alabama, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Nevada, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, and possibly other States, the constitutions require the legislatures to vote *viva voce*. In 1875 Congress passed a law requiring all Congressmen to be elected by ballot.

Bills embodying the Australian ballot system were introduced in the legislatures of Michigan and New York, in 1887, but failed of passage until 1889 when the system was adopted in a slightly modified form. In 1888, the system was adopted at Louisville, Ky., and in Massachusetts. This method requires the names of all the candidates for all the offices to be placed on one ticket. The voter retires to a private booth and indicates his choice by making a mark opposite a party emblem or a candidate's name. This system of voting was first proposed by Francis S. Dutton, a member of the legislature of South Australia, in 1851. Its use in the United States was first advocated in 1882 by Henry George in a pamphlet entitled "English Elections." The Australian ballot has been adopted in some form in all the States except North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Nevada. Delaware adopted it, but later returned to the old system. A modification of the ballot, used in some localities, is the so-called voting machine in which the voter indicates his choice by pressing knobs which record his vote upon slips of paper and record also the number of votes cast for each candidate.

Balls Bluff (Va.), Battle of.—In October, 1861, Gen. McClellan directed Brig. Gen. Charles P. Stone to make a demonstration toward Leesburg, Va. Stone ordered Col. Devens, of the Fifteenth Massachusetts, to cross the Potomac near Balls Bluff and attack and destroy any Confederate camps found, or to report and wait for reenforcements. Devens, with about 300 of his own regiment and 100 men of the Twentieth Massachusetts, advanced to Leesburg, but, encountering opposition, fell back to the place of crossing, and was attacked there by the Confederates Oct. 21. Col. Baker, who was a United States Senator, arriving with a California regiment, and the Tammany regiment of New York, assumed command. The Union forces now numbered 1,900. At 5 o'clock P. M. Col. Baker was killed, and the Federals, after a vain attempt to cut their way through to Edwards Ferry, were given orders to retreat to the river bank and to save themselves as best they could. Many of the retreating army were drowned while swimming the river. The number of Federals lost was 894. The Confederates lost 302. Gen. Stone was arrested and kept in confinement from Feb. 9 to Aug. 16, 1862.

Balmaceda, José M., President of Chile, mentioned, 5618.

Baltic Sea.—A European inland sea washing the shores of Sweden, Germany, and Russia. It terminates in the Gulfs of Bothnia, Finland and Riga.

Free transit into and from, discussed, 2867, 2944.

Baltic Sea—*Continued.*
Sound dues on commerce to, imposition of, 2774.
Baltimore, The:
Mentioned, 6297.
Sailors of, assaulted at Valparaiso, and action of Government discussed, 5620, 5650, 5662.
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Baltimore, Md.:
British retreat from, referred to, 533.
Courts of United States in, provision for accommodation of, referred to, 2898.
Duties at port of, referred to, 80.
Insurrection in, on day of election, measures to prevent, 2975.
Memorial from merchants in, transmitted, 384.
Military police to be established in, 3313.
National convention at, for prevention of cruelties to animals, 4458.
National Prison Congress at, referred to, 4162.
Police commissioners of, arrested, referred to, 3234.
Post-office building for, referred to, 2898.
Bancroft, George; historian; b. Oct. 3, 1800, in Worcester, Mass.; educated at Exeter Academy and Cambridge University; visited Europe in 1818, and studied in Goettingen and Berlin; spent some ten years as teacher and writer; appointed collecter of the Port of Boston in 1838; Secretary of the Navy in 1845; minister to Great Britain in 1846; in 1844 published first volume of "History of the United States," which later grew to twelve volumes; in 1865, by invitation of Congress, he delivered in the Capitol an oration on the death of Abraham Lincoln; appointed minister to Prussia in 1867; died in 1891.
Bancroft, George:
Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 5599.
Minister to Germany, communication from regarding political questions in Germany, transmitted, 4017.
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Baney, Tobias, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5274.
Bangham, Eleanor C., act for relief of, vetoed, 5010.
Bank Bills less than $20 should be suppressed, 1385.
Bank, International American:
Charter for, recommended by President Benj. Harrison, 5560.
Establishment of, recommended by International American Conference, 5505.
Discussed, 5560.
Bank, Manufactory.—A banking scheme which originated in Massachusetts in 1740. The idea was to secure the issues by mortgage on the real estate of each subscriber to the amount of his subscription. Though opposed by a strong party, it passed the house of representatives. The bank failed after issuing notes to the extent of £50,000.
Bank Notes. (See Banks and Banking and Finances discussed.)
Bank of Missouri, measures taken by Government to enforce payment of sums due from directors of, 941.
Bank of Pennsylvania:
Payment of bonds of, held by United States, referred to, 1726.
Suspension of, referred to, 1768.
Bank of United States:
Act to extend charter of, vetoed, 1139.
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Act to incorporate, vetoed, 540.
Agent should be appointed to take charge of books of, 1382.
Attempts to impair credit of Government, 1232, 1250.
Bills of exchange discounted at, for benefit of Senators inquired into, 1346.
No report on subject of, 1347.
Bills of should not be received for taxes, 1382.
Charter obtained by officers of, from Pennsylvania for new bank, 1471.
Charter of, not to be renewed, 1226, 1250.
Expiration of, discussed, 1025, 1897.
Chartered rights of, should be terminated, 1250.
Claims of, and course pursued by, 1329.
Constitutionality of law creating, questioned, 1025, 1092, 1225.
Dangers from, apprehended, 1091, 1224, 1249.
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Refuses to transmit, to Senate, 1255.
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Views of President Tyler on, 1897.
Directors of, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 1260.
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Polk, 2504.
Tyler, 1897.
Distresses caused by, needlessly produced, 1328.

Bank of United States—*Continued.*
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Judicial power, attempts to usurp functions of, 1259.
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Notes of, can not be reissued after expiration of charter, 1471.
Organization of, referred to, 564.
Panic, attempts to bring about, 1250.
Papers and funds in possession of, refusal to deliver, 1258.
Pension money retained by, 1328.
Political power of, fund employed by, to sustain, 1249.
President of, funds at disposal of for electioneering purposes, 1249.
Recharter of, a leading question in election of President, 1225, 1249.
Sound currency, failure of, to establish, 1025.
Stock in—
Government should be notified regarding, 1382.
Should be sold, 1330.
Subscriptions to, 96.
Substitute for, must be adopted by Congress, 1228.
Successor of, can not issue notes of, 1471, 1600.
With limited powers, recommended, 1092.

Bank of United States vs. Halstead.—An important Supreme Court case on appeal from the circuit court of Kentucky in 1825. Property, including real estate, was offered for sale for debt. The highest bid being less than three-fourths of its appraised value, the property was not sold. The Supreme Court held that it had jurisdiction in a case to which the Bank of the United States was a party, and that a law which forbade the sale of land under execution for less than three-fourths of its appraised value did not apply to writs of execution issued by Federal courts.

Bank of United States vs. Planters' Bank of Georgia.—A suit brought by the Bank of the United States for payment of a promissory note which had been indorsed to it by the Planters' Bank of Georgia. The State of Georgia had stock in this bank. The action was brought against the Planters' Bank and also against the State. The Supreme Court in 1824 decided that if a State became a party to a banking or a commercial enterprise the State could be sued in the course of business, on the principle that when a government becomes a partner in any trading company it divests itself, so far as concerns the transactions of that company, if its sovereign character and takes that of a private citizen. The State, said the court through Chief Justice Marshall, is not a party—that is, an entire party—in the cause. It was also held that the circuit court had jurisdiction in such matters.

Bankhead, Charles:
Correspondence regarding northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)
Correspondence relative to mediation offered by Great Britain in controversy between United States and France, 1436.

Bankhead, James, correspondence regarding Dorr's Rebellion, 2152, 2155, 2157, 2158.

Bankhead, John Hollis; b. Moscow, Marion (now Lamar) Co., Ala., Sept. 13, 1842; self-educated farmer; served four years in Confederate army; served in general assembly, 1865, 1866 and 1867; warden of the Alabama penitentiary, 1881-85; elected to 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, and 59th Congresses; member of the Inland Waterways Commission, 1907; appointed United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. John T. Morgan, and in July, 1907, was elected by the legislature senator from Alabama.

Banking System. (See Banks and Banking.)

Bankruptcy.—The Constitution gives Congress the power to establish uniform bankruptcy laws throughout the United States. Bankruptcy is a state of inability to pay all debts. It is also the process by which an individual may secure a discharge of his indebtedness by surrendering his property and complying with the law. Apr. 4, 1800, a bankruptcy act was passed by Congress and was repealed in December, 1803. In May, 1837 a commercial crisis occurred in the United States, causing failures to the amount of $100,000,000. On account of the heavy losses incurred during the financial panic which ensued, another act was passed Aug. 19, 1841, and repealed in 1843. Another financial panic occurred in 1857, and most of the banks suspended specie payments. A third (the Lowell) act was passed Mar. 2, 1867, and repealed in 1878 (4204). The present law was passed in 1898. During the years of our history when no national bankrupt law existed all matters relating

Bankruptcy—*Continued.*
to insolvencies have been under the control of State laws.

Bankruptcy (see also Insolvent Debtors):
Laws of—
Modifications in, regarding involuntary bankruptcy recommended, 4204.
Passage of, recommended, 1907, 2972, 3052, 4730, 4840, 5478, 5561.
Memorial in favor of, presented, 1907.
Power to make, vested in Congress, 869, 2972.
Uniform system of, act to establish, referred to, 683.

Banks, Nathaniel P.; soldier, legislator, governor; b. in 1816 in Waltham, Mass.; successively worked in cotton factory, lectured in public, edited country newspaper, held custom house position, practiced law; member State legislature, 1849 and 1851; member of Congress in 1852, 1854, and 1856; was chosen Speaker of the House in February, 1856, after a contest of two months, on the 133d ballot; elected governor of Massachusetts, 1857, 1858, 1859; appointed major-general of volunteers in 1861, and later to command of the Army of the Potomac; elected to Congress in 1864, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1874, 1876, and 1888; United States Marshal at Boston, 1879-1888; died in Waltham, Mass., Sept. 1, 1894.

Banks, N. P., orders issued by, at New Orleans transmitted, 3470.

Banks.—A bank is an institution for receiving and lending money. The banking institutions of the United States may be classed as national and State banks, private banks or bankers, savings banks, and loan and trust companies. In 1781 the Congress of the Confederation chartered the Bank of North America with a capital of $400,000, with a view to providing through its notes a circulating medium for the country. Doubts as to the power of Congress caused the bank to be rechartered by Pennsylvania in 1782. By 1791 two more banks had been established, one in New York, the other in Boston. In that year Congress established the Bank of the United States. The charter authorized an existence of 20 years and a capital of $10,000,000, one-fifth to be supplied by the United States. In 1811 Congress refused to renew the charter. During the trying times of the War of 1812 only State banks existed, and these largely increased in number. In 1816 the second United States Bank was chartered to run 20 years, with a capital of $35,000,000, of which the Federal Government subscribed one-fifth. The bank was to have custody of the public funds, and 5 of its 25 directors were to be appointed by the United States. Congress passed an act renewing the charter in 1832, but President Jackson vetoed it (1139). After a Presidential election in which his fight with the bank was made an issue President Jackson ordered the public funds to be removed from the Bank of the United States and placed in State banks (1224). In 1836 the bank's charter expired. In 1841 President Tyler vetoed 2 bills to revive it (1916, 1921). In 1846 the Independent Treasury system was established, providing that all public funds of the United States should be received and paid out without the intervention of the bank. Between 1836 and 1863 only State banks existed. Feb. 25, 1863, the national-bank act was passed. This act proving defective, it was superseded by the act of June 3, 1864, which forms the basis of the present system. (See also the several banks.)

Banks and Banking:
Banking system—
Discussed by President—
Lincoln, 3331, 3350, 3449.
Madison, 550.
Polk, 2257.
Van Buren, 1541, 1707, 1757.
Reforms in, recommended, 1380.
Discussed by President—
Buchanan, 2968.
Grant, 4241.
Van Buren, 1541, 1707, 1757.
Specie payments discussed. (See Specie Payments.)
Special commission to make suggestions concerning, recommended, 6652.

Banks.—See Index articles treating:
Bank, Manufactory.
Bank Notes.
Bank of Missouri.
Bank of Penn'a.
Bank of U. S.
Bank of U. S. *vs.* Halstead.
Bank of U. S. *vs.* Planters' Bank of Ga.
Banks, National.
Banks, Pet.
Banks, Postal Sav'gs.
Banks, Savings.
Banks, State.
Briscoe *vs.* Bank of Commonwealth of Kentucky.
Clearing House.
Deposits, Public, Removal of.
Fiscal Bank of U. S.
Free Bank'g System.
Funding.
Nat. Bk. Circulation.
Nat. Bk. Examiners.
National Banks.
Postal Savings Bks.
Safety Fund.
Specie Payments.
United States Notes.
United States Bank of Penn'a.

Banks, National.—Dissatisfaction and losses in connection with the State banking system in vogue in the first

Banks, National—*Continued.*
half of the nineteenth century led to the passage of laws by the Federal Government for the protection of holders of the circulating medium. The first national-bank act of the new and comprehensive series was suggested to Congress by Secretary Chase in 1861 and passed in 1863. It was amended by a law passed June 3, 1864. These acts form the basis of the present law. It is patterned after the New York State banking law, which in 1849 required circulating notes of all banks of that State to be secured by a deposit of stocks and bonds, one-half in issues of that State. The circulating notes were redeemable at one of several agencies within the State. This latter feature of the New York law was adapted from the Suffolk system in vogue in New England. Under the national banking law, as amended by the act of March 14, 1900, any five persons with a combined capital of $25,000 may open a bank and receive circulating notes to the amount of the par value of their capital invested in United States bonds, but not to exceed the par value of the bonds. In cities of more than 3,000 and less than 6,000 inhabitants the capital required is $50,000, while a capital of $100,000 is required in cities having a population of over 6,000, and double this amount where the population exceeds 50,000. The ratio of circulating medium to capital remains the same in all places. The law also established the National Bank Bureau in the Treasury Department and created the office of Comptroller of the Currency. This act added some $350,000,000 to the currency of the country. For the year ending Sept. 1, 1905, there were 5,505 such banks in operation, their combined capital amounted to $776,175,576, their total net earnings to $105,909,385 and their combined surplus to $407,643,159.

Banks, National:
Circulation of. (See National Banks.)
Discussed by President—
Arthur, 4720, 4766, 4832.
Cleveland, 4926, 5876, 5965, 5986, 6079, 6156.
Grant, 4199.
Johnson, 3563, 3770.
Lincoln, 3331, 3350, 3384, 3449.
McKinley, 6254, 6358.
Roosevelt, 6652.
Van Buren, 1541, 1707, 1757, 1828.
Organization of, discussed, 4720, 4926, 5876, 5965, 6156.
Reports of examiners of, referred to, 4655.
Should engage attention of Congress, 551, 1025.
Tax on capital and deposits of, repeal of, recommended, 4636, 4766.

Banks, Pet.—When President Jackson ordered the public funds withdrawn from the United States Bank in 1833, it became necessary for the Administration to find some other place of deposit for the Federal moneys. Certain State banks were chosen, and the allegation was made that the selection was determined not so much on the ground of fitness as on that of party fidelity, a principle also much in vogue in the granting of bank charters before the system of free banking came into use. The banks selected by Jackson as public depositors were in derision called "pet banks."

Banks, Postal Savings.—Post-office savings banks were established in England in 1861 to meet the growing wants of the people for a secure place of deposit for savings, as well as to provide facilities for those who live in places remote from any regular savings institution. At first only certain post-offices were designated, but the system was later extended to include all the money-order offices in the United Kingdom. The depositor receives a pass book in which his deposit is entered, and the postmaster-general is immediately notified by the officer receiving the money, and the deposit is acknowledged by the department. The money is invested in Government funds. The Government is responsible for all money received, so that depositors are secured against the dishonesty of officials. A depositor may apply for repayment at any post-office savings bank in the Kingdom, and may direct payment to be made to him at that or any other post-office savings bank. His order is forwarded to the postmaster-general in London, and in due time he receives a warrant on the designated office, which he presents, together with his pass book, and receives the money. Deposits can be made of sums ranging from 1 shilling to £50 in one year, the total never to exceed £200, including interest, which is at the rate of 2½ per cent. The success of postal savings banks in England and other foreign countries has attracted the attention of economists in the United States. Several Postmasters-General have advocated their establishment in the United

Banks, Postal Savings—*Continued.*
States, and from time to time their recommendations have been favorably indorsed by the Chief Executives.

Banks, Postal Savings, recommended by President—
Arthur, 4639.
Grant, 4152, 4204.
Hayes, 4574.
Roosevelt, 7482, 7606.
Taft, 7667.

Banks, Savings.—The first savings bank in the United States was the Boston Provident Savings Institution, incorporated Dec. 13, 1816. The Philadelphia Savings Fund Society began business the same year, but was not incorporated until 1819. In 1818 banks for savings were incorporated in Baltimore, Md., and Salem, Mass., and in 1819 in New York, Hartford, Conn., and Newport and Providence, R. I. There were in 1905 some 1,237 savings banks in the United States in which 7,696,229 persons had deposited $3,261,236,119, these figures are the highest reached in the history of this country both with regard to the number and the amount of depositors and the amount of deposits. Statistics of the savings banks of the world, obtained by the Department of Commerce and Labor, show that the United States, with about 9½ per cent. of the total population considered, has more than 29 per cent. of the savings banks deposits. These institutions are for the encouragement of the practice of saving money among people of slender means and for the secure investment of savings, the profits thereof being paid as interest to the depositors.

Banks, State.—A State bank is an institution chartered by a State legislature for banking purposes. It performs similar functions to national banks. After the expiration of the charter of the bank of the United States in 1836, and the refusal of Congress to recharter it, State Banks sprang up in large numbers throughout the Union. Each state passed its own law for their government or control. In many states these laws were not carefully drawn and the holders of their circulating notes not sufficiently protected against loss from suspensions and failures. Between 1836 and 1863 there were no United States banks or national banks, and only State banks existed. Being allowed to issue notes to circulate as currency, they availed themselves of the privilege, and in many instances the privilege was much abused. By act of Congress passed March 3, 1865, all circulating notes of banks other than national banks were taxed 10 per cent. The result of this law was to speedily cause the retirement of all such notes. There are in all some 7,794 State banks at present in operation.

Banks, State:
Deposits in should be regulated by law, 1331, 1385.
Discussed by President
Buchanan, 2968.
Cleveland, 5986.
Jackson, 1469.
Tyler, 1899.
Van Buren, 1541, 1548, 1711, 1757.
Measures should be adopted to correct unlimited creation of, 1899.
Number of, 6157.
Practicability of, commented on, 1236, 1250, 1330, 1384.
Public deposits should be placed in, 1236.
Order regarding, 1249.
Paper to Cabinet concerning, 1224.
President Jackson refuses to transmit to Senate, 1255.
Reference to, 551.

Bannock Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Baptist Church in Mississippi Territory, act for relief of, vetoed, 475.

Bar Harbor, Me., acts for erection of public buildings at, vetoed, 5257, 5571.

Barbados Island (West Indies), postal convention with, 5377.

Barbary States.—The region on the north coast of Africa bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. It is capable of high cultivation. In early times the soil was made to yield richly. Barbary was known in ancient times as Mauritania, Numidia, Africa Propria, and Cyrenaica. It now comprises the countries of Barca, Tripoli, Fezzan, Tunis, Algeria, and Morocco. Besides Europeans, 7 distinct races inhabit the Barbary States — Berbers, Moors, Bedouins, Jews, Turks, Kuluglis, and Negroes. The population is about 11,000,000 Mohammedans and a floating population of Jews and Christians not enumerated. The language of commerce is Arabic, except in Tunis, and Tripoli, where the Turkish language and government dominate.

Barbary States (see also the several States):
Consuls of United States in, referred to, 169.

Barbary States—*Continued.*
Disbursements in intercourse with, 464.
Friendly disposition of, toward United States, 395, 460, 469, 649, 677.
Friendly intercourse with, 415, 503, 649.
Reference to, 321, 324, 325.
Relations with which, through unreasonable demands of Tripoli, led to a declaration of war against the United States, 314.

Barberick, Catherine, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5406.

Barcelona, Spain, International exposition of Labor at, discussed, 5177, 5399.

Barchfeld, Dr. Andrew Jackson; b. Pittsburg, Pa., May 18, 1863; graduated Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1884; member of the Pittsburg South Side Medical Society, Allegheny County Medical Society, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and National Medical Association; is president of the Board of Directors, South Side Hospital, Pittsburg, and a member of the staff; elected to the 59th 60th and 61st Congresses from Pennsylvania.

Barclay, Charles Frederick; b. May 9, 1844, at Owego, N. Y., and taken by his parents to Pennsylvania the year following; enlisted as a private in Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served three years, being mustered out in 1865, having reached the grade of captain by successive promotions; engaged in lumber business; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Pennsylvania.

Baring Brothers & Co., funds of United States on deposit with, 3828.

Barnard, William O.; b. Union Co., Ind., Oct. 25, 1852; elected judge of the 53d judicial circuit of Indiana in 1896, and served six years; elected to the 61st Congress from Indiana.

Barnburners.—A title at one time given to a faction of the Democratic party in New York. The election of President Polk in 1844 resulted in a division of the Democratic party in New York. The faction supporting Van Buren and opposing the extension of slavery in the Territories was called Barnburners, while the faction which supported the views of the Administration was called Hunkers. Most of the Barnburners joined the Free Soil party in 1848, but returned to the Democratic party in 1852.

Barnes, Rachel, acts granting pension to, vetoed, 5064, 5286.

Barnes, William, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5418.

Barnhart, Henry A.; b. near Twelve Mile, a village in Cass Co., Ind.; purchased the Rochester Sentinel and became its publisher and editor; president and manager of the Rochester Telephone Company, president of the National Telephone Association; director of the Northern Prison at Michigan City for three years; elected to fill a vacancy in the 60th Congress, and to the 61st Congress from Indiana.

Barnum, Walter, mentioned, 6855.

Barnwell, Robert Woodward; Congressman, college president; b. Aug. 10, 1801, in Beaufort, S. C.; graduated from Harvard in 1821; studied law, and served in Congress, 1829-1833; president South Carolina College, 1835-1843; appointed United States Senator in 1850, to fill vacancy; after the war he was again president of South Carolina College; died Nov. 25, 1882, in Columbia, S. C.

Barnwell, R. W., commissioner from South Carolina, mentioned, 3189.

Barrataria, Island of, pardon granted lawless inhabitants of, who aided in defense of New Orleans, 543.

Barron, Samuel; naval officer; b. Sept. 25, 1765, in Hampton, Va.; distinguished for gallantry in the Revolutionary navy from Virginia, in which his father, his uncle and his brother also participated; died Oct. 28, 1810, in Hampton, Va.

Barron, Samuel, correspondence regarding war with Tripoli transmitted, 379.

Barrundia, J. Martine, seizure and killing of, on the *Acapulco* and action of American minister discussed, 5544.
Conduct of Commander Reiter regarding, referred to, 5569.
Papers regarding, transmitted, 5565.

Barry, John; naval officer; b. in 1754 in Ireland; served through the Revolutionary War as a naval officer, and at the close of that war the United States began to build a new navy, and John Barry was made senior officer; in 1776 he commanded the brig *Lexington*, the first continental vessel to sail from the port of Philadelphia, and with which he made the first capture of a British war vessel accomplished by an American cruiser; later commanded the *Raleigh, Effingham, Alliance,* and others: died Sept. 30, 1803, in Philadelphia, Pa.

Barry, John, proposed monument to, 7076.

Bartholdt, Richard; b. in Germany, Nov. 2, 1855; came to this country

Bartholdt, Richard—*Continued.*
when a boy; received a classical education; learned the printing trade and became a newspaper man; was connected with several eastern papers as reporter legislative correspondent, and editor, and was at the time of his election to Congress editor in chief of the St. Louis Tribune; was elected president of the Interparliamentary Union for Arbitration and Peace, and organized a group of that union in Congress; elected to the 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Missouri.

Bartlett, Charles Lafayette; b. Monticello, Jasper Co., Ga., Jan. 31, 1853; graduated at the University of Georgia, 1870; studied law at the University of Virginia and was admitted to the bar 1872; elected to the house of representatives of Georgia in 1882 and 1883, and again in 1884 and 1885, and to the State senate in 1888 and 1889; elected to the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Georgia.

Bartlett, George A.; b. San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 30, 1869; taken to Nevada in childhood; graduate of law department, Georgetown Univ., Washington, D. C., in 1894; elected and served two years as district attorney of Eureka County; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Nevada.

Barton, Clara; army hospital and field nurse; b. in 1830 in North Oxford, Mass.; educated at Clinton, N. Y., and founded a free school at Bordentown, N. J.; clerk in United States Patent Office, 1854-1861; devoted herself to the care of the sick and wounded during the Civil War; did hospital work in the Franco-German War; aided the Red Cross movement; assisted the poor at Paris and Strasburg; became head of Red Cross Society in America; in 1896 she went to Turkey to aid the persecuted Armenians; during Spanish-American War she went to Cuba and had charge of distributing supplies furnished by United States Government.

Barton, Clara, president American National Red Cross, work accomplished by, in Spanish-American War discussed, 6284, 6308, 6320.

Barton, Thomas P., chargé d'affaires to France:
Correspondence regarding claims against France. (See France, claims against.)
Request of, for passports complied with, 1416.

Bash, D. N., act for relief of, vetoed, 5227.

Bashaw, Hamet, correspondence relating to Hamet Caramalli transmitted, 380.

Bass, H. V., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5418.

Bataan, Province of, Ph. I., mentioned, 6741.

Batchelder, J. M., mentioned as a member of the commission for the revision of the Judicial Code of the reform tribunal of Egypt, 4564.

Bates, Arthur Laban; b. Meadville, Pa., June 6, 1859; graduated Allegheny College, 1880; admitted to the bar in 1882; chosen city solicitor of Meadville in 1889, 1890, 1892, and 1894; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Pennsylvania.

Bates, Brig.-Gen. John C., transmitting his report in connection with the treaty effected by him with the Sultan of Sulu, 6407.

Baton Rouge (La.), Battle of.—Early in May, 1862, after the fall of New Orleans, Admiral Farragut passed up the river and raised the American flag over the public buildings in Baton Rouge, the capital of Louisiana. Gen. Thomas Williams was placed in command of the place with a small garrison. Aug. 5, 1862, he was attacked by Gen. Breckenridge, who was to have been assisted by the ironclad gun-boat *Arkansas*. The *Arkansas* exploded her boilers and failed to reach the scene of action. The Confederates were repulsed. The Union loss was 200, including Gen. Williams, who was killed.

Battle of July 3, 1898. (See Santiago Harbor, Cuba.)

Battles.—See Index articles treating:

Allatoona, Ga.
Antietam, Md.
Appomattox, Va.
Arkansas Post, Ark.
Atlanta, Ga.
Atlixco, Mexico.
Augusta, Ga. (Siege of.)
Auttose Towns, (Destruction of.)
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Beaver Dam, Can.
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Cherry Valley, N. Y., (Massacre.)
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Chicago Indian Massacre.
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Chippewa Plains, Can.
Chrystler's Flds., Can.
Churubusco, Mex.
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Contreras, Mex.
Corinth, Miss.
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Cowans Ford, N. C.
Cowpens, S. C.
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Detroit (Surrender of.)
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Fort George, Can. (Capture of.)
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Fort Harrison, Ind. (Attack on.)
Fort Henry, Tenn. (Capture of.)
Fort McAllister, Ga. (Capture of and Fall of Savannah.)
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Franklin, Tenn.
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Groveton, Va., or 2d Battle of Manassas.
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Hobkirks Hill, S. C.
Horse Shoe B'd, Ala.
Huamantla, Mex.
Hubbardton, Vt.
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Iuka, Miss.
Jackson, Miss.
Jamestown, Va.
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Mobile Bay, Ala.
Molino del Rey, Mex.
Monmouth, N. J.
Monocacy, Md.
Monterey, Mex.
Montreal, Can.
Mountain Meadow Massacre, Utah.
Mumfordville, Ky.
Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Nashville, Tenn.
New Hope Church, or Pumpkin Vine Creek, Ga.
New London, Conn. (Capture of.)
New Madrid, Mo.
New Orleans, La.
New Orleans, La. (Capture of.)
Newbern, N. C., (Capture of.)
Ninety-Six, S. C. (Siege of.)
Norfolk, Va. (Surrender of.)
North Anna Crossing, Va.
North Point, Md.
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Oswego, N. Y. (Capture of.)
Palo Alto, Mex.
Paoli, Pa., Massacre.
Paulus Hook, N. J. (Capture of.)
Pea Ridge, Ark.
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Perryville, Ky.
Petersburg, Va.
Plattsburg, N. Y.
Pleasant Hill, La.
Port Gibson, Miss.
Port Hudson, La. (Surrender of.)
Port Republic.
Prairie Grove, Ark.
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Puebla, Mex.
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South Mountain, or Boonsboro, Md.
Spottsylvania Court House, Va.
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Stone River, or Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Stono Ferry, S. C.
Stony Creek, Can.
Stony Point, N. Y. (Storming of.)
Talladega, Ala.
Tallasahatchee, Ala.
Taos, N. Mex.
Thames, Can.
Ticonderoga, N. Y. (Capture of.)
Trenton, N. J.
Vera Cruz, Mexico. (Siege and Capture of.)
Vicksburg, Miss. (Siege and Capture of.)
Villeré's Plant'n, La.
Washington, D. C. (Capture of.)
Waxhaw, S. C. Massacre.
White Plains, N. Y.
Wilderness, Va.
Williamsburg, Va.
Williamson's Farm, S. C.
Wilsons Creek, Mo.
Winchester, Va.
Wyoming Massacre.
York, Can. (Capt. of.)
Yorktown, Va. (Siege and capt. of, 1781.)
Yorktown, Va. (Siege of, in 1862.)

Battlement Mesa Forest Reserve:
Boundaries modified, 7203.
Size reduced, 6986.

Battleships, construction of four urged, 7527.

Batture Cases.—Before the cession of Louisiana to the United States, a man named Gravier had purchased a plantation on the Mississippi River near New Orleans. Part of it afterward became the village of St. Mary. An alluvial deposit or river beach formed in front of the village and was used as a landing place for the citizens of St. Mary. Under the law it was a part of the Gravier estate, which was purchased by Edward Livingston, of New York, who began improving it for his own use. The people protested on the ground of an old French law giving alluvions to the government. President Jefferson dispossessed Livingston of the Batture, and the latter immediately began suit against Jefferson and the United States marshal. The Supreme Court refused to entertain the suit against the President, but decided to restore the Batture to Livingston.

Baumer, Julius, expulsion of, from German Empire referred to, 4460.

Bavaria.—A kingdom of southern Germany, the second in area and population of the States of the German Empire. It consists of two unequal and disconnected parts, the larger eastern and the smaller western. The country produces wheat, rye, oats, and other cereals, tobacco, potatoes, hops, flax, wine, etc. The most important manufactures are textiles, beer, machinery, iron-ware and porcelain. Its government is a constitutional hereditary monarchy, with a king, an upper house, and a chamber of 159 deputies. It made a treaty with the North German Confederation in 1870 and entered the German Empire in 1871. Area, 29,286 sq. miles; population in 1900 was 6,524,372.

Bavaria, Treaties with.—These include the treaty of 1845, treaty of 1853, and the treaty of 1868. They were not affected by the formation of the German Empire in 1871. The treaty of 1845 abolished the *droit d'aubaine* and taxes on emigration. In France the *droit d'aubaine* was the right of the king to the goods of an unnaturalized foreigner (*aubain*) dying within his kingdom. The king stood in place of the heirs. In France this right was abolished in 1819. This treaty declared that the *droit d'aubaine, droit de retraite,* and *droit de tractionor* tax or taxes on emigration be abolished. When any person holding real property dies, the person to whom it would descend, were he not disqualified by alienage under the laws of the land, shall be allowed two or more years, if necessary, in which to dispose of it, and may withdraw the proceeds from the country without paying detraction duties. Power of transfer by will, donation, or otherwise, is conferred upon alien residents equal to those enjoyed by citizens or subjects. When no heirs exist the property of the deceased is to receive the same care as that of a native or citizen. Disputes regarding possession are to be decided according to the laws, and by the courts in which the property is situated. For extradition terms of the treaty of 1854, see Extradition Treaties. The treaty of 1868 was a naturalization treaty.

Bavaria (see also Munich):
Convention with, 2218, 2760.
Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 2760.
Immigration treaty with, 3834.
Naturalization treaty with, 3888.

Bayard, James Asheton, Jr.; lawyer, member of Congress and United States Senator: b. Nov. 15, 1799, in Wilmington, Del.; his father was a member of Congress, and later Senator; his brother, Richard H., was also a Senator; he and his son, Thomas Francis, were elected to the United States Senate at the same time—1869; was a delegate to the New York convention of 1868; died June 13, 1880, in Wilmington, Del.

Bayard, James A., jr., nomination of, as director of Bank of United States declined, 1267.

Bayard, Thomas Francis; lawyer, statesman; b. Oct. 29, 1828, in Wilmington, Del.; son of James A., Jr.; trained for mercantile life, but later adopted profession of law, which he practised in his native city; appointed United States District Attorney for Delaware in 1853, and resigned in 1854; elected to United States Senate in 1869, on same day his father was re-elected to same body; was twice re-elected; appointed Secretary of State by President Cleveland in 1885; died Sept. 28, 1898, in Dedham, Mass.

Bayard, Thomas F.:
Ambassador to Great Britain, report relating to speeches of, transmitted, 6035.
Secretary of State, 4889.
Treaty with Great Britain on subject of fisheries concluded by, 5189.

Bayard vs. Singleton.—This is one of the earliest instances of a court passing upon the constitutionality of an act of the legislature. Suit was brought before the court of appeals of North Carolina in 1787 for the recovery of certain property that had been confiscated and sold to the defendant under an act of the legislature passed during the Revolution which authorized the confiscation of the property of aliens. Counsel for defendant moved the dismissal of the case in accordance with an act of the legislature passed in 1785, which "required the courts, in all cases where the defendant makes affidavit that he holds the disputed property under a sale from a commissioner of forfeited estates, to dismiss the case on motion." Judge Ashe refused to dismiss the case, declaring the act of the legislature "unconstitutional and void." Judgment was, however, found for the defendant on the ground that aliens can not hold land, and if they purchase it the land is forfeited to the sovereign.

Baylor, J. R., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5133.

Baylor, Thomas G., member of Gun Foundry Board, 4748.

Bayonne Decree.—Apr. 17, 1808, Napoleon decreed that all American vessels which should enter the ports of France, Italy, and the Hanse Towns should be seized, "because no vessels of the United States can now navigate the seas without violating the law of said States." In his attempts to subdue England Napoleon sought to destroy her commerce with all neutral powers, including the United States.

Beach, Lansing H., commissioner in marking boundary between Texas and Mexico, 4902.

Beale, Edward F.; soldier, diplomat; b. Feb. 4, 1822, in Washington, D. C.; appointed minister to Austria in 1875.

Beale, Edward F., superintendent of Indian affairs in California, accounts of, referred to, 2958, 3016.

Beall, Jack; b. Ellis Co., Tex., Oct. 25, 1866; entered University of Texas, and in 1889 the law department, graduating therefrom in 1890; member Texas house of representatives for three years and in Texas senate for four years; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Texas.

Bear, The. (See Emory, W. H., 6350.)

Bear Flag War. — An insurrection against the Mexican Government in June, 1846, supposed to have been instigated by John C. Frémont, then a captain of United States troops in California. A body of American settlers seized some Mexican horses and then captured the town of Sonoma. They raised a flag having on it the figure of a bear. In July, the Mexican War having begun, the Stars and Stripes were raised at Monterey, and the Bear Flag War became a factor in the American conquest of California. A battalion called the Bear Flag battalion was active in expelling the Mexicans.

Beatty, Erkuries, captain of infantry, nomination of, 55.

Beaupré, Arthur M., correspondence of, on Panama, 6798-6800.

Beaufort, N. C., blockade of, removed by proclamation, 3290.

Beaumarchais, Caron de; French wit and dramatist, lawyer, financier and author; b. in Paris in 1732; son of a watchmaker and for a time pursued his father's vocation; his skill in music procured his introduction to court; made a fortune in financial transactions with Duverny; at the outbreak of the American Revolution he contracted to supply the colonists with arms and ammunition; in this affair he acted as secret agent of the French government; wrote "The Barber of Seville" and "The Marriage of Figaro," successful operas; favored the popular cause in French Revolution; died in 1799.

Beaumarchais, Caron de, claims of, against United States, 406, 568, 591, 696.

Beaver Dam (Canada), Battle of.—After the retreat of the American army from the Niagara River they rendezvoused near the western end of Lake Ontario. Gen. Dearborn sent Lieut. Col. Charles G. Boerstler with 540 men to capture Beaver Dam. A British lieutenant, on June 24, 1813, with 40 or 50 men, but claiming to be the advance guard of 1,500 troops and 700 Indians, demanded of him to surrender. Boerstler surrendered 542 men, one 12-pounder and one 6-pounder cannon, and a stand of colors.

Beck, W. H., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5024.

Beckley, R. D., act for relief of, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 5070.

Bedini, Gaetano; Italian cardinal; b. at Sinigaglia, May 15, 1806; went to Bologna as prolegate in 1849, and in 1853 was sent as nuncio to Brazil, with orders to visit the United States on the way and convey a friendly mission to the Government; was charged with tyrannous severity in his administration at Bologna, and his life threatened by Italian and German exiles in the United States; returned to Italy in 1854; died at Viterbo, Sept. 6, 1864.

Bedini, Gaetano, complimentary mission of, to United States, referred to, 2761.

Bedloes Island, Statute of Liberty Enlightening the World to be placed on. (See Liberty Enlightening the World.)

Beecher, Henry Ward; clergyman, author; b. June 24, 1813, in Litchfield, Conn.; forty years pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.; noted as eloquent pulpit orator; died March 8, 1887.

Beecher, Henry Ward, public address to be delivered by, at Fort Sumter, 4237.

Beef Products. (See Animals and Animal Products.)

Beet Sugar. (Agricultural Products.)

Beezeley, Louisa C., act for relief of, vetoed, 5031.

Behring Sea. (See Bering Sea.)

Belantse-Etva Indians. (See Minnetaree Indians.)

Belden, S. A. & Co., claim of, against Mexico, 2687.

Belden, S. A. & Co.—*Continued.*
Distribution of award in case of, referred to 4988.

Belding, H. K., act for relief of, vetoed, 5125.

Belgium.—One of the smallest of European States. The Kingdom of Belgium became an independent state in 1830, having from 1815 been a part of the Netherlands. Secession was declared October 4, 1830, by a provisional government, which was established in consequence of a revolution which broke out at Brussels August 25, 1830. A national congress elected Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg King of the Belgiums June 4, 1831. By the Treaty of London Nov. 15, 1831, the neutrality of Belgium was guaranteed by Austria, Russia, Great Britain and Prussia. After the signing of the Treaty of London, April 19, 1839, which established peace between King Leopold I. and the King of the Netherlands, all the states of Europe recognized the Kingdom of Belgium. Agriculture and manufactures are extensively carried on. Coal and iron are abundant and all the useful metals are wrought. Belgium is chiefly noted, however, for the fine fabrics manufactured from linen, cotton, and wool. Brussels, and Tournay have large carpet manufactories, and the lace of Bruges and Brussels sometimes commands a price of $200 per yard. The population is of a mixed German and Celtic origin. The government is a limited monarchy, established by the revolution of 1830. The constitution was re-formed in a democratic direction in 1893. Upon the death of the present King, Leopold II, the Congo Free State will become a part of Belgium. The area of Belgium is 11,373 sq. miles, and it is the most densely populated State in Europe, having a total population in 1900 of 6,693,548 or 589 persons to the square mile. Estimated population Jan. 1, 1908, 7,317,651.

Belgium, Treaties with.—The history of the diplomatic relations of the United States with the kingdom of Belgium displays very amicable sentiment on both sides. The treaty of 1845, on commerce and navigation, was terminated by the Belgian government in 1858. The treaty on commerce and navigation which replaced it in the same year was also terminated by that power in 1875. The treaty on import duties of 1863 was in part superseded by the treaty of 1875. The treaty of 1863, for the extinguishment of the Scheldt duties, was proclaimed Nov. 18, 1864.

By a treaty of May 12, 1863, between Belgium and the Netherlands, it was agreed that in consideration of the payment of the sum of 17,141,640 florins (at 47.25 cents of the Netherlands) by the government of the Netherlands, the king of the Belgians renounced forever the duties levied upon the navigation of the Scheldt and its mouths. By treaty with the United States it was agreed that this renunciation applied to all flags and the duty should never be reestablished in any form; also that the pilotage dues and local taxes, reduced 20% for sailing vessels, 25% for towed vessels, and 30% for steam vessels, should never be increased.

The treaty of 1868 on naturalization was proclaimed July 30, 1899. It agreed to the recognition by each country of such emigrants from the respective countries as should by legal naturalization become citizens of the other. Provision was made for the punishment, subject to the statute of limitations, of those guilty of misdemeanor committed prior to emigration, should they return. Freedom from military service in Belgium is accorded to legally naturalized citizens of the United States; and provision is made for restoration to former citizenship, if desired. The treaty remains in force from year to year, subject to six months' notice.

The consular convention treaty of 1868 was terminated on notice by Belgium on Jan. 1, 1880. The trademark convention of 1868 expired, with the treaty of 1858, of which it was a part, on July 1, 1875. The extradition convention of 1874 was terminated by substitution of clauses in the treaty of 1882.

The treaty of commerce and navigation of 1875 was proclaimed on June 29, 1875. It provides for full and entire freedom of commerce and navigation. No higher or other taxes shall be imposed upon inhabitants of the one state residing in the other; nor other or higher duties, fees, or imposts of any kind upon ships of the one country in the ports of the other. Coasting trade privileges shall be in both cases those of the most favored nation. In transhipment of goods from other countries the duties and formalities shall be not otherwise than in the case of direct importation and exportation under the national flag.

Belgium, (see also Antwerp; Brussels):
Chargé d'affaires to, recommended, 1130.
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Monetary convention of Latin Union, adhesion to, declared by, 4957.
Naturalization treaty with, 3892.
Postal convention with, 3775, 3883, 4203.
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Van Buren, 1821, 1839.
Approbation of Belgian Chambers not received, 1932.
Delay in exchange of ratifications, 1244, 2004.
Disavowal of, by Belgium discussed, 1317.
Termination of, referred to, 4242.

Bell, Henry Haywood; naval officer; b. about 1808, in North Carolina; early in Civil War appointed fleet captain of Western Gulf squadron; promoted to rear-admiral, July, 1866; retired 1867; died Jan. 11, 1868, in Japan.

Bell, Henry H., thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Bell, John (1797-1869); politician; b. near Nashville, Tenn.; member of Congress from Tennessee, 1827-41; speaker, 1834-35; Secretary of War under Tyler, 1841; United States Senator, 1847-59; nominated by the Constitutional Union party as candidate for the Presidency against Lincoln in 1860.

Bell, Peter Hansboro; lawyer, governor, member of Congress; b. May 18, 1812, in Culpeper, Va.; educated in Virginia and migrated to Texas in 1836; enlisted under General Houston and became inspector-general of Army of Texas; served in Mexican War as Colonel of Volunteers under General Taylor; inaugurated governor of Texas, Jan. 1, 1850; reelected in 1851, and resigned to enter Congress, where he served two terms; migrated to North Carolina and served in Confederate Army as Colonel of Volunteers during Civil War; died April 20, 1898, at Littleton, Halifax Co., N. C.

Bell, P. Hansboro, mentioned, 2609.

Bell, Thomas Montgomery; b. Nachoochee Valley, White Co., Ga., March 17, 1861; elected to the 59th, 60th and 61st Congresses from Georgia.

Belligerent Rights.—Rights granted by neutral governments to nations at war with each other, as distinguished from the unrecognizable rebellious subjects of a friendly power. Belligerent rights were accorded the Confederate States by Great Britain in a proclamation by the Queen recognizing the existence of war between the United States and the Confederate States and the right of each to exercise belligerent powers on the ocean, but not recognizing the national independence of the latter. It also enjoined neutrality upon British subjects. Such recognition of rights was also made by France and other leading commercial powers of Europe and by Brazil.

Belligerent Rights:
Accordance of, to Cuban insurgents deemed unwise by President—
Cleveland, 6068, 6151.
Grant, 3985, 4018, 4292.
McKinley, 6258.
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Recognition and aid of foreign powers invoked by Confederate States, 3221, 3246.

Belmont (Mo.), Battle of.—Nov. 1, 1861, Gen. Grant, who had been in command of posts in eastern Missouri and southern Illinois under Frémont, had a force of 20,000 men at Cairo.

Belmont (Mo.), Battle of—*Continued.* A Confederate force under Gen. Polk held Columbus, Ky., on the east bank of the Mississippi River. This position commanded the navigation of the river, and was eventually made very strong, being defended by more than 120 heavy guns. On the Missouri bank opposite Columbus the Confederates had established a camp at Belmont, under Gen. Pillow. Grant learned that reenforcements were to be sent by way of this camp in November to join Price. He thereupon left Cairio and, sending a force to occupy Paducah, Ky., conveyed 3,000 men down the river in transports, accompanied by gunboats to attack Belmont. The battle was fought Nov. 7, 1861. Few of the men had been under fire before. Grant's men took the camp, but were compelled to abandon it and return to their transports. The Federal loss was 485 killed, wounded and missing. The Confederate loss was 642, including prisoners.

Bemis Heights (N. Y.), Battles of.—Also called battles of Saratoga and Stillwater. In the autumn of 1777 the condition of Burgoyne's army in the upper Hudson Valley began to grow serious. Provisions were running short and the likelihood of effecting a junction with Howe at New York was remote. Gen. Gates had been sent by Congress to succeed Schuyler in command. The American army was daily increasing. Sept. 19 the two armies met at Bemis Heights, between Saratoga Lake and the Hudson River. An engagement took place between about 3,000 British and 2,500 Americans. Of the British about 500 were killed, wounded or captured; the Americans lost 319. This fight, sometimes called the battle of Freeman's Farm, was not decisive, as the British held their ground. The Americans showed, however, that Burgoyne could not break through their lines. The two armies remained almost within cannon shot of each other for some three weeks. October 7, Burgoyne, despairing of reenforcements, made a second attack, but was forced to retire to the heights near Saratoga. The numerical strength of the Americans was now greater than that of the British. Burgoyne was completely surrounded by Gates's army, which refused to engage him, but held him until famine forced his capitulation October 17, 1777. The number of troops surrendered was 5,791, of whom 2,412 were Riedesel's Hessians. The battle of Saratoga is often treated by historians as the decisive conflict of the Revolution. Arnold, who subsequently turned traitor, was the hero of these engagements.

Ben Franklin, The. (See Butterfield, Carlos, & Co.)

Beneficence Congress at Milan, 4626.

Benge, L. H., treaty with Indians negotiated by, 3592.

Benham, Alexander E. K.; naval officer; b. 1832, in New York; entered navy during Civil War; raised to rank of commander in 1867, captain in 1878, commodore in 1889, and acting rear admiral in 1890; commander of East Indian squadron in 1891; retired in 1894.

Benham, A. E. K., action of, in protecting American interests during Brazilian insurrection, 5973.

Benner, Henry H., pension to widow of, recommended by Secretary of War, 4451.

Bennet, William S.; b. Port Jervis, Orange Co., N. Y., Nov. 9, 1870, but has lived in New York City since 1893; was admitted to the bar of the State of New York, 1892; elected to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from New York.

Bennett, Joseph Bentley; b. Greenup Co., Ky., April 21, 1859; studied law and was admitted to the bar at Greenup, Ky; elected county judge for the term of three years; renominated in 1897 and 1901 and again elected for the term of four years; elected to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Kentucky.

Bennett, Robert K., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5129.

Bennington (Vt.), Battle of.—An important conflict of the Revolutionary War. Aug. 11, 1777, Burgoyne sent Lieut. Col. Baum with about 800 British and some Indians from Fort Edward to forage for cattle and supplies in Vermont. On the road to Bennington they were opposed by Col. John Stark, Aug. 16, with a force of some 2,000 men, mostly militia from New Hampshire and Vermont. The engagement began about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At the outset the Indians deserted, and the remainder of Baum's brigade was soon overcome. Col. Breyman with 500 men, who had been sent to reenforce Baum, was also defeated. The British loss was about 200 killed, and the number of prisoners taken by the Americans is variously estimated at from 550 to 900. Four

Bennington (Vt.), Battle of—*Continued.* pieces of artillery, 1,000 stand of arms, and many swords were also captured. The American loss was about 40 killed and as many wounded.

Bennington, The, refuge on, sought by Salvadorean insurgents, discussed, 5961.

Benson, Egbert; lawyer, author, jurist, Congressman; b. June 31, 1746, in New York City; attorney-general of New York, 1780-1789; delegate to Continental Congress, 1784-1788; member of Congress from New York, 1789-1793; judge State supreme court, 1794-1801; again elected to Congress in 1813; died Aug. 24, 1833, in Jamaica, N. Y.

Benson, Egbert:

Appointed on committee—

To conduct ceremonies of administration of oath to President Washington, 39.

To meet President Washington, 37.

Commissioner of United States to determine northeastern boundary. 191.

Benton, Thomas Hart (1782-1858); soldier and statesman; b. near Hillsboro, N. C.; removed to Tennessee; studied law, and entered the legislature; raised a volunteer company for the War of 1812; and served on General Jackson's staff; United States Senator from Missouri, 1821-51; Congressman, 1853-55.

Bentonville (N. C.), Battle of.—After the engagement at Averysboro Sherman's army continued its march toward Goldsboro. When near Bentonville, Mar. 18, 1865, Slocum's advance encountered the Confederates in force. Johnston had hastily collected Stewart's and Cheatham's corps, Hardee's force, and Hampton's cavalry, aggregating something like 24,000 men. The attack of the Confederates was directed mainly against the corps of Jeff. C. Davis. A strong line of battle confronted Johnston, with Mill Creek and a single bridge in his rear. Mar. 20 a general attack was made by Sherman's skirmish line. During the night Johnston retreated, as it was not his purpose to bring on with his small force a general battle with the large army of Sherman. The battle was not a distinct victory for either side.

Berard, Mary, deputy postmaster, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 2737.

Berceau, The allowance made for, 328.

Bergen, Norway, international exhibition to be held in, 3470.

Bering Sea (between Alaska and Asiatic Russia; 850,000 sq. miles); American vessels seized by Russian cruisers in, discussed, 6336.

Bering Sea Fisheries.—In 1886 the American Government set up the claim that Bering sea was *mare clausum,* and claimed jurisdiction over the eastern half of it. In July, 1889, the British Columbian sealer *Black Diamond* was seized for trespassing. Russia pretended to grant such rights when ceding Alaska in 1867, though in 1822 the United States had disputed Russia's claim to sovereignty over the sea beyond the usual 3-mile limit of territorial jurisdiction. In consequence of this new doctrine many Canadian and American vessels were seized by a United States naval vessel for taking seal about the Pribyloff Islands and in the open sea in violation of the laws of the United States, which had leased a monopoly of seal killing to the Alaska Commercial Company, (afterwards to the North American Company, in 1890). The British government claimed damages for the Canadian vessels seized.

Secretary Blaine and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, held many long consultations over the affair, but could arrive at no conclusion. After a *modus vivendi* had been agreed upon in 1891 the matter was finally left to a board of arbitration to consist of 2 members appointed by the United States, 2 by Great Britain, and 1 each by the President of France, the King of Italy, and the King of Norway and Sweden. The members appointed were, respectively, Justice John M. Harlan, of the Supreme Court, and Senator John T. Morgan; Lord Hannen and Sir John S. D. Thompson; Baron de Courcel; the Marquis Emilio Visconti-Venosta, and Gregers W. Gram. The Tribunal began its sessions at Paris March, 23, 1893, and August 15 following rendered its decision denying the right of American jurisdiction outside the usual 3-mile limit. In order, however, to prevent extermination of the seals, the commission stipulated that seal fishing could be engaged in by licensed vessels only, established, a closed season for seals in those waters from May 1 to August 1 and forbade pelagic sealing within 60 miles of the Pribyloff Islands, sealing with firearms or in steam ves-

Bering Sea Fisheries—*Continued.*
sels. These restrictions were made binding for five years but proved wholly ineffective. Another meeting of English, American and Canadian commissioners was held on November 18, 1897, which unanimously upheld the attitude of the United States. In addition the United States agreed to prohibit all sealing even on the Pribyloff Islands for one year. To this Canada did not agree.
Finally another mixed commission met at Quebec August 1898, transferred its session to Washington, D. C., in November of the same year, and adjourned in February, 1899. It has never reassembled and the matter has remained in *statu quo*. (See also Paris Tribunal of Arbitration.)

Bering Sea Fisheries (see also Fisheries):
Claims against Russia, 6375.
Measures for prevention of extermination of seals discussed, 5366, 6155.
Proclamations regarding, 5449, 5476, 5533, 5578, 5581, 5697, 5826, 5926, 6015, 6123.
Modus vivendi—
To embrace Great Britain and Japan referred to, 6067.
With Russia restricting sealing in, 5961, 6067.
Questions with Great Britain regarding, 5545, 5616, 6062, 6266.
Adustment of, referred to, 5747.
Agreement for *modus vivendi* proclaimed, 5581.
Discussed, 5616.
Arbitration of—
Agreed upon, 5616.
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Award of, discussed and recommendations regarding, 5958, 6062.
Case of United States at, prepared by John W. Foster, 5748.
Convention for settlement of claims under, 6097.
Discussed by President Cleveland, 5869.
Enforcement of regulations in accordance with decision of, referred to, 6,000.
Failure of negotiations of, to protect fur seals of Alaska, 6182.
Reports of Agents of United States to, transmitted, 5909.
Pelagic sealing complained of, 7443.
Recommendation that President be given power to prohibit taking of seals, 5748.
Report on, transmitted, 5396.

Berlin and Milan Decrees discussed and referred to by President—
Jefferson, 409, 415, 430, 432, 434, 441, 446.
Madison, 467, 474, 476, 503, 513, 522.
Proclamations regarding, by President Jefferson, 457, 466.

Berlin Decree.—An edict issued from Berlin Nov. 21, 1806, by Napoleon I. It declared a blockade of the British islands and ordered all Englishmen in countries occupied by French troops to be treated as prisoners of war. All trade in English merchandise was forbidden, and no letters in the English language was to be allowed to pass through French post-offices. No vessel directly from England or the English colonies was to be admitted into any French port, and by a later interpretation all merchandise derived from England or her colonies, by whomsoever owned, was liable to seizure, even on board neutral vessels. The decree reserved for future consideration the question whether vessels carrying English merchandise might not themselves be liable to seizure and confiscation. The object of this decree was to destroy the foreign trade of England, as well as to retaliate against the British for an order in council issued May 16, 1806, declaring a blockade of the coasts of Germany, Holland, Belgium, and France, from Brest to the Elbe, a distance of about 800 miles. No commendations took place under the Berlin Decree. (See Embargo; Milan Decree; Orders in Council.)

Berlin (Capital of German Empire):
International Exhibition of Fish and Fisheries at, discussed, 4560.
Kongo conference at, 4855, 4865.

Bermuda (Group of 360 islands; British; 580 miles east of North Carolina; area, 20 square miles): slaves seized on board brigs by authorities of, 4867.

Berne, Switzerland:
International Copyright Convention at, discussed, 4919, 5090.
International Postal Congress at, discussed, 4250.

Bernstein, Bernhard, claim of, against Russia for illegal arrest and imprisonment, 4162.

Berry, Robert M., relief expedition under command of, 4726.

Bertholf, Ellsworth P., thanks of Congress to, recommended, 6352.

Best, J. Milton, act for relief of, vetoed, 4126.

Betancourt, Gaspar A., arrest and detention of, by Spanish authorities in Cuba, 6182.

Betts, Samuel Rossiter; lawyer, jurist, member of Congress; b. June 8, 1787, in Richmond, Mass.; took part in War of 1812, and was appointed judge-advocate; represented New York in Congress, 1815-1817; appointed circuit judge for the State in 1823; judge United States district court, 1826-1867; author of "Admiralty Practice"; died Oct. 3, 1868, in New Haven, Conn.

Betts, Samuel R., decree of, regarding Spanish vessels referred to, 3795.

Beveridge, Albert J.; b. Highland Co., Ohio, Oct. 6, 1862; was admitted to the bar in 1886; elected to the United States Senate in 1899, when he ceased practice; reelected in 1905 by the unanimous choice of his party to represent Indiana in the Senate.

Beziers, Capt., remuneration for saving American vessel requested by, 1647.

Bibb, William Wyatt; governor, Congressman, Senator; b. Oct. 1, 1780, in Virginia; member of Congress from Georgia, 1806-1814; Senator, 1813-1816; appointed governor of Territory of Alabama in 1817, and elected first governor under the constitution of that State in 1819; died July 9, 1820, at Fort Jackson, Ala.

Bibb, William W., letter to Gen. Jackson transmitted, 621.

Biddle, Charles John; soldier, author, journalist, member of Congress; son of Nicholas Biddle; b. 1819 in Philadelphia, Pa.; brevetted major for gallant and meritorious service in Mexican War; Colonel of Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteers in 1861, and while in the field in Virginia was elected to Congress; author of "The Case of Major André"; died Sept. 28, 1873, in Philadelphia, Pa.

Biddle, Charles, mentioned, 2578.

Biddle, James; naval officer, soldier, diplomat; b. Feb. 28, 1783, in Philadelphia, Pa.; United States Commissioner to ratify treaty with China in 1845; visited Japan aboard United States ship *Columbus;* commanded squadron on west coast of Mexico during war with that country; had charge of naval asylum on the Schuylkill, 1838-1842; died Oct. 1, 1848, in Philadelphia.

Biddle, James, treaty with Turkey concluded by, 1093.

Biennial Register, distribution of:
Act providing for, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 5072.
Referred to, 1783.

Big Belt Forest Reserve proclaimed, 7323.

Big Bethel (Va.), Battle of.—One of the preliminary skirmishes of the Civil War. In June, 1861, Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, was placed in command of the Federal forces in eastern Virginia. He established headquarters at Fortress Monroe and was soon in command of 10,000 men. June 9, Butler sent Brig. Gen. E. W. Pierce with a detachment of 3,500 men (composed of New York, Massachusetts, and Vermont infantry and a battery of artillery) to dislodge the Confederates at Big and Little Bethel under Gen. J. B. Magruder's command. Magruder's force (1,400) had made frequent raids upon the Federal lines. The attack, which was intended as a surprise, was made by the Union forces on the morning of June 10 and was repulsed. The Union loss was 76. Among the killed was Maj. Theodore Winthrop. The Confederate loss was 1 killed and 4 wounded. Big Bethel was the first real battle of the war.

Big Black (Miss.), Battle of.—May 17, 1863, the day after the battle of Champion Hills, Grant's army pushed on toward Vicksburg. McClernand's corps, in advance, soon came upon Pemberton's army, strongly intrenched on both sides of the Big Black River. The Confederate batteries posted on the high bluffs were carried after a sharp engagement, the Federal assault being led by Lawler's brigade. The Confederates retreated. Seventeen pieces of artillery and about 1,200 prisoners were here taken. A portion of Pemberton's outposts crossed the river on temporary bridges, which they destroyed behind them, and joined the main body of the army in the retreat into the fortifications at Vicksburg. The Federal loss was 279.

Big Horn Forest Reserve proclaimed, 6700.
Reduced, 7081.

Big Wichitaw River, exploration of, referred to, 2897.

Bigamy. (See Mormon Church; Polygamy.)

Bill of Rights.—The earliest colonial or State declaration of American rights

Bill of Rights—*Continued.*
after the "Body of Laws" of Massachusetts, in 1640, was that which accompanied the Virginia constitution of 1776. It was based upon the English Bill of Rights of 1689. The latter was an instrument signed by William and Mary when accepting the crown of England from the Convention of Parliament. It asserted the right of subjects to petition, the right of Parliament to freedom of debate, the right of electors to choose representatives freely, and other privileges. This Bill of Rights, which contained the fundamental principles of political liberty, was not extended to the colonies. Other State constitutions in defining the rights of the citizen as against the scope of the state largely followed the phraseology of this famous instrument. The National Constitution was harshly criticised on account of the omission of some such guaranty of personal rights, and might have failed of ratification had not the Federalists promised to incorporate such a set of statements. The first ten amendments stand as the partial fulfillment of their promises. (See also Amendments.)

Bills and Acts:
Acts to be published in certain newspapers, 4116.
Approved but not signed, whether in force, discussed, 856.
Consideration by President, time allowed for, discussed, 2993, 3060.
Constitutional amendment regarding approval of separate items of bill and veto of others recommended, 4196, 4725, 4774, 4840.
Duly certified and approved which had not passed, discussed, 1353.
Effect on, of adjournment of Congress before expiration of 10 days after presentation to President discussed, 3797.
List of acts transmitted, 3963.

Bimetallic Conference. (See International Monetary Conference.)

Bimetallism.—The use of two metals as money at relative values set by legislative enactment; the doctrine that two metals can and ought, at the same time and in the same country, to be adopted as standards of value and bear to each other a fixed ratio established by the Government. As used in this country, the term usually refers to the use of gold and silver at a fixed relative value established by law. Monometallism is the doctrine that only one metal ought to be so used.

Bingham, D. J., act granting pension to, returned, 4989.

Bingham, Henry Harrison; b. Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 4, 1841; was graduated at Jefferson College, 1862, A. B. and A. M., also LL. D. from Washington and Jefferson College; studied law; entered the Union Army as lieutenant and was mustered out July, 1866, having been brevetted for distinguished gallantry; received the medal of honor for special gallantry on the field of battle; postmaster of Philadelphia, March, 1867; elected to the 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th and 61st Congresses from Pennsylvania.

Bingham, John A.; lawyer, member of Congress; b. in 1815, in Pennsylvania; elected to 34th Congress from Ohio in 1854; reelected to the 35th, 36th, 39th, 40th, 41st, and 42d Congresses.

Bingham, John A., special judge-advocate in trial of persons implicated in assassination of President Lincoln, 3534.

Bingham, T. A., mentioned, 6744.

Biographical Sketches of President—
Adams, John, 217.
Adams, J. Q., 857.
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Buchanan, 2960.
Cleveland, 4882.
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Harrison, Benj., 5438.
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Biological Survey, work of, reviewed and commended, 7486.

Bishop, Nathan, member of Indian commission, 3977.

Bishop, William, act for relief of, vetoed, 5028.

Bismarck, Prince von, instructions of, to German minister respecting Samoa transmitted, 5391.

Bissel, Russell, mentioned, 405.

Bissell, Daniel, colonel in Army, nomination of, discussed, 910.

Bitter Root Forest Reserve, boundaries modified, 7157.

Black, Frank S.; lawyer, governor, newspaper man, member of Congress; b. March 8, 1853, in Livington, Me.; graduated from Dartmouth College, and became editor of the *Johnstown Journal;* removed to Troy, N. Y., where he did newspaper work and studied law; served the State as governor and as member of Congress.

Black, Jeremiah S.; jurist; b. Jan. 10, 1810, in Glades, Pa.; appointed presiding judge of the district in which he lived in 1842; elected to the bench of the State supreme court in 1851, and made chief justice; reelected in 1854; appointed Attorney-General of United States in 1857; was Secretary of State in 1860-1861, when he resumed the practice of law; died Aug. 9, 1883, in York, Pa.

Black, Jeremiah S.:
Counsel for President Johnson in impeachment proceedings, 3924.
Secretary of State, 3203.

Black, Major William M., mentioned, 6916.

Black Cockades.—A badge first worn by the American soldiers during the Revolution and later, during the hostility toward France (about 1797) occasioned by the X. Y. Z. dispatches, adopted by the Federalists as a patriotic emblem and as a rejoinder to the tri-colored cockade worn by the Republicans as a mark of affection toward France. Its significance in some degree lay in the fact that it had been a part of the Continental uniform.

Black Friday.—There have been several Black Fridays. The term is often used to designate a dark financial day. In England it has special reference to Friday, Dec. 6, 1745, the day on which news came to London that the young Pretender, Charles Edward, had reached Derby; and also to Friday, May 11, 1866, which was the height of the commercial panic in London through the failure of Overend, Guerney & Co. Sept. 24, 1869, is sometimes referred to as Black Friday in the United States. On this day a syndicate of New York bankers advanced the price of gold to 162½, causing a panic. It sold at 143⅛ the previous evening. Another such day was Friday, Sept. 19, 1873, when Jay Cooke & Co., leading American bankers, failed. A great crash ensued in Wall Street, the center of financial operations in America, and the historic panic of 1873 began. Credit generally was impaired and many financial institutions were forced into bankruptcy.

Black Hawk War.—By a treaty signed at Prairie du Chien, Wis., July 15, 1830, the Sac and Fox Indians ceded all their lands in Illinois and Wisconsin to the United States. Black Hawk, a noted chief of the tribe, refused to abide by the treaty and made war upon the whites. He resisted the survey of the land at Rock Island, Ill., although most of the Sacs and Foxes were west of the Mississippi. In 1831 he attacked some Illinois villages, but was driven off by the militia under Gen. Gaines in June of that year. The next spring he returned with a strong force and began to massacre the whites. Gen. Scott was sent against him with a force of United States troops. Black Hawk was defeated at the Wisconsin River July 21, 1832, by a detachment of troops under Gen. Dodge, and again at Bad Axe River, Aug. 2 of the same year, by Gen. Atkinson. After these successive defeats Black Hawk was compelled to surrender.

Black Hawk War, discussed, 1166, 1251.

Black Hills:
Emigration to, 4276, 4306, 4355.
Gold discovered in, referred to, 4306, 4355.

Black Mesa Forest Reserve proclaimed, 6740.

Black Rock, N. Y., works at, referred to, 1563.

Black Rock (N. Y.), Battles of.—Lieut. Col. Bishop, with about 400 men from the British camp at Lundys Lane, crossed the Niagara River July 11, 1813, and attacked the blockhouse at Black Rock, where the Americans had a considerable quantity of naval stores and ammunition. The blockhouse was in charge of Gen. Peter B. Porter, with less than a dozen artillerists. About 300 militia and a small band of Indians were scattered about in the neighborhood. The militia fled at Bishop's approach and Porter narrowly escaped capture. On his way to Buffalo, meeting re-enforcements of 100 regulars, he returned and attacked the invaders. After a short struggle the British were driven with loss to their boats. Lieut. Col. Bishop was mortally wounded. In August, 1814, Black Rock was again attacked by the British and successfully defended by the Americans. After the battle of Lundys Lane the American army retired to Fort Erie and vicinity. Gen. Drummond, having received re-enforcements, went in pursuit. As

Black Rock (N. Y.), Battles of—*Continued.*
a preliminary step toward attacking Fort Erie, the British general resolved to take possession of Black Rock. About 1,200 men under Lieut. Col. Tucker crossed the river on Aug. 3, 1814, and were met and driven back by 300 Americans under Lieutenants Ryan, Smith, and Armstrong. The British lost a considerable number; the American loss was slight.

Black Sea:
Navigation of, unlocked, 1008.
Vessels of United States excluded from, discussed, 1065.
Free passage for, secured by treaty with Turkey, 1067, 1157.

Black Warrior, The.—The American merchant vessel which was seized at Havana by Cuban customs officials Feb. 28, 1854, and with its cargo was declared confiscated. (2767, 2778). The proceeding aroused a bitter feeling against Spain, and a special messenger was dispatched instructing the American minister at Madrid to demand, as immediate redress, indemnification to the owners in the sum of $300,000. The reluctance of Spain to accede led to the Ostend manifesto. Spain afterward made compensation for the seizure (2869) but the incident was used as a pretext for later filibustering expeditions into Cuba.

Black Warrior, The, seizure of, by Spanish authorities discussed, 2767, 2778.
Disavowal of, by Spain, and payment of, indemnity, 2869.
Reparation for, refused, 2779.

Blackfeet Indian Reservation, referred to, 6836.

Blackfeet Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Blackford, William, treaty with New Granada concluded by, 2168.

Blackstock's (S. C.), Battle of.—In November, 1780, Gen. Sumter started for Fort Ninety-Six to attempt its capture. He was pursued by Col. Tarleton. A skirmish took place Nov. 20 at Blackstock's plantation, on the Tyger River, Union District, S. C. Tareton fled, leaving nearly 200 dead and wounded upon the field. The American loss was only 3 killed and 5 wounded.

Bladensburg (Md.), Battle of.—As early as January, 1814, intelligence was received at Washington that 4,000 British troops had landed at Bermuda, destined for the United States. The British Admiral Cockburn arrived at Lynnhaven Bay, Va., in March with 1 ship, 2 frigates, and 1 brig. Early in August he was joined by Vice-Admiral Cochrane, who took command, and was later joined in the Chesapeake by 4,000 veterans of Wellington's army, under Gen. Ross. The civil government at Washington was apathetic in the face of impending danger. Washington, with its public buildings and records, was entirely unprotected. At the suggestion of Gen. Winder the President called a Cabinet council in July and proposed raising an army for the defense of the Federal capital. This comprehended a requisition on the States for militia aggregating 93,000 men. The naval defenses were intrusted to Commodore Barney, with a small flotilla of gunboats carrying 400 men. By Aug. 1 Gen. Winder, who was assigned to the defense of the capital, had 1,000 regulars and almost 4,000 militia under his command for the defense of Washington and Baltimore. The remainder of the army was on paper. The British moved up the Patuxent by land and water to Upper Marlboro. Barney destroyed his flotilla at Pig Point and crossed toward the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, forming a junction with Winder's advance, which had proceeded to Bladensburg, about 5 miles from Washington, on the post road to Baltimore. Here at noon, Aug. 24, 1814, the two armies faced each other, the British, under Gen. Ross, nearly 5,000 strong, 4,000 of them seasoned by service in continental Europe, while the defenders of the capital consisted mainly of undisciplined, untried militia, many of them only 3 days from their homes. The battle lasted from about half-past 12 till 4 o'clock and resulted in the utter rout of the Americans. The British lost upward of 500 men in the engagement. The Americans had only 26 killed and 51 wounded. After this battle the invaders marched to the capital, seized it, and burned the public buildings.

Blaine, James Gillespie; statesman, orator, editor; b. Jan. 31, 1830, in Washington Co., Pa.; graduated from Washington College and removed to Maine, where he edited the *Kennebec Journal* and *Portland Advertiser;* served four years in Maine legislature, two years as Speaker of the House; elected to the 38th Congress from Maine in 1862, and reelected for six succeeding terms; chosen as Speaker three terms; in 1876 he was elected United States Senator; resigned in 1881 to accept Secretary of State in President Garfield's Cabinet, serving from March till December; he was an unsuccessful candidate for

Blaine, James Gillespie—*Continued.*
President in 1884; author of "Twenty Years in Congress"; died Jan. 27, 1893, in Washington, D. C.
Blaine, James G.:
Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 5820.
Secretary of State, 4603, 5450.
Correspondence regarding the *Baltimore* affair. (See *Baltimore*, The.)
Member of conference to discuss commercial relations with Canada, 5675, 5678, 5748.
Blaine, Walker G.; diplomat; son of James G.; b. in Maine, received college education, and in 1881 was appointed Third Assistant Secretary of State, and sent with W. H. Triscott as a special envoy to Peru and Chile.
Blaine, Walker, Third Assistant Secretary of State, mentioned, 4694.
Blair, Francis Preston, Jr.; soldier, lawyer, author, member of Congress; b. Feb. 19, 1821, in Lexington, Ky.; migrated to Missouri and became member of State legislature, 1852-1854; elected to 35th, 37th, and 38th Congresses; Colonel of Volunteers in 1861; appointed major-general in 1862; nominated for Vice-President on Democratic ticket in 1868 with Horatio Seymour for President; appointed United States Senator to fill a vacancy in 1871-1873; wrote "Life and Public Services of General William A. Butler"; died July 8, 1875, in St. Louis, Mo.
Blair, Frank P., jr.:
Commission of, as major-general discussed, 3404.
Correspondence regarding assignment of command to, 3407.
Letter and advice of President Lincoln as to accepting seat in Congress or remaining in command, 3406.
Resignation of, as major-general accepted, 3407.
Withdrawal of, 3409.
Blair, Francis Preston, Sr.; journalist and politician; b. Abingdon, Va., in 1791; editor *Congressional Globe*, in Washington, 1830-1845; intimate friend and confidential adviser of President Jackson; supported Van Buren for the Presidency in 1848, in opposition to the regular Democratic party nominee; assisted at organization of Republican party in 1855; died Oct. 18, 1876.
Blair, Frank P., sr., negotiations for and correspondence regarding restoration of peace, 3461.
Blair, Henry W., refusal of China to receive, as minister, 5621, 5673, 5679.
Blair, Montgomery; lawyer, judge; b. in Kentucky about 1813; brother to Francis Preston, Jr.; practised law in St. Louis, and became judge of court of common pleas; moved to Maryland about 1852; appointed Postmaster-General in March, 1861, and was removed near end of 1864; died July 27, 1883.
Blair, Montgomery, correspondence regarding resignation of Frank P. Blair, jr., as major-general, 3407.
Blakeley, Johnston; naval officer; b. in October, 1781, in Ireland; joined the navy in 1800 and was made lieutenant in 1807, and in 1813 was appointed master commandant of the *Wasp*; June, 1814, captured British sloop, *Reindeer*, and in September the *Avon*; for these services he was promoted to captain, but the *Wasp* never returned to port and was not heard of after Oct. 9, 1814.
Blakely, Johnston, British ship captured by vessel in command of, 534.
Blanco, Ramon, Captain-General of Cuba, directed by Spain to suspend hostilities, referred to, 6292.
Bland, Richard Parks (1835-1899); legislator; b. near Hartford, Ky.; studied law and practised in Missouri, California, and Utah, subsequently devoting much attention to mining; represented Missouri in the House from 1873 until 1895, and then from 1897 until his death; noted as the author of the Bland Silver Bill, and led the free silver movement in the House; prominent candidate for the nomination for President at the Democratic National Convention of 1896.
Bland, Theodoric; soldier, member of Congress; b. in 1742, in Prince George Co., Va.; enlisted in army and became colonel of regiment of dragoons; in 1779 had command of troops at Albermarle Barracks, whence he was elected to Congress in 1780, representing Virginia in that body for three years, and was then chosen a member of Virginia legislature; member of first Congress under the constitution, having voted for its adoption; died June 1, 1790, in New York.
Bland, Theodorick:
Appointed on committee to meet Washington on his embarkation from New Jersey upon the occasion of his first inauguration, 37.
Bland-Allison Act:
Discussed by President—
Arthur, 4633, 4720, 4830.
Cleveland, 4927, 5097, 5373.
Harrison, Benj., 5475.
Hayes, 4511, 4568.
Vetoed by President Hayes, 4438.

Bland Dollar.—A name sometimes applied to the silver dollar of the United States the coinage of which began in 1878. During that year Congress passed the act providing for such coinage. A bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Richard P. Bland, of Missouri, July 25, 1876, providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, which had been suspended since 1873. Mr. Bland's bill passed the House providing for free coinage, but was modified in the Senate by the Allison amendment. As the bill became a law it provided that instead of free coinage the Secretary of the Treasury should purchase each month not less than $2,000,000 nor more than $4,000,000 worth of silver bullion to be coined into silver dollars of 412½ grains each. President Hayes returned the bill with his veto Feb. 28, 1878 (4438), but on the same day both House and Senate passed the bill over his veto. The effects of the law were discussed by the Chief Executives from time to time. (See Bland-Allison Act.) This act was repealed in 1890 by the act of Congress known as the Sherman act (q. v.).

Blatchford, Richard Milford; financier, legislator, public official; b. April 23, 1798, in Stratford, Conn.; financial agent of the Bank of England in 1826; appointed to same position for Bank of United States in 1836, and assisted in winding up its affairs; member of New York legislature in 1855, and in 1859 park commissioner of New York City; fiscal agent for recruiting service at outbreak of Civil War; minister to Italy in 1862; died Sept. 3, 1875, in Newport.

Blatchford, Richard M., mentioned, 3279.

Blazer, Dolly, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5261.

Blockade.—A well-defined principle of international law which secures to any nation the right in time of war to render intercourse with the enemy's ports unlawful, hazardous, or impossible on the part of neutrals. It was introduced by the Dutch about 1584. The principle recognized by European powers is that a blockade to be binding must be effective. It is carried into effect by a force of war ships, which patrol the sea outside the enemy's harbor and arrest any vessels of any power attempting to enter. Should any arrested vessel contain goods or persons contraband of war, it is condemned by a prize court and sold, the proceeds being divided among the blockade squadron. This right is incontrovertible, having its origin in the soundest principles of maritime jurisprudence, sanctioned by the practice of the best nations of enlightened times. The Elbe was blockaded by Great Britain in 1803; the Baltic by Denmark in 1848-49 and in 1864; the Gulf of Finland by the Allies in 1854. At the outbreak of the Civil War in America the Confederate government required every English vessel that entered its ports to bring arms and ammunition as part of its cargo. Plymouth, Newbern, Wilmington, and other North Carolina ports were much used by these vessels, as also the port of Charleston, S. C. United States cruisers blockaded these ports, and under the established rules of international law seized, searched, and confiscated foreign vessels attempting to run the blockade, as well as enemy's ships in transit. At the commencement of the Spanish-American War in 1898 the United States maintained a strict blockade of Cuban ports for several weeks under the direction of Acting Rear-Admiral Sampson, which finally resulted in the battle of July 3, when the American squadron under the immediate command of Commodore Schley entirely destroyed the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera. In the Russo-Japanese War (see Japan), the Japanese maintained a strict blockade of Port Arthur from February 10, 1904, when the first attack was made, until the fall of the city, January 2, 1905.

Blockades:

Correspondence regarding, referred to, 3259.

During War of 1812 discussed, 486.

Established by—

Portugal, claims of United States growing out of, 1098, 1113, 1243.

Spain, claims of United States growing out of, 1112.

In order to be binding, must be effective, 2945.

Maximilian's decrees declaring, proclaimed void, 3631.

Of Cuban ports, proclaimed, 6472, 6481.

Discussed, 6296, 6312.

Removal of, referred to, 6321.

Of Mexican ports, and effect of, on United States, 1705, 1733.

Of Southern ports proclaimed, 3215, 3216, 3481.

Claims of foreign powers arising out of, discussed, 3328.

Nonresident foreigners engaged in violating, order regarding, 3483.

Blockades—*Continued.*
Referred to, 3225, 3385.
Removed, 3523.
From certain ports, or relaxed in the South in the interests of trade and commerce, both home and foreign, 3290, 3372, 3417, 3431, 3482, 3507.
Of Spanish Main, referred to, 776.
Of Tripoli, questions between United States and Tunis growing out of, 388, 389.

Bloody Shirt.—A term used to describe the utterances of impassioned speakers and writers who after the close of the Civil War endeavored to revive its memories and to agitate the minds of their hearers for political effect. Reviving war animosities was said to be waving the bloody shirt.

Blount, James H.; lawyer, member of Congress; b. Sept. 12, 1837, in Clinton, Ga.; graduated from University of Georgia with classical education in 1857; began practice of law in Macon, Ga.; represented Georgia in Congress from 1873 to 1893; last public service was as commissioner paramount to the Hawaiian Islands for President Cleveland; on his report Cleveland reversed the policy of Harrison toward Hawaii; died at Macon, Ga., March 8, 1903.

Blount, James H., special commissioner to Hawaiian Islands, report of, discussed, 5873, 5892.

Blow, Henry F.; business man and legislator; b. July 15, 1817, in Southampton Co., Va.; moved to St. Louis, Mo., in 1830, and graduated from St. Louis University; followed the lead and drug business; served four years in State senate and two terms in Congress; died Sept. 11, 1875, in Saratoga, N. Y.

Blow, Henry T., dispatch from, relative to commercial interests with South America, transmitted, 4014.

Blue Book. (See Biennial Register.)

Blue Laws.—A name applied to the early laws of some of the American Colonies. The general court of New Haven, Conn., in April, 1644, ordered that the "judicial laws of God as they were delivered to Moses," should be binding on all offenders and a rule to all the courts of the jurisdiction "till they be branched out into particulars hereafter." New Haven's criminal code was developed along these lines. It is doubtful, however, if some of the rigid rules of conduct often quoted as Blue Laws were ever enforced. Some of them are as follows: "No one shall run on the Sabbath day, or walk in his garden or elsewhere, except reverently to and from meeting." "No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath or fasting day." "No one shall read common prayer, keep Christmas or saints' days, make minced pies, dance, play cards, or play on any instrument of music except the drum, trumpet, and jewsharp." As early as 1649 a law of Massachusetts provided for the prohibition of labor, play, or travel on the Lord's Day, beginning on Saturday evening. The "Duke's Laws" of New York also forbade the profanation of the day by travel or labor. The Pennsylvania laws of 1682 forbade labor. Those of South Carolina in 1684 forbade profanation of the Sabbath. Virginia in 1692 forbade travel or profanation. Remnants of these laws still survive in State legislation.

Blue Licks (Ky.), Battle of.—Aug. 19, 1782, a body of 182 Kentucky pioneers were drawn into an ambuscade at Blue Licks, Nicholas County, Ky., by Indians under Simon Girty. The settlers were defeated with the loss of 62, including a son of Daniel Boone.

Blue Lights.—During the summer and autumn of 1813, while the British commander, Sir Thomas Hardy, with his fleet, had the port of New London, Conn., blockaded, Commodore Decatur made several futile attempts to escape therefrom with his fleet, consisting of the frigates *United States* and *Macedonian* and the sloop-of-war *Hornet*. Decatur claimed that his failure was due to the fact that blue signal lights were flashed from the shore toward the British. The friends of the British and the opponents of the war became known as Blue-Light Federalists.

Bluefields. (See Mosquito Indian Strip.)

Blumer, Eliza Jane, act granting pension to, vetoed, 4338.

Board of Health. (See National Board of Health.)

Board of Trade and Plantations.—In 1660 Charles II. established two separate councils, one for trade and the other for foreign plantations. For a time these were united (from 1672 to 1675). The charter of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations was secured from Charles II., July 8, 1663, by John Clarke, who acted as agent for the Colony. This charter continued in force 180 years. In 1695 the Board of Trade and Plantations was established and given charge of the English Colonies in America. In 1768

Board of Trade and Plantations—*Continued.*
a secretary of state for America was established, and the duties of the board having been transferred to him, the board was abolished in 1782.

Boats. (See Vessels.)

Boca del Toro, United States of Colombia, vessels from, tonnage duty on, suspended, 4895.

Body of Liberties.—A bill of rights consisting of a code of 100 fundamental laws setting forth the sacredness of life, liberty, property, and reputation. The Body of Liberties was compiled by Nathaniel Ward, pastor of the church at Ipswich, Mass., from drafts submitted. A copy of these laws was sent to every town within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts to be first considered by the magistrates and elders, and then to be published by the constables, "that if any man saw anything to be altered he might communicate his thoughts to some of the deputies." In December, 1641, the General Court of Massachusetts adopted this fundamental code as the basis of common law, there having been up to that time no written law in the Colony.

Boehne, John William; b. Oct. 28, 1856, Vanderburg Co., Ind.; was serving his third year as mayor of Evansville, when nominated and elected to the 61st Congress from Indiana.

Boer War.—A conflict between Great Britain and the South African Republic (Transvaal) and Orange Free State, commonly called the South African war. The Boers are descendants of Dutch colonists of South Africa. In 1815 the Cape Colony was ceded to England. After a restless dependence of twenty years the Boers began to emigrate in bands and colonies in search of free territory. In 1851 Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the Orange Free State, and in 1881 accorded a modified independence to the Transvaal, after the battle of Majuba Hill, in which the British suffered defeat. The Boers looked upon the affair of Majuba Hill as an indication of their ability to ultimately win independence from Great Britain.

None but native Boers were allowed a voice in the Transvaal government, and the foreigners or Uitlanders were heavily taxed and harshly treated. The English settlers petitioned the home government for redress, but beyond holding a conference with President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, and President Krüger, of the Transvaal, nothing was accomplished, the Boers proposing a limited franchise to Uitlanders and demanding that the Transvaal be made an independent State.

The British garrisons in South Africa were strengthened and the Boers demanded the removal of the troops. October 9, 1895, the South African Republic delivered to the British agent at the Transvaal an ultimatum, for answer within forty-eight hours, demanding the removal of the reinforcements and the return of the troops then on their way to the country. The Boers, commanded by Gen. Joubert, immediately invaded Natal and invested Ladysmith, where Gen. French was posted with about 5,000 British soldiers.

General Sir Redvers Buller reached South Africa in November with 54,000 men. These were divided and sent northward under Generals Methuen and Gatacre, to drive back the Boers and their allies from the Orange River Colony and ultimately to relieve Ladysmith, as well as Kimberley and Mafeking, which by this time were besieged by the Boers. These efforts cost the British several defeats, notably at Spion Kop, Colenso, and Vaal Krantz.

When the year 1900 opened, Lord Roberts was sent to South Africa as commander-in-chief, with Lord Kitchener as chief of staff, and the ministry decided to send out the whole Seventh Army Division. Roberts changed the plan of precedure and sent Gen. French on a rapid advance to Kimberley, which he entered Feb. 16, after driving off the besiegers. February 27 (the anniversary of Majuba Hill), General De Wet, with 4,000 Boers, surrendered to Lord Roberts at Paardeberg. The advance toward Ladysmith continued under Gen. Buller, and after a series of difficult operations Lord Dundonald rode into Ladysmith Feb. 28, followed two days later by Buller. March 13, Roberts entered Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State, whence Presidents Krüger and Steyn had fled before him.

Roberts began his advance northward from Bloemfontein May 3, 1900, his armies presenting a front of forty miles. The Boers retreated before him and Johannesburg was occupied May 31, and on June 5 Roberts was in possession of Pre-

Boer War—*Continued.*
toria, capital of the Transvaal. Meanwhile, Buller had been marching north through Natal and early in July he was in communication with Roberts, and the country from Pretoria to the coast at Durban was in possession of the British. The number of British troops in South Africa at this time was 250,000.

By October, the organized insurrection was over. Joubert was dead, Gen. Cronje was a prisoner in St. Helena, and Krüger was a refugee. Lord Roberts and Gen. Buller returned to England and left Gen. Kitchener to deal with the guerrilla bands that still roamed about, partially under the command of Generals De Wet and Louis Botha. This caused considerable trouble during the entire year of 1901. Kitchener gathered all the inhabitants of the insurrectionary territory in concentration camps and cleared the country of food and cattle, and by the end of the year 53,000 Boers had been put out of commission, 40,000 of whom were in concentration camps.

May 31, 1902, the chief civil and military representatives of the Boers surrendered to Kitchener and Lord Milner at Pretoria.

In this struggle there had been engaged on the British side at one time or another, or sent to the seat of war as reinforcements from the outbreak of the war to the conclusion of peace, 448,435 men of all arms, including 228,171 regulars, 45,566 militia, 35,520 yeomanry, 19,856 volunteers, 7,273 South African constabulary, 18,229 regular troops from India, 29,000 colonial contingents, and 52,414 raised in South Africa. Of these 518 officers and 5,255 men were killed, 1,851 officers and 20,978 men were wounded, 554 officers and 15,617 men died of wounds or disease. How many men the Boers had in the field from first to last, including the rebels from Natal and Cape Colony, will probably never be known. The number has been estimated by competent authorities at from 60,000 to 65,000. The Boer casualties have never been definitely ascertained.

Boer War, attitude of the United States in, 6371, 6407, 6429.

Boggs, Charles Stuart; naval officer; b. Jan. 28, 1811, in New Brunswick, N. J.; promoted to captain, July 16, 1862, and commodore July 25, 1866; commanded steamer *De Soto*, of North Atlantic squadron, 1867-1868; assigned to European fleet in 1869, and prepared a report on steam engines afloat; promoted to rear-admiral and appointed inspector of third lighthouse district, July 1, 1870; retired 1873; died April 22, 1888, in New Brunswick, N. J.

Boggs, Charles S., thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Bogy, Lewis V.; lawyer, legislator, railroad president; b. April 9, 1813, in St. Genevieve, Mo.; member of State legislature for several terms; Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1867-1868; one of the projectors of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, of which he was for two years president; elected to United States Senate in 1873, and died in St. Louis Sept. 20, 1877.

Bogy, Lewis V., mentioned, 3719.

Bohemia Manor.—A tract of 5,000 acres of land in Maryland, along the Elk River, granted by Lord Baltimore in 1666 to a Bohemian surveyor named Augustine Herman. Herman obtained papers of denization and was naturalized with his family under the first act of the kind passed in the Province.

Boilers. (See Steam Boilers.)

Boise City, Idaho, mentioned, 6816.

Bolivar, Simon; South American patriot and liberator; b. at Caraccas, Venezuela, in July, 1783, and inherited a large estate from his father; liberally educated in Madrid, and returned to his native land in 1809; joined the insurgents in 1811, and became a colonel under Miranda; obtained full command of the army in 1813, defeated the Spanish royalists and declared himself dictator; driven out of Venezuela in 1814 and fled to Jamaica; returned in 1816, raised another army and defeated Spaniards under Morillo in February, 1817; in 1819 took title of president, liberated New Grenada, which uniting with Venezuela, formed the new republic of Colombia, of which Bolivar became first president; in 1821 and 1822 marched with his army to Peru, which, with his assistance, was soon liberated from the Spaniards; the independence of the South American republics was recognized by England and the United States; early in 1825 resigned dictatorship of Peru and went to Upper Peru, which was formed into a separate state and called Bolivia, of which he was declared perpetual dictator; also declared president of Peru for life, and again made president of Colombia;

Bolivar, Simon—*Continued.*
resigned in February, 1827, but the congress refused to accept his resignation; the result of his military services was the independence of three South American countries; died December, 1830, at San Pedro.

Bolivar, Simon:
Centennial celebration of birth of, at Caracas, referred to, 4716, 4760.
Delivered from assassins, medal offered President Jackson in commemoration of, declined, 1029.

Bolivia.—A Republic in the western part of South America, named from Simon Bolivar. It is bounded on the north and east by Brazil, on the south by Argentina and Paraguay, and on the west by Chile and Peru. Bolivia, though entirely within the tropical zone, boasts all the climates of the world, each with its peculiar vegetation. The country is remarkable for its mineral products. The silver mines of Potosi, after having produced $3,000,000,000, are still considered inexhaustible, while gold, lead, tin, salt, sulphur, niter, and copper are abundant. Bolivia was formerly a Spanish possession. It became independent in 1825 and united with Peru from 1836 to 1839. The country consists of 10 departments and territories, governed by a President and two Houses of Congress, with a constitution modeled after that of the United States. Revolutions have frequently occurred. From 1879 to 1883 Bolivia and Peru were united in a war against Chile. The result was disastrous to the allies, and Chile became possessed of all the western seacoast, including the niter districts of Bolivia. The area of the Republic is 709,000 sq. miles and, according to the report of the Bureau of American Republics for 1907-1908, the population is 2,267,935. The capital is La Paz. A treaty of peace, friendship, commerce, and navigation was concluded with the United States May 13, 1858, in which the rights of neutrals were clearly outlined (3111).

Bolivia (see also Peru-Bolivia Confederation):
Controversy with Chile, referred to, 3410.
Diplomatic relations with, 5468, 6364.
Resumed, 4449, 4562.
Insurrection in, discussed, 6364.
Treaty with (3111).
Ratification of amendments to, recommendation regarding, 3260.
War between Chile, Peru, and, 4522, 4563, 4628, 4717.
Claims of United States arising out of, 4913, 5083, 5369, 5544.
Conditions of peace presented by Chile discussed, 4662, 4717, 4760.
Efforts of United States to bring about peace, discussed, 4522, 4563, 4582, 4662, 4717.
Negotiations for restoration of peace, 4676.
Terminated, 4822, 6364.
Treaty of peace discussed, 4760.

Bollman, Eric; German physician; b. in Hanover, about 1770; made an unsuccessful effort to release Lafayette from prison at Olmutz, and passed some years in exile in United States; died in 1821.

Bollman, Erick, crimes charged against, 405.

Bollman Case.—An important Supreme Court case in which treason is defined and the authority of the Supreme Court to issue writs of *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum* is maintained. Bollman was charged with being implicated in a treasonable attempt to levy war upon the United States, in that he had joined Aaron Burr in a scheme to establish an independent state in the Southwest in 1805. It was decided that a mere conspiracy to subvert the Government by force is not treason, an actual levying of war being necessary. The court held that the crime with which the prisoners Bollman and Swartwout stood charged had not been committed, and they were discharged.

Bonaparte, Charles Joseph; lawyer; b. June 9, 1851, in Baltimore, Md.; grandson of Jerome Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon I.; graduated from Harvard in 1871; practised law in his native city; appointed Secretary of the Navy, July, 1905; and later Attorney-General; active in many societies for the suppression of vice and maintenance of law and order.

Bonaparte, Charles J., mentioned, 6937.

Bonds of United States (see also Debt, Public; Loans):
Authority vested in Secretary of Treasury to issue, recommendations regarding, 5877.
Discussed. (See Debt, Public, discussed.)
Issuance of, discussed and recommendations regarding, 5877, 5985, 5993, 5999, 6074, 6076, 6077, 6175.
Purchase of, with Treasury surplus recommended, 3985.

Bonhomme Richard, The.—An old East India merchantman fitted up as a man-of-war by the French at L'Orient in 1779. It was one of five fitted

Bonhomme Richard, The—*Continued.* out by the French at the suggestion of Benjamin Franklin, and christened in his honor *Bonhomme Richard*, or *Good-Man Richard.* She was commanded by John Paul Jones, an American officer, and carried American colors. She was accompanied by two French vessels. They attempted to enter the harbor of Leith, Scotland, but storms prevented. Off Flamborough Head, Sept. 23, 1779, the fleet encountered a British merchant fleet convoyed by the *Serapis* and *Countess of Scarborough.* The larger war ship, the *Serapis*, though much superior in every respect to the *Bonhomme Richard*, was fiercely attacked by the latter. The conflict took place by moonlight, in the presence of thousands of spectators. Jones lashed the *Serapis's* bowsprit to the *Richard's* mizzenmast and raked her deck with musketry. Broadside answered broadside in one of the most stubbornly contested battles in the history of naval warfare. The engagement lasted 3 hours. Finally a bucketful of hand grenades thrown down the hatchway of the *Serapis* caused her commander to surrender. Jones transferred his crew to the conquered ship, and the *Bonhomme Richard*, sank in a few hours.

Bonus Bill.—A bill introduced by John C. Calhoun Dec. 23, 1816, appropriating $1,500,000 for constructing roads and canals and improving the navigation of water courses. The bill was called the bonus bill. The intention was that the first work done under the appropriation should be the construction of a canal between Albany and the Lakes. The bill was strongly supported by New York and the South, and passed Congress, but was vetoed by President Madison, who held that the General Government could not give aid to internal improvements without a constitutional amendment (569).

Booher, Charles F.; b. East Groveland, Livingston Co., N. Y., Jan. 31, 1848; studied law, and went to Savannah, Mo., in 1870; was admitted to the bar in 1871; mayor of Savannah six years; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Missouri.

Boon, Clark, act increasing pension of, vetoed, 5036.

Boone, William, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5041.

Boonville (Mo.), Battle of.—When President Lincoln's call for troops, Apr. 15, 1861, reached Governor Jackson, of Missouri, he refused to furnish the 4 regiments forming the quota of the State. Francis P. Blair, jr., had, however, organized, under the military command of Nathaniel Lyon, 5 regiments, and these were mustered in immediately, Lyon being made brigadier-general. When another Missouri brigade had been formed, May 8, Lyon was put in command of the department. Meantime Governor Jackson ordered the State militia to camp at St. Louis. May 10 Gen. Lyon surrounded the camp, and on its surrender by Gen. Frost paroled the men, 700 in number. June 15 he occupied Jefferson City, the governor fleeing to Boonville. Lyon followed. On June 17 he dispersed the State troops collected there.

Booth, John Wilkes; actor; assassin of President Lincoln; b. in 1838 in Bel Air, Md.; after shooting the President from the stage of Ford's theatre in Washington, he fled; was pursued and shot to death in a barn near Bowling Green, Va., April 26, 1865.

Booth, John Wilkes, persons claiming reward for apprehension of, directed to file claims, 3551.

Borah, William Edgar; b. June 29, 1865, in Wayne Co., Ill.; was educated at the Kansas State University, Lawrence; admitted to practice law Sept., 1890, at Lyons, Kans.; elected to the United States Senate from Idaho, Jan. 15, 1907.

Bootleggers, misdeeds of, 7394.

Border States.—A designation for the several slave States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, lying next to the free States, and sometimes including Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee. Many people of these States were anxious, both during and before the Civil War, for an amicable adjustment of the slavery question. They originated the Peace Conference of 1861.

Borland, William Patterson; b. Leavenworth, Kans., Oct. 14, 1867; entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and was graduated in 1892; entered upon the practice of law at Kansas City; published in 1907 a text-book on the Law of Wills and Administrations; drafted several laws relating to city government, including the act empowering cities to regulate charges of public service corporations; was nominated Aug. 4, 1908, at a direct primary, and elected to the 61st Congress from Missouri.

Borneo.—A large island in the Malay Archipelago. It is situated in the Indian Archipelago, bounded on the east by the Sea of Celebes and the Macassar Strait, on the south by the Sea of Java, and on the west and north by the China Sea, and was first visited by the Portuguese in 1518. Borneo has an area of about 285,000 sq. miles and a population of 1,750,000. Two chains of mountains traverse the island in a nearly parallel direction from northeast to southwest. Vegetation grows luxuriantly and choice woods and spices are exported. The mineral wealth is great, gold, antimony, salt, petroleum, tin, copper, iron and coal exist, but are not, as yet, largely worked. The inhabitants are Dyaks, Malays, Negritos, Bugis, and Chinese. The greater portion of the island, comprising the southern, central and eastern sections, is a Dutch colony; the dominions of the rajas of Brunei and Sarawak and the territory of the British North Borneo Company, all of which are under the protection of Great Britain, lie to the west and north. A commercial treaty was concluded between the United States and Borneo in 1850.

Borneo, treaty with, 2688.

Bosphorus, The, restrictions on passage of Straits of the Dardanelles and, by ships of other nations, 4078.

Boston:

Execution of laws for return of fugitive slaves forcibly resisted in, 2637.

Proclamation regarding, 2548.

Reference to, 2673.

Fire in, referred to by President Grant, 4138.

Industrial exposition at, discussed, 4773.

Navy-yard at, referred to, 4676.

Title of United States to land occupied as, referred to, 4698.

Unlawful assemblages in, and proclamation against and authorization to employ force in suppressing, 2637, 2645.

Boston, The, mentioned, 6297, 6367.

Boston Case.—The case of a fugitive slave who escaped from his owner in Georgia and took passage on the *Boston*, a vessel bound for the coast of Maine. The governor of Georgia charged the captain of the ship with stealing the slave and demanded that the governor of Maine restore the fugitive. This was refused. The legislature of Georgia then called upon Congress to pass a law compelling the governor of Maine to comply with such demand. No action was taken by Congress.

Boston, Evacuation of.—During the winter of 1776 Washington, having received some ordnance captured at Ticonderoga and a supply of ammunition taken by privateers at sea, determined to attack Boston, then occupied by the British. In pursuance of this plan he occupied Nooks Hill (an eminence at the extremity of Dorchester Neck) and Dorchester Heights, which commanded Nooks Hill, and the town itself. On the night of Mar. 4, 1776, the heights were covered with breastworks, and the British were forced to risk a general action to dislodge them or abandon the town. They chose the latter alternative, and on Mar. 17 the town and harbor were evacuated by the British army and navy without firing a gun.

Boston Fire referred to, 4138.

Boston Massacre.—The British navigation acts were a source of great annoyance and loss to the American colonists, and their execution was resisted at all points. Great Britain attempted to coerce the people into a compliance with the laws by sending Gen. Gage with 3 regiments to Boston in 1768. The presence of the troops further aggravated the people of Boston. During 1769 and the early part of 1770 numerous quarrels occurred between the citizens of Boston and British soldiers charged with the enforcement of the laws. In February, 1770, a press gang from the British frigate *Rose* boarded a ship belonging to a Mr. Hooper, of Marblehead, whereupon a riot ensued. On the night of Mar. 5 following a large crowd responded to the ringing of the fire bells and came into collision with the soldiers. The latter fired, killing 3 persons and wounding several others. The soldiers were tried and acquitted, but the news of the Boston massacre spread rapidly and did much to strengthen the spirit of revolution among the people.

Boston Port Act.—An act of Parliament introduced by Lord North and passed Mar. 7, 1774, in retaliation for the destruction of cargoes of tea in Boston Harbor. It provided for the discontinuance of landing and discharging, loading, or shipping of merchandise to or from the city of Boston or in Boston Harbor. Commerce was transferred to Salem and Marblehead, and Gen. Gage arrived in Boston June 1, 1774, to enforce

Boston Port Act—*Continued.*
the law. The Boston people were indignant. Much sympathy was expressed for them throughout the Colonies. In many places people refused to buy British goods. Oct. 20, 1774, the American Association was formed, pledging the members to nonconsumption and nonintercourse with Great Britain, Ireland and the British West Indies. The Association included 52 members of the Continental Congress.

Boston Tea Party.—In 1767 Great Britain imposed a duty on tea sold in the American Colonies. The East India Company prevailed upon the ministry in 1773 to amend the act so as to relieve the company from paying the duty, thereby forcing the consumers to pay it. The colonists were indignant at this transfer of the tax from the company to themselves, and adopted various methods to evade payment. Nov. 28, 1773, a ship arrived in Boston Harbor carrying 114 chests of tea, and early in December two others arrived. On the evening of Dec. 16 an enthusiastic meeting was held at Faneuil Hall, and at its close between 50 and 60 men disguised as Indians took possession of the 3 ships and threw overboard the cargoes of tea, amounting in all to 342 chests. Seventeen chests were also destroyed in New York Harbor about the same time. These events resulted in the passage of the Boston Port Act (q. v.) and were an important part of the train of causes of the American Revolution.

Boston U. S. S., mentioned, 6806, 6807, 6809, 6811, 6909, 6910.

Boudinot, Elias; author, philanthropist; b. May 2, 1740, in Philadelphia, Pa.; made his home in Burlington, N. J.; first president of the American Bible Society; director of the mint at Philadelphia, 1796-1805; author of "Second Advent of the Messiah," "The Star in the West"; an attempt to identify the American Indians with the ten lost tribes of Israel; died Oct. 24, 1821, in Burlington, N. J.

Boudinot, Elias:
Appointed on committee to meet President Washington, 37.
Invites President Washington to meet committee at his home, 38.
Director of Mint, report of, transmitted, 303, 305.

Boundaries.—The colonial boundaries of the United States were indefinite and often the subject of much dispute. The grants of territory in America were made by European rulers, who were careless or ignorant of the geography of the country. The Wyoming dispute between Connecticut and Pennsylvania, and the Western Reserve of the former in Ohio, are in evidence of the interminable wrangles created by these royal grants. The boundaries of the United States were agreed upon in 1783 at the treaty of Versailles. Congress then took up the question of the border lines between States and provided an elaborate mode of procedure, modeled after the Grenville Act of Great Britain. Since 1789 such cases, as well as all other matters between States have been under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. In 1783 the northeast boundary of the United States was defined as extending from the source of the St. Croix River due north to the watershed between the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic, thence along the watershed to the northwesternmost head of the Connecticut River. After long and irritating disputes over the line, the Webster-Ashburton treaty was negotiated in 1842, fixing the boundary between the United States and British possessions on the present lines. The territory bounded on the north by latitude 54° 40′, on the east by the Rocky Mountains, on the south by latitude 42°, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean has been variously claimed by Russia, Spain, Great Britain, and the United States. By treaty with Russia Jan. 11, 1825, the United States were to make no settlements north of 54° 40′ and Russia none south of that line. By the treaty which ceded Florida in 1819 Spain relinquished all claims to anything north of latitude 42°. Though Great Britain had little claim to the territory, joint occupation was agreed upon by the treaty of October 20, 1818, and this becoming unsatisfactory Great Britain was induced in 1846 to accept latitude 49° as the boundary between her possessions and the United States from the Rocky Mountains to the channel between Vancouver Island and the mainland. (For boundary disputes after 1846, see articles on Alaska, Gadsden Purchase, and Mexican War.)

Bounty. (See Sugar Bounty.)

Bounty Lands. (See Lands, Bounty.)

Bourne, Jonathan, Jr., b. New Bedford, Mass., Feb. 23, 1855; settled in Portland, Oreg., May 16, 1878, where he

Bourne, Jonathan, Jr.—*Contiued.*
was admitted to the Oregon bar in 1881; practiced law for only about a year, thereafter devoting his attention to mining; president of a number of Oregon corporations and of the Bourne Cotton Mills at Fall River, Mass.; member of State legislature during the sessions of 1885, 1886, and 1897; elected to the United States Senate from Oregon, for the term beginning March 4, 1907.

Boutell, Henry Sherman; b. Boston, Mass., March 14, 1856; moved with parents to Chicago 1863; graduated from Northwestern University (A. B., 1874; A. M., 1875) and from Harvard University (A.B., 1876; A. M. in constitutional history and international law, 1877); admitted to the bar in Illinois 1879 and to the Supreme Court of the United States 1886; in the legislature introduced the bill, passed 1885, that is now the basis of the election law of Illinois; elected to the 55th, Congress 1897, to fill an unexpired term, and to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Illinois.

Boutwell, E. B., report on operations of the *John Adams,* under command of, transmitted, 2909.

Boutwell, George Sewall (1818-1905); politician and Cabinet officer; b. at Brookline, Mass.; for some years he was Democratic leader in his State; governor, 1852-53; left the party when the Missouri Compromise was repealed and helped to form the Republican party, 1854; organized the department of internal revenue as commissioner, 1862-63; member of Congress, 1863-69; Secretary of the Treasury, 1869-73; United States Senator, 1873-77.

Bowell, MacKenzie, member of reciprocal trade conference between United States and Canada, 5675.

Bowen, Henry; soldier, farmer, member of Congress; b. Dec. 26, 1841, at Maiden Spring, Va.; educated at Emory and Henry College, Va.; entered Confederate army and became captain; served two terms in State legislature, and elected to Congress from Virginia in 1882 and 1886.

Bowen, Henry, correspondence regarding Dorr's rebellion, 2145.

Bowers, C. F., act for relief of:
Reasons for applying pocket veto to, 5071.
Returned, 5508.

Bowers, Eaton Jackson; b. Canton, Miss., June 17, 1865; was admitted to the bar at Canton, Madison Co., at the age of 17 years; elected to the State senate; House of Representatives from Hancock County; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Mississippi.

Bowlin, Mr., mentioned, 3271.

Boxers.—The name popularly given to the Chinese anti-foreign secret society, Ih-hwo-Ch'uan, "Volunteer United Fists," who are largely responsible for the disturbances in that country in 1900. Excited by the progress of European civilization and Christianity in China they caused anti-foreign riots in various parts of the empire and massacred many missionaries, native converts and European merchants. On June 20th, they murdered the German minister, Baron Ketteler, and being joined by the Imperial troops besieged the foreigners and foreign ministers in the British legation in Peking until August 13th, when the siege was raised by a relief expedition from the allied fleets—Japanese, Russian, British, American and French. On May 29, 1901, China agreed to pay to the injured Powers, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, Russia, and the United States, an indemnity amounting to 450,000,000 taels ($333,000,000) for injuries inflicted by the Boxers. This indemnity is to constitute a gold debt repayable in thirty-nine annual installments, due on January 1st of each year up to 1941, interest at 4 per cent. to be payable half-yearly. The securities for the debt are the Imperial Maritime Customs, otherwise unappropriated, increased to 5 per cent, *ad valorum,* the Navy Customs, and the Salt Tax otherwise unappropriated.

Boycott.—In November, 1880, during the Land League agitation in Ireland, Capt. James Boycott, agent of Lough Mask farm, near Ballinrobe, County Mayo, an estate of Lord Erne, having evicted many of the tenants of the estate for refusing to pay rent, was besieged on his premises. The neighboring tradesmen refused to supply him with their goods at any price. His servants left and none others could be induced to take their places. To gather his crops it became necessary to bring in immigrant laborers and to protect them while at work by the presence of armed constabulary. This method of coercion became popular among the land leaguers and was soon put into operation against shopkeepers as well as landlords.

Boycott—*Continued.*

This policy of non-intercourse and efforts to commercially isolate business opponents was introduced into the United States by the Knights of Labor and Trade Unions about 1885. In 1886 two women bakers of New York were boycotted by the labor unions and their friends. Persons without grievances against the women were induced to withdraw their patronage. The business of the women was seriously injured, until they were relieved by receiving large orders for bread for charity hospitals. During the same year one man was convicted of attempting to extort money under a threat of boycotting. One man was boycotted for giving testimony against conspirators.

Boycotting has been defined by an American judge as a "combination of many to cause a loss to one person by coercing others against their will to withdraw from him their beneficial business intercourse, through threats that unless those others do so, the many will cause a similar loss to them." A boycott, even when not accompanied by violence or intimidation, has been pronounced unlawful by many courts. When accompanied by violence it is a criminal offence at common law.

President Taft, when judge of an Ohio court, decided that while the employees of any person or company had a right to refuse to work at any time, they had no right to prevent the work being done by others, the attempt at the latter action being characterized as a secondary boycott.

Decisions of the United States Courts in boycotting cases have been contradictory. In the case of the Danbury (Conn.) hatters, the employers were adjudged injured to the extent of $80,000, and authorized to bring suit against the boycotting organization for thrice the amount. In Montana, the Supreme Court held that the boycotted company did not have a property right in the trade of any particular person; hence, any one person may rightfully withdraw his patronage. The judge disagrees with the doctrine that an act perfectly lawful when done by one person becomes criminal when done by two or more acting in concert, and rules that if the boycotters violated no law in withdrawing their patronage they could not be enjoined from continuing the boycott in force, so long as the means employed to make it effective were not illegal. (See Lindsay & Co. *vs.* Montana Federation of Labor et al.; Loewe *vs.* Lawlor et al.)

Boycott (secondary) denounced as at variance with American instinct, 7672.

Boyd, Fredrico, correspondence of, on Panama, 6796, 6797.

Boynton, Michael P., imprisonment of, by authorities in Great Britain, 4602.

Boynton, Richard M., letter of Harriet M. Fisher and, to Secretary of Navy, transmitted, 3669.

Brace, Charles Loring; clergyman, author, philanthropist; b. June 19, 1826, in Litchfield, Conn.; founded Children's Aid Society, and Newsboys' Home in New York; author of "Norsefolk," "Home Life in Germany," "The Dangerous Classes in New York," etc.; died Aug. 11, 1890, in Switzerland.

Brace, Charles L., imprisonment of, by Austrian authorities referred to, 2689.

Bradford, T. C., mentioned, 3058.

Bradley, Mr., commissioner to investigate affairs of New York customhouse, 2005.

Bradley, Sallie A, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5064.

Bradley, Thomas W.; manufacturer and banker; b. April 6, 1844; entered Union Army as a private soldier; was awarded Congressional medal of honor for gallantry; was brevetted major for meritorious service; member of the New York legislature; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from New York.

Bradley, William O.; b. near Lancaster, Ky., March 18, 1847; educated in the ordinary local schools; ran away from home and joined the Union Army twice, but on account of youth was taken from the service by his father; licensed to practice law on examination by two judges under special act of the legislature when 18 years of age, and has been engaged in the practice of law in the State and Federal courts of Kentucky and other States, the United States circuit court of appeals, and the Supreme Court of the United States; was elected county attorney of Garrard County in 1870; elected governor in 1895 by a plurality of 8,912, though the Democratic plurality for President in 1892 was 40,000; February, 1908, was elected to the United States Senate from Kentucky.

Bradshaw, W. S., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5316.

Brady, James T.; lawyer; b. April 9, 1815, in New York City; appointed

Brady, James T.—*Continued.*
district attorney in 1843, and in 1845 corporation attorney; died Feb. 9, 1869, in New York City.

Brady, James T., investigations of, at New Orleans referred to, 3583.

Brakes and Couplers, legislation for increased safety in use of recommended, 5486, 5561, 5642, 5766.

Branch, D. B., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5006.

Brandegee, Frank Bosworth; b. New London, Conn., July 8, 1864; graduated from Yale, 1885; admitted to the bar in 1888; representative in the general assembly, and for ten years was corporation counsel for the city of New London; in 1902 elected to 57th Congress to fill a vacancy, and reelected to the 58th and 59th Congresses; May 9, 1905, elected United States Senator for an unexpired term, and reelected Jan. 20, 1909 from Connecticut.

Brandy Station, or Fleetwood (Va.), Battle of.—After the battle of Chancellorsville Hooker's army remained inactive on the north side of the Rappahannock for about a month. June 9, 1863, two divisions of cavalry, supported by 2 brigades of infantry, were sent across the river to reconnoiter the Confederate position. Gen. Pleasonton was in charge of the expedition and the cavalry was commanded by Generals Buford and Gregg. They were driven back after the loss of 500 men in one of the most important cavalry fights of the Civil War. The only practical result of the expedition was the discovery that Lee's infantry was moving north by way of Culpeper. Here, also, on Aug. 1, Gen. Buford with his division of cavalry met the Confederate General Stuart and compelled him to retreat until re-enforced, when Buford in turn retreated. Between October 10 and 16 desultory fighting with both cavalry and infantry occurred in the vicinity of Brandy Station.

Brandywine (Pa.), Battle of.—In the latter part of May, 1777, Washington left Morristown, N. J., where he had been in winter quarters, and took up a strong position behind the Raritan. Howe left his quarters at New Brunswick and embarked his troops for Philadelphia, landing about 18,000 men at Elk Ferry, 50 miles from the city, Aug. 25. Washington, having been joined by Lafayette, De Kalb, and Pulaski, drew near to defend the city. The nominal strength of the American army was 14,000 men, though only 11,000 were considered effective. Howe's advance was slow, and it was not until Sept. 11 that he encountered the Americans at Chadds Ford, on Brandywine Creek, about 30 miles southwest of Philadelphia. In the battle which occurred that day the British gained a clear victory through a successful flank movement, executed by Cornwallis. The American loss was about 1,000 killed, wounded, and missing, while that of the British was somewhat more.

Brant, Joshua B., court of inquiry in case of, referred to, 1777.

Brantley, William Gordon; b. Blackshear, Pierce Co., Ga., Sept. 18, 1860, was admitted to the bar in October, 1881; represented Pierce County in Georgia house of representatives in 1884-85; represented Third senatorial district in Georgia senate in 1886-87; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Georgia.

Brazil.—The most extensive and populous of the South American Republics. It is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, Guiana, and Venezuela; on the east and southeast by the Atlantic, and on the west and southwest by Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia. Every country in South America except Chile borders on Brazil. It extends from lat. 5° to 33° 45′ south and from long. 35° to 74° west. Area, 3,218,130 sq. miles; population in 1900, 17,318,556; estimated for 1907, 19,910,646. Gold, diamonds, iron, and salt are mined. By far the most important agricultural product is coffee, of which much the larger part of all that the world consumes is produced in Brazil. Sugar and tobacco are also largely exported, and also hides, horns, tallow, rubber, cotton, cocoa, drugs, and dyes. Brazil was settled by the Portuguese about 1530. During its subsequent history in connection with the mother country it became subject to both Spain and Holland. Under pressure of the French invasion of Portugal in 1808 the Portuguese monarch was virtually transferred to Brazil for some years. In 1815 it was declared a kingdom, under the royal house of Portugal. May 13, 1822, a national congress, assembled at Rio Janeiro, chose Dom Pedro, eldest son of King Joab, of Portugal to be perpetual Defender of the Kingdom. Sept. 7 following

Brazil—*Continued.*

he proclaimed the independence of the country, and Dec. 1 he was crowned as Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender. Apr. 7, 1831, he abdicated the throne in favor of his son, Dom Pedro II, who was dethroned Nov. 15, 1889, and a Republic proclaimed under President Fonseca in 1891. Fonseca was succeeded the same year by Peixoto as President. In 1894 Moraes was elected President, in 1898 Dr. Campos Salles succeeded him, and was succeeded in turn by Dr. Alves in 1902. The Republic of Brazil contains 20 States and the federal district of Rio. The government is vested in a President and Congress consisting of a Senate of 63 members and a Chamber of 212 deputies.

Brazil, Treaties with.—Diplomatic negotiations with Brazil are embodied in three treaties: Treaty of 1828 on amity, commerce, and navigation; Treaty of 1849 on claims; Treaty of 1878 on trade-marks (see Trade-marks, Treaties on); and extradition convention and protocol of 1898 (see Extradition, Treaties of).

The treaty of 1828 accords reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation upon equal terms and conditions to those by which they are enjoined by any and every other nation; the citizens of the respective countries are privileged to conduct commercial and professional transactions in the country of the other nation upon the same terms and under like conditions as citizens and subjects. Coastwise trade is, however, excluded from this agreement. Freedom of, and equality in, carrying trade of export or reexport or import of goods is permitted without payment of higher or other duties, imposts, taxes, or fees, than those to which citizens and subjects are liable. If subjected to embargo or detention for military purposes, proper indemnification is to be paid in all cases. Refuge, asylum, and protection is accorded to vessels in all ports, rivers, or dominions of the other country. All reasonable assistance is to be rendered to vessels sustaining shipwreck or damage in the waters of the other country; and protection from pirates, with restitution of property, if possible. Freedom of sale, disposition, and succession, in the case of personal goods is granted to individual citizens and subjects within the other country. Protection of the person and of the property of citizens and subjects of each other is to be the special care of each contracting party. Entire freedom of conscience is accorded to individuals, together with protection of the dead. In event of war of one of the parties with a third it is agreed that full recognition of the principle that the flag covers property be accorded when the property belongs to a nation which recognizes this principle, but to none other. But where the neutral flag shall cover the property of an enemy of one of the parties, such property shall be confiscated unless put on board before the declaration of war; an excuse of ignorance of declaration of war shall not be valid after a period of four months shall have elapsed. Liberty of commerce and navigation shall not extend to arms and instruments or materials designed for making war by sea or land, and vessels carrying such contraband goods shall be detained for the confiscation of such contraband. At such times the examination of vessels shall be conducted by all means calculated to minimize vexation or abuse. When one of the parties shall be at war with a third state, no citizen or subject of the other contracting party shall accept letters of marque or reprisal to act against the other contracting party under pain of punishment for piracy. In the event of war between the United States and Brazil, a period of six months shall be granted to residents to close up their affairs and transport their effects; in the case of residents in the interior of the country this period shall be increased to one year from the time of declaration of war. Sequestration and confiscation of public and private debts by reason of war is forbidden. The favors, immunities, and exemptions to consular officers shall be those of the most favored nation. These officials shall be exempt from all public service, taxes, imposts, and duties, except such as they shall pay on account of commerce or property, and these shall be the same as those paid by citizens of the country. The consular papers, records, and archives, shall at all times and under all circumstances be inviolably respected, and may not be seized or interfered with by any magistrate. Consuls shall have full authority to arrest and detain for a period not to exceed two months all deserters from public and private vessels of their country. This treaty was drawn to

Brazil, Treaties with—*Continued.*
endure for a period of twelve years, with a renewal from year to year, with one year's notice of intention to terminate. Infringement of its conditions by individuals renders the individual and not the state liable for such infringement, and the state pledges itself to surrender the offender. The state shall not countenance any reprisal for infringement of the conditions nor declare war until a statement of the injuries, with competent proof, shall have been forwarded to the offending state and a reasonable time allowed for reparation.

Brazil:
Blockade by naval forces of, referred to, 970.
Boundary question with Argentine Republic submitted to President of United States, 5867, 6058.
With Bolivia, 6426.
Chargé d'affaires received from, 820.
Correspondence with, referred to, 2430.
Claims of United States against, 929, 951, 962, 1009, 1115, 1245, 1594, 1933, 2051, 3050, 3899, 4220.
Convention for satisfaction of, negotiated, 2553, 2562, 2568, 2618.
Payment of, 1009, 1245, 2116, 2618.
Commercial relations with, 3049, 4078, 4629, 5570, 5663.
Commission of United States sent to, 952.
Convention with, referred to, 2681.
Cotton culture in, 4078.
Disturbances in, 1158, 2051.
Duties on American goods reduced, 968.
Imprisonment of American citizens in, 970, 2779.
Mail steamship service between United States and, 3565, 3586.
Minister of, to United States received, 2553, 4718.
Minister of United States in, official functions of, terminated, 951.
Phosphates discovered on coast of, 4795.
Political disturbances in, discussed, 5617.
Relations with, 2399, 6364.
Revolution in—
Action of American commander in saluting revolted Brazilian admiral disavowed, 5867.
Policy of United States regarding, 5472, 5867, 5956.
Questions with Portugal respecting escape of insurgent Admiral Da Gama, 5956.
Republican form of government established and recognition of, by United States, 5543.
Slavery in, 4100.
Abolished, 5369.
Tariff laws of, evidence of modifications, of proclaimed, 5576.
Notice of intention of Brazil to terminate, discussed, 5956.
Referred to, 5615, 5747.
Trade-marks, treaty with, regarding, 4460.
Treaty with, 996.
Obligations of, to cease, 1822.
Reference to, 1009.
Vessels of—
Discriminating duties on, suspended by proclamation, 2372.
United States seized or interferred with by, 962, 2779. (See also *Caroline*, The.)
War with—
Buenos Ayres—
Peace concluded, 977.
Questions between United States and Brazil growing out of, 929, 951.
Paraguay, 4078.
Good offices of United States tendered, 3776, 3883.

Brazil Steamship Co. referred to, 5634.

Brazito (Mexico), Battle of.—In June, 1846, the Army of the West was organized at Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri. It consisted of 1,658 men and 16 pieces of ordnance, under command of Col. Phil. Kearny, of the First United States Dragoons. He was ordered to proceed to New Mexico and take possession of Santa Fé and proclaim the entire Territory to be under the jurisdiction of the United States. His orders were later amended to include California. In 50 days the army marched 883 miles, and on Aug. 18, 1846, the American flag was floating over the citadel at Santa Fé. Not a blow had been struck. After establishing a civil government at Santa Fé, Kearny started for California Sept. 25, with 300 United States dragoons and a small corps of topographical engineers. The main supply train and 200 dragoons were left at Albuquerque. Col. Doniphan, with his own regiment and Weightman's battery of artillery, was ordered to proceed southward and join Wool in Chihuahua. The whole force under Doniphan consisted of 856 effective men. Dec. 25, 1846, the advance of 500 men halted at the Brazito, an arm of the Rio Grande. Here they were surprised by Gen. Ponce de

Brazito (Mexico), Battle of—*Continued.*
Leon with 1,220 Mexicans, of whom 537 were well mounted and equipped. The assailants were utterly routed, with heavy loss, including Gen. Ponce de Leon, while the American loss was only 7 men wounded.
Brazos River, explorations of, referred to, 2897.
Brazos Santiago, Tex., commerce of district of, referred to, 2610.
Bread Riots.—During a period of general financial depression in 1837 the poor of New York held frequent riotous meetings, which culminated in violent assaults upon flour warehouses. Employment was meager, rents were exorbitant, and flour was $12 per barrel. In many instances stores were broken open and pillaged by the mobs. The rioters were suppressed by the militia.
Breadstuffs, importation of, into foreign countries, and rates of duty on, 5503.
Breakwaters, expenditures on, referred to, 1126.
Breckenridge, John Cabell (1821-1875); general and politician; b. near Lexington, Ky.; member of Congress from Kentucky, 1851-55; Vice-President with Buchanan, 1857-61; nominated by the southern democrats for President against Lincoln, 1860; United States Senator from Kentucky, 1861; joined the Confederate army; Confederate secretary of war, January to April, 1865.
Breese, Kidder Randolph; naval officer; b. April 14, 1831, in Philadelphia; midshipman on Commodore Perry's Japan expedition, and was aboard the *Macedonian,* which visited northern end of Formosa to search for coal and to inquire into the captivity of Americans on that island; he served on the *San Jacinto,* which captured 1,500 slaves on the coast of Africa; took Mason and Slidell from British ship, *Trent,* in November, 1861; died Sept. 13, 1881.
Breese, K. Randolph, thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.
Bremen:
Ministers of, received, 949.
Postal arrangements with, 2412.
Treaty with, 988, 991, 2686.
Vessels of—
Application for rights regarding, 621.
Discriminating duties on, suspended, 606.
Brent, Charles J., refusal of Great Britain to surrender other fugitives and, discussed, 4326, 4369.
Brevet Commissions. (See Army.)
Brewer, David Josiah; jurist, associate justice United States Supreme Court; b. June 20, 1837, in Smyrna, Asia Minor; son of Rev. Joseph Brewer, (Christian missionary in Turkey) and Emilia A. Field, sister of David Dudley, Cyrus W., and Justice Stephen J. Field; graduated from Yale and the Albany Law School; began practice in Leavenworth, Kans.; judge of probate and criminal courts, district court, State supreme court, United States Supreme Court; appointed associate justice United States Supreme Court to succeed Stanley Matthews, Dec. 18, 1889.
Brewer, David J., arbitrator in Venezuelan boundary dispute, 6338.
Brewer, Judge, opinion of, in Great Falls land case, referred to, 3072.
Brewster, Benjamin E., mentioned, 3275.
Brewster, Benjamin Harris; lawyer, jurist; b. Oct. 13, 1816, in Salem Co., N. J.; appointed by President Polk to adjudicate the claims of the Cherokee Indians against the United States; attorney-general of Pennsylvania in 1867; appointed Attorney-General by President Garfield in 1881; died April 4, 1888, in Philadelphia:
Bribery:
Proposal to class campaign contributions by corporations as, 7370.
Proposed extradital offense, 6865.
Severer laws advocated, 7047.
Brida, Demetrio S., mayor of Panama, 6796.
Bridges:
Construction of, over navigable waters, recommendations regarding, 4303.
Referred to, 1171, 1257.
Bridgewater, The, correspondence regarding case of, transmitted, 5396.
Brier Creek (Ga.), Battle of.—Mar. 3, 1779, Gen. Lincoln sent a detachment of his army, consisting of 1,500 North Carolina militia and some Georgia Continentals under Gen. Ashe, to the junction of Brier Creek with the Savannah River. In this position they were attacked by Lieut. Col. Prevost with some 2,000 men and completely routed. Gen. Elbert, Col. McIntosh, several other officers, and nearly 200 men were captured. Nearly an equal number are supposed to have been killed in action or met death in their flight through the swamps. The remainder, with the exception of 400 or 500, retired to their homes. The British loss was only 16 killed and wounded.

Briesen, Arthur V., mentioned, 6862.

Briggs, Frank Obadiah; b. Concord, N. H., 1851, was a student at Phillips Exeter Academy, and at West Point, graduating from the latter institution with the class of 1872; served in the Second U. S. Infantry as second lieutenant until 1877, when he moved to Trenton, N. J.; elected United States Senator from New Jersey, Feb. 5, 1907.

Briggs, Isaac, surveyor-general of the United States, voluntarily surveys mail road between Washington, D. C., and New Orleans, La., 364.

Brimmer, W. H., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5232.

Briscoe vs. Bank of Commonwealth of Kentucky.—A suit brought by the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky against Briscoe et al. as holders of a promissory note for which the notes of the bank had been given as a loan to the drawers of the note. The defendants claimed that their note was void, since those given in return by the bank were nothing else than bills of credit and issued contrary to the clause of the Constitution which forbids States issuing such bills. The circuit court and the court of appeals of Kentucky gave judgment for the bank on the ground that the act incorporating the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky was constitutional and that the notes issued were not bills of credit within the meaning of the National Constitution. The Supreme Court in 1837 decided the case in favor of the bank, the notes not being deemed bills of credit.

Bristow, Joseph Little; b. Wolf Co., Ky., July 22, 1861; moved back to Kansas in 1873 with his father; graduated from Baker University, in 1886; the same year he was elected clerk of the district court of Douglas County, which position he held four years; in 1890 bought the Daily Republican at Salina, Kans., which he edited for five years; March, 1897, appointed Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General by President McKinley; in 1900, under direction of the President, investigated the Cuban postal frauds; in 1903, under direction of President Roosevelt, conducted an extensive investigation of the Post-Office Department; in 1905 was appointed by President Roosevelt as special commissioner of the Panama Railroad; elected United States Senator in January, 1909 from Kansas.

Bristow, Pierson H., member of Board on Geographic Names, 5647.

Bristow Station (Va.), Battle of.—Hooker's and Heintzelman's divisions of McClellan's army had been sent to reenforce Pope, who had taken a position west of the Rappahannock. Stonewall Jackson made a forced march from the Shenandoah Valley by way of Thoroughfare Gap and, passing by the battlefield of Bull Run, Aug. 26, 1862, destroyed Pope's stores at Bristow Station, and then advanced to Manassas. Hooker's division the next day came upon the Confederates under Ewell at Bristow Station and drove them from the field. Each side suffered a loss of about 300 men.

British America.—The portion of North America, not including Alaska, which lies north of the United States. It compromises the Dominion of Canada and New Foundland.

British America:
- Commercial relations with, 1130, 1131.
- Consul-general of United States to, arrest of, referred to, 3399.
- Insurrection in Red River settlement referred to, 4001.
- Military expedition against, proclamation regarding, 3631.
  - Discussed, 3655.
- Reciprocity relations with, referred to, 3665.
  - Treaty regarding, not favorably considered by United States, 3988.

British Colonies:
- Commercial relations with, 652, 5688, 5748, 6332.
- Tariff laws of, evidence of modifications of, proclaimed, 5688, 6381.
  - Discussed, 5747.

British Colombia:
- Agent sent to, referred to, 3068, 3072.
- Boundary line with Alaska. (See Alaska.)

British Debts. (See Debts, British.)

British Guiana:
- Boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela regarding, discussed, 5204, 5471, 5616, 5873, 5958, 6064, 6087, 6154.
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    - Discussed, 6337, 6380.
    - Recommended by President Cleveland, 6064.
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  - Monroe doctrine reasserted and attitude of United States respecting, discussed by President Cleveland, 6064, 6087.
- Tariff laws of, evidence of modifications of, proclaimed, 5688, 6381.
  - Discussed, 5747.

British Hudson Bay Co. (See Hudson Bay Co.)

British North America. (See British America.)

British North American Fisheries. (See Fisheries.)

British West Indies:
Employment of colored laborers from United States in, 2678, 2683.
Tariff laws of, evidence of modifications of, proclaimed, 5688.
Discussed, 5747.
Vessels from Trinidad, tonnage duty on, suspended, 4889.

Broad Seal War.—The clerk of Middlesex County, N. J., threw out the vote of South Amboy in the Congressional election of 1838 on account of defects in the returns. The Democrats protested, but the Whig representatives were declared elected and given certificates under the broad seal of the State. When Congress met, Dec. 2, 1839, the House contained 119 Democrats and 118 Whigs outside of the New Jersey contestants. The Clerk of the House refused to recognize the New Jersey Whigs. Great confusion followed. Dec. 5 John Quincy Adams was elected Speaker *pro tempore*. Dec. 17, after much wrangling, R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, was elected Speaker. The Democratic contestants were finally seated.

Broadhead, James O.; lawyer, legislator; b. May 29, 1819, in Charlottesville, Va.; member of both houses of Missouri legislature, and delegate to the State constitutional convention in 1861 and 1875; attorney for the eastern district of Missouri, and provost marshal-general of the Department of Missouri in 1863; elected to Congress in 1882.

Broadhead, James O., report of, regarding French spoliation claims transmitted, 4956.

Brock, M. W., act for relief of, 4336.

Broglie, Duc de, correspondence regarding claims of United States against France. (See France, claims against.)

Brokenshaw, William H., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5230.

Bromberger, Max, claim of, against Mexico, 4536.

Bronski, Count de Bronno, memorial from, relative to introduction of silkworms into United States, 2584.

Brook, Lieut. Mark, mentioned, 6916.

Brooke, George Mercer; soldier; b. in Virginia; brevetted lieutenant-colonel in 1814 for gallant conduct in the defence of Fort Erie, and colonel for distinguished services in the sortie from Fort Erie; brevetted brigadier-general in 1824 and major-general in 1848; died March 9, 1851, in San Antonio, Texas.

Brooke, George M., mentioned, 697, 894.

Brooke, John R.; soldier; b. in Pennsylvania; promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers in 1864, and brevetted major-general of volunteers; in the regular army he received brevets as colonel and brigadier-general for gallantry in several battles; during the war with Spain he was commissioned major-general.

Brooke, John R.:
Member of military commission to Puerto Rico, 6322.
Puerto Rican expedition reenforced by corps of, 6318.

Brooklyn, The, mentioned, 6317.

Brooklyn, N. Y., site for dry dock at, 934.

Brooklyn (N. Y.), Battle of.—July 2, 1776, Gen. Howe arrived from Halifax and took possession of Staten Island, N. Y. He was soon joined by Sir Henry Clinton from the south and Admiral Lord Howe, his brother, from England, with a fleet and a large land force. By August 1, arrivals of Hessian troops had increased the force under Howe to nearly 30,000. Gen. Charles Lee entered New York the same day that Clinton arrived at Sandy Hook. Washington placed Boston in a state of security and proceeded to the Highlands of the Hudson, 50 miles above New York. The combined American forces numbered about 17,000, under the immediate command of Sullivan, Stirling (Sir William Alexander) (who had succeeded Lee), and Putnam. Aug. 22, 1776, 10,000 men and 40 cannon were landed by the British on Long Island between the present Fort Hamilton and Gravesend villages. American troops to the number of 5,000 under Sullivan guarded a range of hills extending from The Narrows to Jamaica village. On the morning of Aug. 27 a desperate battle was fought. Stirling was taken prisoner and Sullivan was forced to surrender. The American loss was 500 killed and wounded and 1,100 made prisoners. The British loss was 367 killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Putnam's division of the army was silently withdrawn by Washington under cover of a fog on the night of the 29th.

Brooks, Joseph; clergyman; b. Nov. 1, 1821, in Butler Co., Ohio; enlisted at outbreak of Civil War as chaplain

Brooks, Joseph—*Continued.*
1st Missouri artillery; later assisted in raising the 11th and 33d Missouri regiments, and was transferred to the latter as chaplain; moved to Little Rock, Ark., in 1868; elected State senator in 1870, and governor in 1872; appointed postmaster of Little Rock in 1875, and held the office until his death, April 30, 1877, in Little Rock.

Brooks, Joseph, mentioned, 4273.

Broussard, Robert F., lawyer; b. Aug. 17, 1864, near New Iberia, La.; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Louisiana.

Brown, Aaron Vail; b. Aug. 15, 1795, in Brunswick Co., Va.; served in Tennessee legislature, and in 1839 elected to Congress, re-elected 1841 and 1843; in 1845 elected governor of Tennessee; Postmaster-General in Cabinet of President Buchanan; died March 8, 1859, in Washington.

Brown, Aaron V., Postmaster-General, death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 3082.

Brown, George; naval officer; b. June 19, 1835; with Farragut's fleet ascended Mississippi in first attack on Vicksburg, in June, 1862; promoted to lieutenant-commander in 1862, and shortly after placed in command of ironclad *Indianola,* of the Mississippi squadron.

Brown, George, communication to, regarding seizure of the *Itata* by United States for violation of neutrality laws, 5618. (See also *Baltimore,* The.)

Brown, Jacob; soldier; b. May 9, 1775, in Bucks Co., Pa.; enlisted in War of 1812, and made brigadier-general of regular army; Jan. 24, 1814, assigned to command of Army of Niagara, as major-general; in 1821 appointed general-in-chief of regular army, which he held till his death, Feb. 24, 1828, in Washington.

Brown, Jacob:
Death of, announced and tribute to memory of, 972.
Referred to, 914.
Victories of, over British troops, 533.

Brown, John; abolitionist; b. May 9, 1800, in Torrington, Conn.; emigrated to Kansas in 1855 and took part in anti-slavery contests in that State; planned to set free slaves in Virginia, and Oct. 16, 1859, surprised armory and arsenal at Harpers Ferry, and took forty prisoners; his band was overpowered and captured, and he was convicted in November, and hanged Dec. 2, 1859.

Brown, John, insurrection at Harpers Ferry, Va., discussed, 3084. (See also Brown's Insurrection.)

Brown, John A., second lieutenant, promotion of, to first lieutenant, discussed, 2437.

Brown, Joseph C., succeeded as Surveyor-General of Illinois by Silas Reed, 1957.

Brown, Lieut., report of, on the possibility of restraining the Navajo Indians within their reservations, transmitted, 5782.

Brown, Norris; b. May 2, 1863, at Maquoketa, Iowa; graduated from Iowa State University, 1883, receiving the degree of A. B., and two years later received the degree of M. A.; admitted to practice law in Iowa October, 1883; moved to Kearney, Nebr., April, 1888; served as county attorney of Buffalo County 1892 to 1896, and as attorney-general 1904 to 1906; elected to the United States Senate from Nebraska, January, 1907.

Brown, T. R., mentioned, 3668.

Brown, Van Buren, act for relief of, vetoed, 5272.

Browning, O. H., correspondence of, transmitted, 3805.

Brown's Insurrection.—During the year 1859 John Brown, with a few companions, rented a farm in Maryland, near Harpers Ferry, Va. (now W. Va.), to which he smuggled arms. He had designed a plan for the seizure of the United States armory at Harpers Ferry in which over 100,000 stand of small arms were stored. His object was to free the negro slaves. Sunday evening, Oct. 16, 1859, Brown, with a force of 22 men, seized the armory. The telegraph wires were cut, trains were stopped, and about 60 prisoners taken. It was said he intended after taking the armory to flee to the mountains, where he expected to be joined by the negroes, who were to rise and fight under his leadership. Brown abandoned this plan, however, and remained at the Ferry. The militia was summoned and surrounded him, and, together with some marines and artillery, captured him and his party after a desperate fight, in which he was wounded. John Brown was tried, was condemned to death, and on Dec. 2 was executed by hanging. This incident created tremendous excitement and intensified the growing bitterness between the North and the South. President Buchanan, in his annual message, December, 1859, referred to this insurrection as "the recent sad and bloody occurrences at Harpers Ferry." (3084.)

Brownlow, Walter Preston; b. Abingdon, Va.; entered the newspaper business as a reporter for the Knoxville Whig and Chronicle in 1876; in the same year he purchased the Herald and Tribune, published at Jonesboro; doorkeeper of the House of Representatives of the 47th Congress; elected by Congress as a member of the Board of Managers for the National Soldiers' Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Tennessee.

Brownstown (Mich.), Battle of.—In July, 1812, Governor Meigs, of Ohio, sent Capt. Brush with men, cattle, and provisions to the relief of General Hull, who had crossed the Detroit River into Canada. Learning that a body of British and Indians were lying in wait at Brownstown, at the mouth of the Huron River, to intercept his supplies, Hull sent Major Thomas B. Van Horne with 200 men from Findlay's Ohio regiment to act as an escort from the River Raisin to the destination in Canada. Van Horne's detachment had crossed the Ecorces River and was approaching Brownstown Aug. 5 when it found itself in an ambush and almost surrounded by Indians under Tecumseh. The party retreated in disorder with loss, having been pursued part of the way by the Indians.

Brownsville.—On the night of Aug. 13-14, 1906, a riot occurred in Brownsville, Texas, in which one citizen was killed and another wounded and the chief of police seriously injured. Bitter feelings had for some time existed between the townspeople and the soldiers of the Twenty-fifth infantry (colored), who were stationed at Fort Brown. According to the theory of the Secretary of War, from nine to twenty men from a battalion of 170 formed a plan of revenge upon some of the people of the town for some real or fancied slight. About midnight they secretly left the barracks and fired through certain houses of the town, with the result noted above. An investigation was at once begun by the inspector-general, who reported that he was unable to obtain any evidence from the troops that they had any knowledge of the affair.

On receiving this report President Roosevelt issued an order dismissing "without honor" the entire battalion, on the ground that there had been formed a "conspiracy of silence" to protect the offenders. He assumed that it was impossible that such an affray should have happened without the knowledge of a part or all of the battalion. This action of the President was severely criticised by his opponents, and the Senate passed resolutions calling for all the facts in the case. Senator Lodge defended the President.

Feb. 25, 1908, a committee of the Senate, after investigation, reported that the "shooting up" of Brownsville was done by "some of the soldiers of the Twenty-fifth infantry." The action of the President was not passed upon. Two resolutions were introduced in the Senate—one to restore the discharged soldiers with back pay, and the other, authorized by the President, permitting the reenlistment of such as could satisfactorily show the President that they had not participated in, and had no guilty knowledge of the shooting in Brownsville.

President Roosevelt recommended that the Secretary of War be allowed to reinstate any soldiers found innocent within a fixed time. Senator Lodge denounced a bill to compel the President to reinstate the discharged soldiers as an unconstitutional usurpation of executive authority.

Judge Hough, of the United States Circuit Court for New York, on May 15, 1908, decided in the case of Oscar M. Reid, one of the discharged soldiers, that the President's action was legal, and that the authority therefor was found in the articles of war. The action was brought under an act which allows the Government to be sued in certain cases, and was to recover the pay and emoluments accruing from the date of his discharge to the end of his enlistment. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court.

Brownsville, Tex., blockade of port of, removed by proclamation, 3417.

Brubaker, Pharos B., capture and imprisonment of, by Honduras, 5825.

Brunot, Felix R.; merchant, philanthropist; b. Feb. 7, 1820; founded and for many years served as president of Pittsburg (Pa.) Mercantile Library.

Brunot, F. R., member of Indian Commission, 3977.

Brunswick and Luneburg, Duke of, convention with, for acquiring and inheriting property, 2826.

Brunswick Harbor, Ga., improvement of, referred to, 1496.

Brush, Nathaniel, district supervisor, nomination of, 165.

Brush, Robert, act for relief of, discussed, 1353.
Brussels, Belgium:
International congress at, for abolition of African slave trade, 5471, 5543.
International Exhibition of Sciences and Industry at, 5187, 5399.
Report of Commissioners to, referred to, 5400.
International Monetary Conference at, in 1892, 5752.
Postponement of, discussed, 5876.
Reports of, transmitted, 5784.
Universal Exposition at, American exhibits at, discussed, 6324.
Bryan, Ann, bill granting pension to, returned, 5510.
Bryant, J. S., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5302.
Buchanan, James (fifteenth President United States):

Buchanan was elected by the Democratic party, Nov. 4, 1856. The National Convention, at Cincinnati, June 2-6, 1856, nominated him for President and John C. Breckinridge for Vice-President. Pierce, Douglas, and Cass, were the other possibilities for candidates, but in the 17 ballots taken, Buchanan always led. The platform adopted reiterated many of the elements of the platforms of 1840 and 1844, including such topics as the public lands; opposing the national bank; advocating the subtreasury system; supporting the veto power; and objecting to further restrictions upon naturalization. To these were added, in 1856, sections denouncing opposition to Catholics; contending for State authority only on the slavery question and non-interference by Congress in this matter; supporting the compromises of 1850; giving emphatic announcement to States Rights; supporting the Monroe Doctrine; advocating the establishment, by government aid, of good communication between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts; and endorsing the administration of President Pierce.

The American (Know Nothing) National Convention, held at Philadelphia, Feb. 22-25, 1856, nominated Millard Fillmore for President and Andrew Jackson Donelson for Vice-President, on a platform advocating the government of America by American-born citizens; refusal to accord office-holding rights to any who recognized allegiance to foreign potentates; raising the period of residence qualification for naturalization to 21 years; opposing any union between Church and States; enforcement of all laws. The Republican National Convention, held at Philadelphia, June 17, 1856, nominated John C. Frémont and William L. Dayton on a platform upholding the tenets of the Declaration and the Constitution; condemning slavery; prohibition by Congress within the Territories of polygamy and slavery; sympathy with Kansas; condemnation of the doctrine that "might makes right"; imperatively demanding a transcontinental railroad; acknowledging the constitutionality of the internal improvements policy. The Whig National Convention, held at Baltimore, Sept. 17-18, 1856, endorsed the nominations of Fillmore and Donelson, made by the American Party on a platform announcing adherence to the old time Whig doctrines; denouncing sectional antagonism and the formation of geographical parties; and endorsing the administration of Millard Fillmore.

The popular vote cast by thirty-one States gave Buchanan 1,838,169; Fremont, 1,341,264; and Fillmore, 874,534. The electoral vote, counted Feb. 11, 1857, gave Buchanan 174; Fremont, 114; and Fillmore, 8.

Party Affiliation.—In his early career, Buchanan sided with the Federalists in disapproving of the war of 1812. Yet he felt it a patriot's duty always to defend his country, and spoke of the war as "glorious in the highest degree to the American character, but disgraceful in the extreme to the administration." Durthe "era of good feeling," when party and sectional lines were not closely drawn, Buchanan's political views underwent a change. In Congress, during Adams's administration, he became one of the Democratic leaders against the friends of the administration who called themselves National Republicans; and he was always a zealous supporter of General Jackson.

Political Complexion of Congress.—In the thirty-fifth Congress (1857-1859) the Senate of 64 members was composed of 39 Democrats, 20 Republicans, and 5 Americans; and the House of 237 members was made up of 131 Democrats, 92 Republicans, and 14 Americans. In the Thirty-sixth Congress (1859-1861) the Senate of 66 members was composed of 38 Democrats, 26 Republicans, and 2 Americans; and the House of 237 members was made up of 101 Demo-

Buchanan, James—*Continued.*

crats, 113 Republicans, and 23 Independents.

Tariff.—In speaking of the revenue, President Buchanan in his Inaugural Address (page 2964) said: "It is beyond all question the true principle that no more revenue ought to be collected from the people than the amount necessary to defray the expenses of a wise, economical, and efficient administration of the Government. . . . Any discrimination against a particular branch for the purpose of benefitting favored corporations, individuals or interests would have been unjust to the rest of the community and inconsistent with that spirit of fairness and equality which ought to govern in the adjustment of a revenue tariff." In his Second Annual Message (page 3052) in discussing the sort of duties, he said: "In regard to the mode of assessing and collecting duties under a strictly revenue tariff, I have long entertained and expressed the opinion that sound policy requires that this should be done by specific duties in cases to which these can be properly applied. . . . The present system is a sliding scale to his (the manufacturer's) disadvantage. Under it, when prices are high and business prosperous, the duties rise in amount when he least requires their aid. On the contrary, when prices fall and he is struggling against adversity, the duties are diminished in the same proportion, greatly to his injury." In his Fourth Annual Message (page 3183) on the same subject, he said: "An impression strangely enough prevails to some extent that specific duties are necessarily protective duties. Nothing can be more fallacious. Great Britain glories in free trade, and yet her whole revenue from imports is at the present moment collected under a system of specific duties."

Foreign Policy.—Domestic affairs were so disturbed during President Buchanan's administration that the foreign policy has been to some extent unappreciated. In his Inaugural Address (page 2966) the President points out that all of the acquisition of territory by the United States has been conducted by purchase or by the voluntary impulse of the people, never by conquest,—even in the case of Mexico, after the war, no advantage was taken of her conquered state, but a fair price was paid to her for the ceded territory. In his Second Annual Address (page 3037) he announces the conclusion of the Perry treaty with Japan. In the same message he discusses the differences with Great Britain, conditions which led to the settlement by President Buchanan of the long standing "right of search."

Internal Improvements.—In vetoing "An Act making an appropriation for deepening the channel over the St. Clair flats, in the State of Michigan," the President, in his Veto Message (page 3130) clearly expresses his views upon the question: "What a vast field would the exercise of this power open for jobbing and corruption! Members of Congress from an honest desire to promote the interest of their constituents would struggle for improvements within their own districts, and the body itself must necessarily be converted into an arena where each would endeavor to obtain from the Treasury as much money as possible for his own locality. The temptation would prove irresistible. A system of "log-rolling" (I know no word so expressive) would be inaugurated under which the Treasury would be exhausted and the Federal Government would be deprived of the means necessary to execute these great powers clearly confided to it by the Constitution for the purpose of promoting the interests and vindicating the honor of the country."

Slavery.—In his Inaugural Address (page 2962) President Buchanan treats the whole question of slavery as being settled by the regulations of Congress. "The whole Territorial question," he says, "being thus settled upon the principle of popular sovereignty—a principle as ancient as free government itself—everything of a practical nature has been decided." This is the keynote to all of the President's acts in connection with this subject. The onus rested upon Congress, and it was for him to carry out the laws which Congress had made on the subject. There was no option in his case. He did what the Constitution obliged him to do. The legislature of his administration was in the hands of the pro-slavery party, and the President's conduct in enforcing the laws formulated by them made it appear as though he endorsed their policy. President Buchanan was opposed to slavery; his messages teem with suggestions for conciliatory measures; but he did object to the interference of un-

Buchanan, James—*Continued.*
sympathetic abolitionists in the affairs of other States. He says (page 2963): "But this question of domestic slavery is of far graver importance than any mere political question, because should the agitation continue it may eventually endanger the personal safety of a large portion of our countrymen where the institution exists. Let every Union-loving man, therefore, exert his best influence to suppress this agitation, which since the recent legislation of Congress is without any legitimate object." In his Third Annual Message (page 3084) the President makes an impassioned appeal to his countrymen to "cultivate the ancient feelings of mutual forbearance and good will toward each other and strive to allay the demon spirit of sectional hatred and strife now alive in the land." While he warns the people of the danger of disruption of the Union, which he professes to believe impossible, yet the happenings at Harpers Ferry serve as the text for a lesson of what may happen. In his Fourth Annual Message (page 3157) the President announces that "The long-continued and intemperate interference of the Northern people with the question of slavery in the Southern States has at length produced its natural effect. The different sections of the Union are now arrayed against each other, and the time has arrived, so much dreaded by the Father of his Country, when hostile geographical parties have been formed. . . . How easy would it be for the American people to settle the slavery question forever and to restore peace and harmony to this distracted country! They, and they alone, can do it. All that is necessary to accomplish the object, and all for which the slave States have ever contended, is to be let alone and permitted to manage their domestic institutions in their own way. As sovereign States, they, and they alone, are responsible before God and the world for the slavery existing among them. For this the people of the North are not more responsible and have no more right to interfere than with similar institutions in Russia or Brazil." Speaking of the President's responsibility and duty in the premises, he says: "After all, he is no more than the Chief Executive of the Government. His province is not to make but to execute laws." Following South Carolina's ordinance of secession of December 20, 1860, the President in a special message to Congress (page 3186) discussed the right of any State to secede.

Buchanan, James:
Admission of States discussed and recommendations of, regarding, 3033, 3086.
Annual messages of, 2967, 3028, 3083, 3157.
Biographical sketch of, 2960.
Constitutional amendment regarding slavery, recommended by, 3169.
Correspondence of, while minister at St. Petersburg, referred to, 3967.
Correspondence of, with Lewis Cass, referred to, 3964.
Cuba, acquisition of, discussed by, 3040, 3066.
Recommended by, 3041, 3092, 3173.
Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 3862, 3863.
Duties on vessels of Italy suspended by proclamation, 2824.
Finances discussed by, 2967, 2988, 3019, 3052, 3073, 3104, 3179.
Foreign policy discussed by, 2966, 2998, 3037, 3041, 3066, 3089, 3092, 3173, 3177.
Instructions to, while minister to England, regarding free ships, etc, referred to, 2910.
Internal improvements discussed by, 3130.
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Official conduct of, investigated, 3145, 3150.
"Pocket vetoes of" 3073, 3130, 3138.
Portrait of, 2960.
Powers of Federal and State Governments discussed by, 2962, 2981, 3028, 3074, 3084, 3130, 3139, 3145, 3150, 3157, 3168, 3186.
Proclamations of—
Day for voting on adoption of code in District of Columbia, 3021.
Duties on vessels of Italy suspended, 3022.
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Rebellion in Utah, 3024.
Protests of, against proceedings of House of Representatives, 3145, 3150.
Secession discussed by, 3159, 3186.
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Slavery discussed by, 2962, 2981, 3028, 3084, 3157, 3186.
State of the Union discussed by, 2967, 3028, 3051, 3083, 3157, 3192, 3200.

Buchanan, James—*Continued.*
Tariff discussed by, 2964, 3052, 3181,
Time allowed President for consideration of bills discussed by, 2993, 3060.
Veto messages of—
Deepening channel over St. Clair Flats, reasons for applying pocket veto, 3130.
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Relief of—
Edwards & Co., 3138.
Hockaday & Leggit, 3201.
Removal of obstructions in Mississippi River, reasons for applying pocket veto, 3138.
Securing homesteads to settlers, 3139.
Transportation of mail from St. Joseph, Mo., to Placerville, Cal., reasons for applying pocket veto, 3073.

Buck, The, seizure of, and claims arising out of, 4114, 5198, 5547, 5673, 5873, 5962.
Award in case of, 5673.

Buckshot War.—The election in Philadelphia Oct. 9, 1838, was of considerable importance because upon it hinged the control of the legislature which was to elect a United States Senator. The Democratic candidates for the legislature were elected by small majorities, but their Congressional candidate was defeated. The Democratic return judges thereupon cast out 5,000 Whig votes, claiming fraud. The Whig judges then issued certificates of election to both their Congressional and legislative condidates, and these returns were accepted by the Whig secretary of state. Dec. 4, 1838, the date for the meeting of the legislature, armed partisans of both sets of contestants met at Harrisburg. The Senate, which was Whig, met and adjourned because of the mob. Two warring bodies met in the house, (1724, 1725). The Whig governor called upon the militia and tried without effect to obtain Federal aid. The Democratic house was recognized Dec. 25. A remark made during the height of the excitement, that the mob would feel the effect of "ball and buckshot before night," gave the episode the name of the Buckshot War.

Buckshot War, documents regarding, transmitted, 1724, 1725.

Bucktails.—A name applied to the Tammany Society of New York City from the fact that the members of the organization wore each a buck's tail in their hats as a badge instead of a feather. Between 1812 and 1828 the Bucktails were anti-Clintonian New York Democrats. They were the most vigorous opponents of Clinton's canal policy from its inception in 1817, and the name was later applied to all who opposed this policy throughout the State.

Buell, Don Carlos; soldier, manufacturer; b. March 23, 1818, near Marietta, Ohio; graduated from West Point in 1841; served with honor in Florida and Mexican wars; brigadier-general of volunteers in 1861; major-general in 1862; after serving with distinction in Civil War he became, in 1865, president of the Green River Iron Works, and later, until 1890, pension agent at Louisville, Ky.

Buell, Don Carlos, second lieutenant, proceedings in court-martial of, referred to, 2128.

Buena Vista, Mexico:
Battle of, referred to, 2385.
Mutiny in camp of, referred to, 2443.

Buena Vista (Mexico), Battle of.—After part of his army had been sent to Gen. Scott, Gen. Taylor, with less than 5,000 men, mostly raw militia, was attacked at Buena Vista by Santa Anna's army of 21,000, Feb. 22, 1847. Taylor intrenched himself in the pass of Angostura, in the Sierra Madre Mountains, on the road leading to San Luis Potosi. The engagement began at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and was suspended at dark, the loss to the Americans being but 4 men wounded, while the enemy lost more than 300 killed and wounded. Fighting was renewed at dawn of the 23d and continued until sunset. The Mexicans retired during the night to Agua Nueva, The American loss in killed, wounded, and missing amounted to 745; that of the Mexicans upward of 2,000. Jefferson Davis in this battle commanded a Mississippi regiment as its colonel, and saved the army by receiving the charge of the Mexican lancers. His troops were formed in the shape of a V.

Buenos Ayres (see also Argentine Republic):
Diplomatic relations with, discussed, 2116.
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Independence of, asserted, 612, 627.
Minister of United States in, returns, 1171.
Revolution in, 2702.
War with Brazil—
Peace concluded, 977.
Questions between United States and Brazil growing out of, 929, 951.

Buétrago, Señor, mentioned, 2572.

Buffalo (N. Y.), Destruction of.—During the winter of 1813 the British regained Forts George and Niagara. The British and Indians, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Drummond, Maj. Gen. Riall, and Col. Murray, overran and laid waste the valley of the Niagara and pressed hard upon Buffalo. Gen. Amos Hall succeeded Gen. McClure at Buffalo Dec. 26, in the command of 2,000 badly organized American troops. On the night of Dec. 29 Riall crossed the river at Black Rock with 1,450 men, largely regulars, and a body of Indians. At sight of the enemy 800 of Hall's troops deserted. He, however, made a gallant defense with the Chautauqua troops and Canadian refugees until he was forced to retreat, keeping the enemy in check and covering the flight of the inhabitants. The British and Indians took possession of Buffalo and proceeded to burn, plunder, and massacre. Only 4 buildings were left standing in the town and only 1 at Black Rock.

Buffalo, Pan-American Exposition at, 6382, 6436.

Buffalo Exposition. (See Pan-American Exposition.)

Building and Loan Associations.—Corporations organized primarily to enable persons of limited means to secure homes, and, secondarily, to enable such persons to put aside a certain fixed sum at stated intervals, so that the investment may be safe and remunerative. In the beginning the home-building or home-buying fund came entirely from the periodic payments of the members (shareholders). At present prepaid, full-paid, and permanent shares are sold by the association, payable in full or in large part on subscription. Special deposits in any amount are received. Shares partly paid are brought to their par value by adding to payments made dividends apportioned thereto. Special deposits are generally withdrawable by the depositor at pleasure. Installment shares and prepaid shares remain in until they reach their par value. Full-paid shares remain in a certain fixed time. Permanent shares remain in until the dissolution of the corporation. These associations came into existence in England nearly 100 years ago, but were not made the subject of legislative enactment until 1836. The first association established in the United States was the Oxford Provident Building Association, of Frankford, Pa., organized in 1831. There are according to the official report made to the National league of Building Associations, in 1908, in the United States 5,424 associations with assets of $731,508,446. The estimated membership is 1,839,119. Since 1897 there has been a gradual decline in the number of associations in the United States and in the total amount of their assets. This falling off appears to be only a natural reaction after the period of abnormal expansion between 1880 and 1890.

Building and Loan Associations, report on, transmitted, 5909.

Buildings, Public:

Acts for erection of, vetoed, discussed, 5553.

Architects for, authority for employing, referred to, 2954.

At Washington destroyed by Great Britain, 530.

Commission appointed to determine extent of security of, against fire referred to, 4432.

Construction of—

Recommended, 4577.

Referred to, 399, 436, 1483, 1911, 2281.

Expenditures for, 985.

Discussed, 4197.

Heating and ventilating referred to, 3110, 3112.

Illustrations of the principal Governmental, and most important in Washington, D. C. (See the frontispieces of various Volumes.)

Improvement of, recommended, 831.

Bulgaria.—An autonomous principality in the Balkan peninsula of Europe. It is bounded by Roumania (chiefly separated by the Danube) on the north, by the Black Sea on the east, Turkey on the south, and Servia on the west. The principality is composed of Bulgaria (as formed in 1878) and Eastern Roumelia, with Sofia as the capital. The country is chiefly agricultural, the principal exports are grain, raw silk, live stock, hides, and attar of roses. Bulgaria was constituted a principality by the treaty of San Stefano and the Congress of Berlin in 1878. It was made tributary to Turkey, and Prince Alexander of Battenberg was installed as its ruler in 1879. Union with Eastern Roumelia and war with Servia occurred in 1885. In 1886 Alexander was deposed through Russian intrigue and a regency was formed. In 1887 Prince Ferdinand of Coburg, in spite of Russian opposition, accepted the invitation of the regency to assume the throne. October 5, 1908, at Tirnova, Prince Ferdinand

Bulgaria—*Continued.*
declared Bulgaria's independence of Turkey, and assumed the title of King. France, England and Russia agreed on united action to prevent war. Bulgaria has an area of 38,080 sq. miles and a population in 1905 of 4,035,623.

Bulgaria:
Diplomatic relations with, establishment of, recommended, 4759.
Massacre by Turks in, referred to, 4376.

Bulkeley, Morgan Gardner; b. East Haddam, Conn., Dec. 26, 1837; in 1852 commenced business life in Brooklyn, N. Y., enlisted in the National Guard and served in the Civil War; returned to Hartford in 1872; 1880-1888, mayor of Hartford; in 1888 was unanimously nominated for governor, and occupied that office from 1889 until 1893; in 1889 received from Yale University the honorary degree of M. A.; was elected by a vote of 228 to 37 to the United States Senate from Connecticut, for the term beginning March 4, 1905.

Bull Run (Va.), Battle of, or First Battle of Manassas.—For the double purpose of menacing Washington and preventing an advance of the Federal troops into Virginia, the Confederates during the summer of 1861 collected a large body of troops in the vicinity of Manassas Junction, Va. The position was 33 miles southwest of Washington. The troops here assembled numbered, including all reenforcements received during the battle, about 32,000, under command of Gen. Beauregard. The senior officer, Gen. J. E. Johnston, after his arrival on the field, did not take the actual command. The aggregate force of Union soldiers in and around Washington was 34,160 men. Both armies were composed mostly of undisciplined volunteers. July 16, 1861, Maj. Gen. McDowell began a general forward movement. Lieut. Gen. Scott advised postponement until the forces should be better prepared for service, but his warning was disregarded. The Federal army was divided into 5 divisions. Leaving 5,700 men under Brig. Gen. Runyon to guard the approaches to Washington, the other 4 divisions, aggregating 28,500 men, under Brigadier Generals Tyler, Hunter, Heintzelman and Miles, advanced to Bull Run, a tributary of the Potomac River, about 30 miles from Washington, on the way to Manassas Junction. Hunter's and Heintzelman's divisions crossed the run July 21 and attacked the Confederate left, slowly forcing it back. Beauregard's army, when the action began, consisted of about 24,000 available men. He was reenforced at intervals during the day by 8,000 men under Johnston, who had been encamped in the Shenandoah Valley and whose junction with the main army it was thought would be prevented by Gen. Patterson. The latter had been stationed at Martinsburg with 18,000 men. Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when everything seemed favorable to the Federals, the last 3,000 of Johnston's men, under Gen. Kirby Smith, arrived and fell upon the Federals, forcing a retreat. This attack was followed by another by Early's brigade, and the Federal retreat became a rout. Men threw away their arms and equipments; artillery horses were cut from their traces and guns abandoned on the road; soliders, civilians, and camp followers fled panic-stricken toward Washington afoot, astride, and in carriages. The retreating army and followers reached Washington July 23. The casualties of the battle were: Federal losses—killed, 481; wounded 1,011; missing 1,216; total, 2,708. Confederate losses—killed, 387; wounded, 1,582; missing, 13; total, 1,982. This battle was the first very important engagement of the war. (See also Groveton (Va.), Battle of; Manassas (Va.), or Bull Run, Second Battle of.)

Bulwer, Sir Henry Lytton, treaty between United States and Great Britain concluded by John M. Clayton and, 2580.

Buncombe.—To talk buncombe is to speak for effect on persons at a distance, without regard to the audience present. The phrase originated near the close of the debate on the famous "Missouri Question," in the Sixteenth Congress. It was then used by Felix Walker, a naïve old mountaineer who resided at Waynesville, in Haywood, a western county of North Carolina, near the border of the adjacent county of Buncombe, which was in his district. The old gentleman rose to speak while the House was impatiently calling "Question," and several members gathered around him, begging him to desist. He persevered, however, for a while, declaring that the people of his district expected it, and that he was bound to make a speech for Buncombe.

Bundy, M. L., act for relief of, vetoed, 5042.

Bunker Hill, or Breeds Hill (Mass.), Battle of.—After the battles of Lexington and Concord the British force under Gen. Gage was increased to 10,000 men by the arrival of Generals Howe, Clinton, and Burgoyne from England. These officers occupied the town of Boston, on a peninsula extending into the harbor. On the surrounding hills were encamped some 20,000 undisciplined Americans. On the night of June 16, 1775, 1,000 of them under Col. Prescott were sent to fortify Bunker Hill, on another peninsula lying north of Boston. Through some misapprehension they seized Breeds Hill, near Boston, and threw up a line of fortifications. On the morning of the 17th, about 3,000 (possibly 3,500) British crossed the harbor in boats and charged the hill, which was defended by about half that number of raw recruits. After three bloody charges the Americans were driven from their position, having defended themselves with gunstocks and stones when their ammunition was exhausted. The British loss was about 1,050; that of the Americans about 450, including Gen. Warren. The statistics of this battle show that the number of killed and wounded to have been more than 30 per cent. of the number engaged, thus placing it among the bloodiest battles known to history. At Gettysburg, after 3 days' fighting, the Union army lost 25 per cent., while 30 per cent. of those who fought at Bunker Hill fell in an hour and a half.

Burchard, Horatio C.; merchant, lawyer; b. Sept. 22, 1825, in Marshall, N. Y.; member Illinois legislature in 1866; elected to Congress, 1868, 1870, 1872, 1876; director United States mint in 1879; revenue commissioner for Illinois, 1885-1886.

Burchard, Horatio C., Director of Mint, removal of, and reasons therefor, 4952.

Bureaus. (See the several Bureaus.)

Burgess, George Farmer; b. Wharton Co., Tex., Sept. 21, 1861; admitted to the bar at Lagrange, Texas, 1882; county attorney of Gonzales County, 1886-89; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Texas.

Burgess, Thomas M., correspondence regarding Dorr's Rebellion, 2155.

Burke, Charles Henry; b. Genesee Co., N. Y., April 1, 1861; moved to Dakota Territory in 1882; entered and settled upon a homestead in Beadle County, and moved to Hughes County in 1883; admitted to the bar in 1886; elected to the legislature in 1894 and 1896; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from South Dakota.

Burke, James Francis; b. Petroleum Center, Venango Co., Pa., Oct. 21, 1867; graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan, LL. B., 1893; elected to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Pennsylvania.

Burkett, Elmer Jacob; b. in Mills Co., Iowa, Dec. 1, 1867; received from the State University of Nebraska the degrees of LL.B. in 1893 and LL. M. in 1895; admitted to the bar 1893, elected a member of the State legislature in 1896; a Representative to the 56th, 57th, 58th, and 59th Congresses, resigning after the latter election to succeed Hon. C. H. Dietrich in the United States Senate, from Nebraska, taking his seat March 6, 1905.

Burleigh, Edwin C.; b. Linneus, Aroostook Co., Me., Nov. 27, 1843; publisher of the Kennebec Journal; was State land agent 1876-78; State treasurer 1885-88; governor 1889-92; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Maine.

Burleson, Albert Sidney; b. June 7, 1863, at San Marcos, Tex.; was educated at Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, Baylor University, of Waco, and University of Texas; admitted to the bar in 1884; assistant city attorney of Austin, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890; was appointed by the governor of Texas attorney of the twenty-sixth judicial district in 1891; elected to said office 1892, 1894, and 1896; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Texas.

Burlingame, Anson; lawyer, diplomat; b. Nov. 14, 1820, in New Berlin, N. Y.; served in State legislature and elected to Congress from Massachusetts; appointed minister to Austria in 1861, and later to China; in 1867 headed a diplomatic commission from China to the great powers of the world; died Feb. 23, 1870, in St. Petersburg, Russia.

Burlingame, Anson, minister to China:

Appointment of, to mission of Emperor of China referred to, 3796, 3825.

Dispatch from transmitted, 3398, 3781.

Burnet, Daniel, member of legislative council for Mississippi Territory, nomination of, 445.

Burnet, Jacob; lawyer, jurist, author; b. Feb. 22, 1770, in Newark, N. J.; member first legislative council of Ohio; in 1821 appointed one of the judges Ohio Supreme Court; elected to Senate of United States to fill vacancy in 1828; in 1847 published "Notes on Early Settlement of Northwestern Territory"; died May 10, 1853, in Cincinnati, O.

Burnet, J., correspondence regarding removal of remains of the late President W. H. Harrison, 1906.

Burnett, John D., district attorney, nomination of, discussed, 4960.

Burnett, John Lawson, b. Cedar Bluff, Cherokee Co., Ala., January 20, 1854; studied law at Vanderbilt University, and was admitted to the bar in Cherokee County, Ala., in 1876; elected to the lower house of the Alabama legislature in 1884, and to the State senate in 1886; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Alabama.

Burnham, Henry Eben; b. Dunbarton, N. H., Nov. 8, 1844; graduated from Dartmouth College 1865; admitted to the bar April, 1868, and since that time has practiced in Manchester; was judge of probate for Hillsboro County in 1876-1879; representative in the State legislature in 1873-74; elected to the United States Senate from New Hampshire, for the term beginning March 4, 1901; reelected in 1907.

Burnham, Hiram; soldier; b. in Maine, distinguished at second battle of Fredericksburg and at Gettysburg for bravery and courage; made brigadier-general in 1864, and was conspicuous in campaign from the Wilderness to Petersburg; killed in battle at Newmarket, Sept. 29, 1864.

Burnham, Hiram, brigadier-general, nomination of, referred to, 3403.

Burnley, J. H., mentioned, 3460.

Burnside, Ambrose Everett; soldier, manufacturer; b. May 22, 1824, in Liberty, Ind.; served on the frontier as officer of artillery, and in 1853 resigned and turned his attention to the manufacture of guns, and invented the rifle which bears his name; served with honor and distinction through Civil War; elected governor of Rhode Island in 1866, and in 1875 took his seat in United States Senate from Rhode Island; died Sept. 3, 1881, in Bristol, R. I.

Burnside, Ambrose E.:

Brigadier-general, thanks of President tendered, 3305.

Major-general, ordered to assume command of Army of Potomac, 3325.

Burnt Corn Creek (Ala.), Battle of.—As a result of Tecumseh's efforts to induce all the Southern Indians to join in a war of extermination against the whites, the Creeks were divided into two factions—one for war, the other for peace. In 1813 Peter McQueen, a half-breed of Tallahasse, one of the leaders of the war party, was furnished by British agents at Pensacola with large quantities of supplies, under sanction of the Spanish governor. On learning of this Col. James Caller, of Washington, set out July 25, 1813, to disperse the Indians McQueen had collected and intercepted the supplies. On the morning of July 27 Caller's command, increased by reenforcements to 180 men, came upon McQueen's party at their camp on Burnt Corn Creek. The Indians were surprised and fled into the woods, leaving their pack horses to the whites. They soon returned, however, and fiercely attacked 100 of Caller's men. Overwhelming numbers compelled Caller's men to retreat after a brave resistance. Two of Caller's command were killed and 15 wounded.

Burr, Aaron; soldier, statesman, Vice-President of United States; b. Feb. 6, 1756, in Newark, N. J.; appointed lieutenant-colonel in 1777, and was distinguished for ability and bravery; appointed attorney-general of New York, 1789; served in United States Senate, 1791-1797; at election for fourth President of the United States Thomas Jefferson and Burr each received 73 votes and the choice of President was made by Congress (See Vice-President), deciding in favor of Jefferson on the thirty-sixth ballot, and Burr was elected Vice-President; July 12, 1804, mortally wounded Alexander Hamilton in duel; attempted to establish a government in Mexico which should ultimately include southwestern part of United States; tried for treason and acquitted; died Sept. 14, 1836, on Staten Island, N. Y.

Burr, Aaron:

Attempts made in Kentucky to bring to justice, 403.

Boats of, with ammunition arrested by militia, 405.

Conspiracy of, letters regarding, not received by President, 437.

Burr, Aaron—*Continued.*
Military expedition against Union planned by, 400.
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Reaches Mississippi Territory, 407.
Surrenders to officers in Mississippi Territory, 409.
Trial of—
Acquittal of, referred to, 417.
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Burr, Elizabeth, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5262.
Burritt, Loren, act to increase pension of, vetoed, 5147.
Burroughs, Marmaduke, consul at Vera Cruz, Mexico, charges preferred against, by Dr. Baldwin, 1810.
Burrows, Julius C.; lawyer, soldier; b. Northeast, Erie Co., Pa., Jan. 9, 1837; officer in the Union Army, 1862-1864; prosecuting attorney of Kalamazoo County, 1865-1867; elected to the 43d, 46th, 47th, 49th, 50th, 51st 52d, 53d, and 54th Congresses; Jan. 23, 1895, resigned to assume the office of United States Senator from Michigan, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Francis B. Stockbridge; was reelected in 1899 for the full term of six years, and again in 1905.
Burt, Silas W., chief examiner of Civil Service Commission nomination of, and reasons therefor, 4745.
Burtch, Alexander, act for relief of, vetoed, 4273.
Burton, Theodore E., b. Jefferson, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, Dec. 20, 1851; began the practice of law at Cleveland in 1875; author of "Financial Crises and Periods of Commercial and Industrial Depression," published in 1902; also a "Life of John Sherman;" received the degree of LL. D. from Oberlin College in 1900, and from Dartmouth College and Ohio University in 1907; Representative in the 51st, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, and 60th Congresses; was elected to the 61st Congress, but resigned when elected to the United States Senate by the Ohio legislature in January, 1909.
Burtram, B. A., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5294.
Bussey, Catharine, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5305.
Butler, Benjamin Franklin (Massachusetts); lawyer; b. Nov. 5. 1818, in Deerfield, N. H.; served in both branches State legislature, 1853-1859; delegate to Charleston Convention, 1860; appointed brigadier-general at outbreak of Civil War in 1861; originator of phrase "contraband of war" as applied to slaves during war; served as major-general throughout war, and resumed legal practice at its close, in Lowell, Mass.; elected to Congress from Massachusetts, 1866, 1868, 1870, 1874; one of the managers of impeachment of Andrew Johnson; elected governor of Massachusetts, 1882, and later served as United States Senator; died Jan. 11, 1893, in Washington, D. C.
Butler, Benjamin F., of Massachusetts:
Swords of Gen. Twiggs forwarded by, to President Lincoln and his recommendation that they be disposed of in reward or compliment for military service, 3346.
Butler, Benjamin Franklin (New York); lawyer; b. Dec. 14, 1795, in Kinderhook, N, Y.; appointed district attorney for Albany, 1821; elected to State legislature, 1827, and later attorney-general; served as Secretary of War, 1836-1837; Presidential elector in 1845, and twice appointed United States attorney for the southern district of New York; died Nov. 8, 1858, in Paris, France.
Butler, Benjamin F., of New York:
Correspondence regarding examination of affairs of New York customhouse referred to, 2007.
Secretary of War, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 1500.
Butler, Col., mentioned, 702.
Butler, James, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5007.
Butler, Matthew Calbraithe; soldier, lawyer; b. March 8, 1836, near Greenville, S. C.; elected to the legislature in 1860 and in 1866; entered Confederate service as captain of cavalry, 1861; rose to major-general; lost his right leg at battle of Brandy Station, June 9, 1863; became U. S. Senator, 1877; reelected in 1882 and 1889.
Butler, Matthew C.:
Member of military commission to Cuba, 6322.
Statement of, regarding slaughter of American citizens in South Carolina referred to, 4329.
Butler, Pierce; soldier, statesman; b. July 11, 1744, in Ireland; delegate from South Carolina to Congress under the articles of confederation in 1778, and member of convention in 1778 which framed present constitution, and one of the signers; became Senator in 1802; resigned in 1804; died Feb. 15, 1822, in Philadelphia.
Butler, Pierce, mentioned, 3275.
Butler, Thomas S.; lawyer; b. Uwchlan, Chester Co., Pa., Nov. 4, 1855; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Pennsylvania.

Butter, act defining and imposing tax on, and regulating manufacture of oleomargarine, discussed, 4992.

Butterfield, Anna, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5283.

Butterfield, Carlos & Co., claim of against Denmark for seizure of the *Ben Franklin* and *Catherine Augusta*, 4462, 5369.

Agreement to submit to arbitration, 5388.

Award of arbitrator, 5545.

By Chance, The, claim for, adjusted, 3464.

Byrd, Adam Monroe; b. July 6, 1859, Sumter Co., Ala.; moved to Mississippi when 8 years old, and settled in Neshoba County; graduated from the law department of the Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., in 1884; elected to the Mississippi State senate in 1889 and served two years, when he was reelected and served for four years; then he was elected as a member of the Mississippi State legislature in 1895; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Mississippi; there was no opposing candidate.

Byrns, Joseph W.; b. July 20, 1869, near Cedar Hill, Robertson Co., Tenn.; graduated law department of Vanderbilt University, Nashville; three times elected a member of the lower house of the Tennessee State legislature; elected to the Tennessee State senate in 1900; elected to the 61st Congress from Tennessee.

C

Cabinet.—Specifically, a body of counselors, usually composed of heads of departments, meeting in a private room or cabinet. In the United States the term is applied to the council composed of the heads of the nine Executive Departments of the Government, with whom the President confers on matters of administrative policy. Their meeting as advisers of the President is unknown to law or the Constitution and their conclusions have no binding force. The Constitution does not provide for a Cabinet, but it authorizes the President to "require the opinion in writing of the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices." Washington required such opinions frequently. Changes have taken place in the method pursued, and the Cabinet is now regarded as an advisory board with which the President holds regular consultations. From being merely the heads of the Executive Departments its members have come to be recognized as an essential part of the Government. (See also Presidential Succession and Administration.)

Cabinet:
Official conduct of, complimented, 2203.

Cables.—Pacific cable, 6661, 6759. (See also Ocean Cables.)

Caddo Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Cadets, Military. (See War, Department of.)
Enlistment of, time of, should be extended, 1607.
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Cady, Heman, claim of, presented and appropriation for, recommended, 1694.

Cahokia Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Cairo and Tennessee Railroad Co., act to authorize construction of bridges by, returned, 5505.

Calapona Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Calaveras Big Tree Grove, preservation of, 6933.

Calder, William M.; b. Brooklyn, N. Y., March 3, 1869; was building commissioner of the borough of Brooklyn, 1902 and 1903; elected to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from New York.

Calderhead, William Alexander, b. in Perry Co., Ohio, Sept. 26, 1844; served through the Civil War; went to Kansas in 1868 and engaged in farming; in 1872 settled on a homestead near Newton, Harvey Co., Kans.; read law and taught school; elected to the 54th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Kansas.

Caldwell, Charles H. B., thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Calebee Creek (Ala.), Battle of.—In his expedition against the Creek Indians Gen. Floyd, with more than 1,200 Georgia volunteers, 1 company of cavalry, and 400 friendly Indians, arrived at Calebee Creek on the night of Jan. 26, 1814, and established a camp on the highland bordering on the swamp of that name in Macon County, Ala., 50 miles west of Fort Mitchell. Before dawn of the following morning the camp was suddenly attacked by Indians. The assailants were received with grapeshot, followed by a bayonet charge, and fled in dismay. They left 37 dead. The whites lost 17 killed and 132 wounded. Of the friendly Indians 5 were killed and 15 wounded. Floyd retired to Fort Mitchell, where most of his men were discharged. No other expedition against the Creeks was organized in Georgia.

Calhoun, J., president constitutional convention of Kansas, mentioned as forwarding copy of constitution framed by that body, 3002.

Calhoun, James S.; b. in Georgia, and in 1851 was appointed first governor of the Territory of New Mexico.

Calhoun, James S., treaty with Indians concluded by, 2571.

Calhoun, John Caldwell; author, orator, statesman, Vice-President of United States; b. March 18, 1782, in Abbeville District, S. C.; Secretary of State under Monroe and Tyler; Vice-President with John Quincy Adams; author of "A Disquisition on Government" and "The Constitution and Government of the United States"; United States Senator from 1845 till his death, March 31, 1850, in Washington, D. C.

Calhoun, John C.:
Convention with Indians concluded by, 622.
Mentioned, 2233.

California.—One of the United States; nick-name, "The Golden State;" motto, "Eureka," (I have found). California is named, it is said, after a fictitious island in the Spanish romance "Las Sergas de Esplandian." Other authorities derive the name from the Spanish words "caliente" (hot) and "fornalla" (furnace). The State extends from lat. 32° 30′ to

California—*Continued.*
42° north and from long. 114° to 124° 25′ west. It is bounded on the north by Oregon, on the east by Nevada and Arizona, and on the south by lower California, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. Its capital is Sacramento, and San Francisco is the chief city. The State is famous for its beautiful scenery, its salubrious climate, and its wealth of precious metals and choice fruits. From the time of its discovery to 1846 it was practically a part of Mexico. July 5, 1846, Col. John C. Frémont assumed command of the insurgents at Sonoma and on July 7 the Stars and Stripes were hoisted over Monterey by order of John D. Sloat, commanding the U. S. Pacific squadron. Gold was discovered Jan. 19, 1848. February 2, of the same year, California and New Mexico were ceded to the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. It was admitted to the Union Sept. 9, 1850, as a result of the famous Clay compromise resolutions passed by Congress. (See Compromise of 1850.) Area 158,360 sq. miles; population in 1905, 1,750,000; estimate for 1909, 1,800,000.

California:
Admission of, into Union discussed, 2556, 2564.
Affairs of, report of, transmitted, 2579, 2584.
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Cession of New Mexico and, to United States of Mexico—
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Circuit court of United States in, referred to, 3282.
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Gold mines discovered in, 2486, 2493.
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Mineral lands in, disposition of, discussed, 2493, 2558, 2623, 2663.
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California and Oregon Railroad, commissioners appointed to report upon, referred to, 4865.
Call, Richard Keith; soldier; b. 1791, in Kentucky; appointed brigadier-general of Florida militia; member of Florida legislative council in 1822, and delegate to Congress from that territory, 1823-1825; receiver at land office; governor of Florida, 1836-1839 and 1841-1844; died Sept. 14, 1862, in Tallahassee, Fla.
Call, Richard K., commander of militia in Seminole War, 1472, 1834.
Call, Dr. Samuel J., thanks of Congress recommended to, 6352.
Calvit, Thomas, member of legislative council for Mississippi Territory, nomination of, 445.
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Camden (S. C.), Battle of. (See Sanders Creek (S. C.), Battle of.)
Cameron, Ralph Henry; Republican, of Flagstaff; b. at Southport, Me., October 21, 1863; received a common school education, augmented later by night schools and study; is interested in mining and stock raising, and is the locator and builder of the Bright Angel Trail into the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in Arizona, which he is still maintaining; moved to Arizona in 1883; was sheriff of Coconino County, Ariz., for three terms and served one term as member and one term as chairman of the board of supervisors of Coconino County; is married; was elected Delegate to the 61st Congress from Arizona.
Cameron, Simon; printer, journalist, statesman; b. March 8, 1799, in Lancaster Co., Pa.; before entering Congress was successively bank cashier and president of two railroads; elected to Senate in 1845; mentioned as candidate for President of United States in 1860; appointed Secretary of War in President Lincoln's Cabinet in 1861; resigned and was appointed minister to Russia in 1862; resigned from United States Senate during fourth term in 1877; died June 26, 1889, in Lancaster Co., Pa.
Cameron, Simon:
Ex-Secretary of War, arrest of, at suit of Pierce Butler for false imprisonment, etc., 3275.
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Campbell, Archibald, correspondence regarding northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)
Campbell, Bernard, claim of, against Haiti, 6100.
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Campbell, Jesse, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5132.
Campbell, John, nomination of, as Indian agent withdrawn and reasons therefor, 1037.
Campbell, John Archibald; lawyer, jurist; b. June 24, 1811, in Washington, Ga.; resigned as associate justice of United States Supreme Court in 1861, after commencement of the Civil War; strongly opposed secession of Alabama, and in 1864 did much to bring war to a close; died March 12, 1889, in Baltimore.
Campbell, John A.:
Justice Supreme Court, resignation of, referred to, 3250.
Member of commission to confer with President regarding termination of war, 3461.
Pardon applied for by, order regarding, 3550.
Campbell, Lewis D.; b. Aug. 9, 1811, in Franklin, Ohio; elected to Congress in 1848 and each succeeding Congress until 1857, when his seat was contested and the house decided against him; appointed minister to Mexico in 1865 and again elected to Congress in 1871; died Nov. 26, 1882.
Campbell, Lewis D.:
Ex-minister to Mexico, correspondence with, referred to, 3723.
Mentioned, 3642.
Campbell, Philip Pitt; b. Nova Scotia; when four years old moved with his parents to Kansas; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Kansas.
Campbell, Robert; soldier, jurist; b. in 1755 in Virginia; displayed great bravery in conflicts with Cherokee Indians; commanded a regiment in battle of King's Mountain in 1780; nearly forty years a magistrate in Washington Co., Va.; moved to Tennessee in 1825; died February, 1832, near Knoxville, Tenn.

Campbell, Robert, member of Indian commission, 3977.

Campbell, William M., jr., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5271.

Canada, The, claims arising from wreck of, on coast of Brazil and award discussed, 4052, 4069.

Canada, Dominion of.—A confederation of British colonies in North America. It is bounded by the Arctic Ocean on the north, Labrador and the Atlantic Ocean on the east, the United States on the south, and the Pacific Ocean and Alaska on the west. It is made up of the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, the Northwest Territories (Assiniboia, Kewatin, Athabasca, Mackenzie, Ungava, and Franklin), and the Territory of Yukon. Alberta and Saskatchewan, which had previously been parts of the Northwest Territories, were formed into provinces, Sept. 1, 1905. The capital is Ottawa. The government consists of a Governor-General, appointed by the Crown, and a parliament made up of a senate and house of commons. Each province has a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General, a legislature elected by the people, and a responsible ministry; and has a large measure of local self-government. The principal industries are agriculture, especially the raising of wheat and oats; lumbering, fisheries, and mining, especially of gold, coal, and copper.

During recent years there has been a large immigration into the grain lands of the Northwest Territories from the Dakotas, Minnesota and the adjacent States. Canada was first settled by the French in 1535. It became an English possession in 1763, as a result of the French and Indian War; and remained loyal to England during the American Revolution. The present organization of the Dominion dates from 1867, when Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were formed into the Dominion of Canada. Other provinces and territories have been added until it includes all the British territory north of the United States except Newfoundland and a part of Labrador. Area, 3,745,574 sq. miles; population in 1904, 5,604,328.

Canada, Dominion of:

Abduction of Allan Macdonald from, referred to, 3826.

Armed men from, seize American citizen, 1928.

Attempted occupation of portions of Alaska by Great Britain and, referred to, 6097.

Attempts of Great Britain and, to establish post routes in Alaska, 6097.

Boundary line with, discussed, 5470, 5616, 6064.

Canal tolls charged by, negotiations regarding. (See Welland Canal.)

Chief justice of, arbitrator in claim of United States against Peru, 6335. (See also 5988, 6092.)

Chinese entering United States through, 5476, 5632.

Civil war in, neutrality of United States in, discussed, 1702, 1748.
Proclaimed, 1698, 1699.

Commercial relations with, 2582, 2654, 3989, 3999, 5748, 6332. (See also Welland Canal.)
Conference on subject of, discussed, 5675, 5678, 5748.
Commission, Joint High, 6370.

Fenians in. (See Fenians.)

Fisheries, questions regarding. (See Fisheries.)

Hostile disposition of people of, toward United States, 1749.

Illegal expeditions against, proclamation against, 4039.

Incursions from, discussed, 3447.

Jurisdictions of United States and, in Great Lakes discussed, 6064.

Merchandise transported from one port in United States, over Canadian territory, to another port therein, discussed, 5770.

Natural products, reciprocal arrangements regarding importation of, 2582.

Outrages committed on American frontier by inhabitants of, discussed, 1260, 1676, 1695, 1840.

Parliament of. (See Canadian Parliament.)

Postal arrangements with, referred to, 2175.

Postal convention with, 4203, 5377.

St. Lawrence, navigation of. (See St. Lawrence River.)

Trials in, of citizens of United States for complicity in Fenian invasion of, 3718.

Vessels of United States seized by revenue cutter of, 4070.

Vessels from Ontario, duties on, suspended by proclamation, 4871.

Vessels of, permission to aid disabled vessels in waters of United States proclaimed, 5828.

Vessels of United States in Great Lakes granted facilities for returning, 6331.

Welland Canal tolls discussed. (See Welland Canal.)

Canadian Parliament, expression of thanks from legislative council of Canada for donations for library of, 2677.

Canadian Volunteers, bounty lands to, proclamation regarding, 558.

Canals.—Before the days of railroads overland transportation was a serious problem. Water seemed to present the cheapest and most available medium. The natural water courses were extensively navigated, but as the necessities of transportation between commercial centers increased canals were projected in many parts of the country. The oldest works of the kind in the United States are the South Hadley and Montague canals, in Massachusetts, built by companies chartered in 1792. The Middlesex Canal, connecting Boston Harbor with the Merrimac River, was completed in 1808. The Erie Canal, the largest and most important in this country, was projected by De Witt Clinton, begun in 1817, and completed in 1825. It extends from the Hudson River at Albany to Lake Erie at Buffalo. It is 352 miles long and cost $50,000,000. In 1903 the legislature of the State of New York voted $101,000,000 to improve the canal system of the State, the chief improvement being the deepening and widening of the Erie Canal to permit its use by boats of 1,000 to 1,200 tons.

The Ohio and Lake Erie Canal, from Cleveland, on Lake Erie, south through the State of Ohio, to the Ohio River at Portsmouth, a distance of 308 miles, was formally begun July 4, 1825, by Gov. Clinton, of New York, removing the first shovelful of earth. The work was completed in 1832 at a cost of $5,000,000. Another canal across the State of Ohio was completed in 1834, extending from Cincinnati to Defiance, 178 miles, where it joined the Wabash and Erie, forming another water route between the river and lake, of 265 miles. The cost of this canal was $3,700,000. The Morris Canal, from Jersey City to Phillipsburg, N. J., 102 miles in length, connecting Newark Bay with the Delaware River, was begun in 1825 and finished in 1836. With the development of railroads these canals fell into neglect and were finally wholly or partly abandoned or taken over by the railroads.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal extends from Chicago to LaSalle, on the Illinois River, a distance of ninety-seven miles. It cost $6,170,226. A later extension of this waterway is the Hennepin Canal, from Hennepin, Ill., fifty miles through the Rock River and twenty-seven miles through land to the Mississippi River, at Rock Island. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the outcome of a project of Washington to improve navigation of the Potomac River, was begun in 1828 by the board of public works of Virginia and completed in 1850. It cost $11,000,000. It extends from Georgetown, D. C., to Cumberland, Md., a distance of 184 miles. By means of 74 locks an elevation of 609 feet is attained. The Delaware and Hudson Canal, extending from Rondout, N. Y., to Honesdale, Pa., 108 miles, was completed in 1829. The Schuylkill Coal and Navigation Canal, also 108 miles long, from Mill Creek to Philadelphia, Pa., was begun in 1816 and completed in 1825. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company have a canal from Easton to Coalport, Pa. An important ship canal is the Sault Sainte Marie, connecting Lakes Superior and Huron, which was built in 1855 at the cost of $6,033,533.

Canals (see also the several canals):
- Across continent, practicability of construction of, referred to, 4473.
- Altamaha River to Tennessee River, referred to, 1027.
- Atlantic Ocean to Gulf of Mexico, discussed, 995.
- Great Lakes to Hudson River, discussed, 482.
- Lands granted to States in aid of, 1029, 1725.
- Recommendations regarding aid to, 4149, 4201, 4209.
- Surveys for, referred to, 824, 987.
- Appropriations for, 926.
- Utility of canal navigation discussed, 482, 552, 586, 785, 877.
- Constitutional amendment for improvement of, suggested, 552.

Canby, Edward Richard Spriggs; soldier; b. in 1819, in Kentucky; served in Mexican War and during Civil War was promoted brigadier-general; killed April 11, 1873, in Siskiyou Co., Cal.

Canby, Edward R. S., thanks of President tendered, 3440.

Candia. (See Crete.)

Candler, Ezekiel Samuel, Jr.; b. Bellville, Hamilton Co., Fla., Jan. 18, 1862, but moved with his parents to Tishomingo Co., Miss., when 8 years old; moved from Iuka to Corinth, 1887, where he engaged in the practice of law; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Mississippi, without opposition.

Canfield, Israel T., official bond of, transmitted, 1037.

Canning, George, British secretary of state mentioned, 448, 462.

Cannon, Joseph Gurney; lawyer; b. Guilford, N. C., May 7, 1836; elected to the 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Illinois.

Cannon, Newton; b. about 1781, in Guilford Co., N. C.; member of Congress from Tennessee 1814-1817 and 1819-1823; governor of Tennessee 1835-1839; died Sept. 29, 1842, in Harpeth, Tenn.

Cannon, Newton, commissioner to treat with Indians, nomination of, 620.

Cannon (see also Arms and Ammunition; Arsenals; Artillery and Encyclopedic Article on Arms and Ammunition in this Index.)
Foundry for making, recommended, 1607, 1714, 4797.
Manufacture of, discussed, 323, 4724, 4833.

Canovas del Castillo, Antonio, prime minister of Spain, assassination of, referred to, 6284.

Canton, China, hostilities in, referred to, 2977.

Cantonment Gibson, Ark., road from Little Rock to, referred to, 932.

Cantrill, James Campbell; b. Georgetown, Scott Co., Ky., July 9, 1870; elected a member of the Kentucky house of representatives, 1897 and 1899; in 1901 was elected a member of the Kentucky senate; in 1904 was elected chairman of the joint caucus of the Kentucky legislature; in 1906 Mr. Cantrill became active in the work of organizing the tobacco growers of Kentucky; 1908 he was elected president of the American Society of Equity for Kentucky, an organization for the cooperation of farmers in securing more profitable prices for their products; elected to the 61st Congress from Kentucky.

Cape Fear River, N. C., act for improving, approved and reasons therefor, 2776.

Cape Horn:
Expenditures for freight and passage by way of, referred to, 4072.
Shortening of sea voyage around, discussed, 4601.

Cape Spartel, light-house on, treaty with Morocco regarding, 3582.

Cape Vincent, N. Y., proclamation granting privileges of other ports to, 2859.

Capital, relation of labor to. (See Labor, discussed.)

Capital of United States.—Up to the time of the adoption of the Constitution the Congress had no fixed place for holding its sessions, but met at York, Lancaster, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Princeton, Annapolis, Trenton, and New York. The First Congress under the Constitution met in New York City in 1789. Later it held sessions in Philadelphia from 1790 to 1800. During the second session of the First Congress under the Constitution, after a long and bitter debate in which sectional jealousy ran high, an act was passed, June 28, 1790, selecting the present site of Washington as the permanent seat of Government. The Government removed to its new headquarters in 1800. (See Washington City, and District of Columbia.)

Capital of United States, seat of Government removed from Philadelphia to Washington, discussed, 281, 295, 298, 299, 300.

Capitan Grande Band (or Village), referred to, 6708, 7149.

Capitol.—From *Capitolium*, the name of the magnificent temple of Jupiter Capitolinus on the Capitoline Hill in ancient Rome. The *Mons Capitolinus* was so called from the finding of a skull during the excavation for the first building. The name is applied to the magnificent edifice in which the Congress of the United States holds its sessions and to the statehouses which are erected at the capitals of the various States. The Capitol is situated on a low hill commanding one of the best views of Washington, and dominates the city with its magnificent dome. Its extreme length is 751 ft., and it varies from 121 to 324 ft. in width, it consists of a main edifice of sandstone, painted white and crowned with an iron dome, and two wings of white marble. The general style is classic and its columns and detail are Corinthian. As a whole it is one of the most imposing and beautiful governmental buildings in the world. The original dome was a low structure of wood covered with copper, but this was replaced in 1856 by the present iron dome, 287 ft. high, designed by Thomas U. Walter, and surmounted by a fine statue of Freedom by the American sculptor Thomas Crawford. The corner stone of the building was laid by President Washington Sept. 18, 1793, with Masonic ceremonies. The north wing was completed Nov. 17, 1800; the south wing in 1811. The interior of both were burned by the British under Gen. Ross Aug. 24, 1814. The foundation of the main building was laid Mar. 24, 1818,

Capitol—*Continued.*
and the whole was completed in 1827, at a cost up to that time of nearly $2,500,000. An act of Sept. 30, 1850, provided for extensions to the north and south, and President Fillmore laid the corner stone July 4, 1851, Daniel Webster delivering the oration. This extension was finished in 1867. These extensions, which added very considerably to the beauty of the building, with their porticoes and columns of white marble, contain the Senate Chamber and Hall of Representatives.

The former Senate Chamber is now occupied by the Supreme Court, the former Hall of Representatives is now a Statuary Court to which each State contributes statues of her most famous sons. Among the special objects of interest inside are the busts of the Vice-Presidents in the Senate Chamber; a number of historical paintings, some of them colossal in size, in various parts of the building; the Marble Room of the Senate, with its mirrors; the collection of Speakers' portraits in the Representatives' Lobby of the House, and the massive Rotunda, with its historical paintings and frescoes. Outside, on the east is the plaza, near the center of which sits the classic figure of George Washington. On the west side Story's bronze statue of John Marshall, like the Washington, a sitting figure, is encountered by the visitor just before he ascends the stairs over the terrace. It is curious to note that the main facade faces east, as it was anticipated that the city would spread in that direction; the reverse has proved to be the case and the Capitol turns its back toward the main portion of the city.

Capitol:
Care of should be committed to public agent, 596.
Congress recommences its duties in, 623.
Destroyed by British forces, 531.
Extension of—
Appropriation for, recommended, 2877.
Architect engaged in, referred to, 2680.
Discussed, 2672.
Jurisdiction over, transferred from Interior to War Department, 2737.
Reference to, 2684, 2915, 2917, 2918.
Heating and ventilating referred to, 3110, 3112.
Improvement of, interest should be taken in, 588.
Incomplete and not in a state to receive Members of Congress, 588.
Longitude of, 680, 688, 789.
Marble columns for, referred to, 3114.
Secretary of President J. Q. Adams assaulted in, 966.
Washington, statue of, to be placed in, 881.
Appropriation for, recommended, 1170.
Erection of, referred to, 1910.
Wings added to, nearly complete, 2672.
Work of art for, referred to, 2910.

Capron, Adin Ballou; b. Mendon, Mass., Jan. 9, 1841; served during the Civil War in the signal service; elected representative to the general assembly of Rhode Island in 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, and 1892; was speaker of the house in 1891 and 1892; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th and 61st Congresses from Rhode Island.

Captured Property:
Cotton captured and forfeited, referred to, 3666.
Should not be adjudged, without regular investigation, 485.

Car Couplers. (See Brakes and Couplers.)

Caracas Commission discussed, 4761, 4826, 4920, 5090.

Caracas, Venezuela:
Centennial celebration of birth of Bolivar to be held at, 4716, 4760.
Statue of Washington to be commenced at, and industrial exhibition to be opened, 4716, 4760.

Caramalli, Hamet:
Appeals to United States to place him on the throne of Tripoli in place of the reigning Bashaw, his younger brother, by whom he had been displaced, 380.
Referred to, 2951.

Cardenas Bay, Cuba, conflict in, discussed 6302, 6316.
The *Winslow* rescued by the *Hudson* in, thanks of Congress, etc., to officers and men of latter recommended, 6302.

Cardinal.—A prince of the Church of Rome, ranking in Catholic countries with princes of the blood royal, a member of the conclave or sacred college which is the council of the Pope. Since 1179 the cardinals have claimed and exercised the privilege of electing the Pope. The full college consists of 70 cardinals. On March 15, 1875, Archbishop John McCloskey, of New York, was made the first American cardinal. He died October 10, 1885, and on June 7, 1886, Archbishop James Gibbons, of Baltimore, was created cardinal.

Carib Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Carlin, Bernard, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5292.
Carlin, Charles Creighton; b. Alexandria, Va., April 8, 1866; educated at the National Law University; served four years as postmaster of Alexandria; elected to the 60th Congress to fill a vacancy, and reelected to the 61st Congresses from Virginia.
Carlisle Indian School, establishment of, discussed, 4529.
Carmanchee Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Carmichael, William; diplomat; b. in Maryland; delegate to Continental Congress 1778-1780; secretary of legation with John Jay's mission to Spain, and remained there as chargé d'affaires after the return of Mr. Jay; held the position about 15 years; died February, 1795.
Carmichael, William:
Commissioner to Spain, nomination of, 107.
Recall of, from Spain, 148.
Referred to, 184.
Carmick & Ramsey, claims of, referred to, 3065.

Carnegie Hero Fund.—In April, 1904, Andrew Carnegie created a fund of $5,000,000 for the benefit of the dependents of those losing their lives in heroic effort to save their fellow men, or for the heroes themselves if injured only. Provision was also made for medals to be given in commemoration of heroic acts.

The endowment known as "The Hero Fund" was placed in the hands of a commission composed of twenty-one persons, residents of Pittsburgh, Pa., of which Charles L. Taylor is President, and F. M. Wilmot, Secretary and Manager of the fund.

In his letter to the Hero Fund Commission Mr. Carnegie outlined the general scheme of the fund thus: "To place those following peaceful vocations who have been injured in heroic effort to save human life, in somewhat better positions pecuniarily than before, until able to work again. In case of death, the widow and children or other dependents are to be provided for until she remarries, and the children until they reach a self-supporting age. For exceptional children, exceptional grants may be made for exceptional education. Grants of sums of money may also be made to heroes or heroines as the commission thinks advisable—each case to be judged on its merits."

The fund applies only to acts performed within the United States of America, the Dominion of Canada, the colony of Newfoundland, and the waters thereof, and such acts must have been performed on or after April 15, 1904.

The Commission has awarded two hundred and twenty medals: one hundred and eight bronze, ninety-nine silver, and thirteen gold. In addition to the medals, $148,702 has been awarded for disablement benefits, and special purposes, and for the dependents of heroes who lost their lives, including payments made to December 31, 1908, on monthly allowances. On that date the amount of monthly allowances in effect was $9,660 annually. The Commission has also awarded $124,462 for relief of sufferers from disasters: at Brockton, Mass., $10,000; from the California earthquake, $54,462; at Monongah Mines, Monongah, W. Va., $35,000, and at Darr Mine, Jacobs Creek, Pa., $25,000.

Carnifex Ferry (W. Va.), Battle of.—After McClellan's promotion, July 22, 1861, to the command of the Army of the Potomac, Rosecrans succeeded him in command in West Virginia. Gen. Floyd took a position on the Gauley River, 8 miles south of Nicholas, W. Va., at Carnifex Ferry, with 2,000 Confederates, intending to cut off Cox's brigade from Rosecran's army. Sept. 10 he was attacked in this position by Rosecrans with 10,000 men. Darkness terminated a sharp engagement, and the next morning Floyd was in the mountains, 30 miles away. The Federal loss was 120 killed and wounded. Among the former was Col. Lowe, of the Twelfth Ohio, who fell at the head of his regiment.

Carnot, Marie Francois Sadi, President of France, assassination of, 5910.
Resolutions of Senate and House on, transmitted to widow of, 5957.

Caroline, The.—A steamer in the service of Canadian rebels which was seized on American soil by the British and burned. In 1836-37 a revolutionary spirit developed in Lower Canada. Dec. 12, 1837, the leaders of the insurrection, under one Mackenzie, seized the Canadian Navy Island, in the Niagara River, and set up a provisional government. Dec. 26 the Canadians, crossing the Niagara, after a fight in which several rebels were killed, burned the vessel (1618, 1929). The affair caused great indignation. President Van Buren issued proclamations demanding observance of the neutrality laws (1698, 1699). The

Caroline, The—*Continued.*
New York militia was called out and placed under command of Gen. Scott.
Caroline, The, attacked and destroyed by British forces, 1618.
Correspondence regarding, 1618, 1676, 1839, 1840, 2016, 2073.
Discussed, 1929.
Satisfaction demanded of Great Britain for destroying, 1732.
Caroline, The, claim on Brazil concerning, 4220.
Caroline Islands.—A Pacific archipelago extending from lat. 3° to 11° north and from long. 137° to 163° east. The principal islands are Yap, Ponape, Strong, Babelthouap, and Rouk. The name usually includes the Pelew Islands. The inhabitants are Polynesians. Germany and Spain both claimed Yap Island until 1885, when the dispute was settled in favor of Spain. By treaty of February 12, 1899, these islands, with the exception of Guam, the largest of the Marianne which had been ceded to the United States in 1898, passed on October 1, 1899, from Spain into the hands of Germany. The purchase price paid by Germany was about $4,000,000. They consist of about five hundred coral islets which are small and sparsely peopled. The most important product and export is copra.
Caroline Islands:
Dispute between Germany and Spain relating to domination of, discussed, 4916, 6370.
Questions with Spain touching rights of American citizens in, 5622, 5751, 5872.
Carondelet, Baron de:
Authority to dispose of lands of Spain in Louisiana referred to, 651.
Validity of grant made by, to Marquis de Maison Rouge to be tested, 2013.
Carpenter, W. S., act for relief of, vetoed, 5299.
Carpenters' Hall.—Building owned by the guild or union of carpenters of Philadelphia. It was similar to the guild halls of London. The first and Second Continental Congresses held their sessions in this hall.
Carpetbaggers.—A term of reproach applied to certain Northern politicians who in the days of the reconstruction of the Southern States, shortly after the close of the Civil War, took up temporary residence in the South and sought election to Congress and various State offices. The name arose from the fact that only a few of them intended to settle permanently, and therefore carried, it was said, their effects in carpetbags. Some of them proved to be good and useful citizens, while many were unscrupulous adventurers who sought official positions for the purpose of enriching themselves.
Carr, Mary A., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5324.
Carr, Mary G., act granting pension to, vetoed (pocket), 6193.
Carrington, Edward; soldier; b. Feb. 11, 1749, in Charlotte Co., Va.; active and efficient officer in the Revolution; quartermaster general of the army of the south under Gen. Greene; delegate to Continental Congress from Virginia 1785-1786; foreman of the jury which tried Aaron Burr for treason; died Oct. 28, 1810, in Richmond, Va.
Carrington, Edward, district supervisor, nomination of, 91.
Carrington, Henry Beebe; soldier, author; b. March 2, 1824, in Wallingford, Conn; author of "Crisis Thoughts," "Battles of the Revolution," "Apsaraka; or, Indian Operations on the Plains," "The Washington Obelisk and its Voices;" general in United States Army.
Carrington, Henry B., provision for compensation to, for services rendered in Indian matters, 5499.
Carroll, Bridget, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5407.
Carroll, Charles, of Carrollton; author, statesman; b. Sept. 20, 1737, in Annapolis, Md.; able political writer and advocate of independence; elected to Continental Congress in 1776, and signed the Declaration of Independence; devoted himself to the councils of his own state from 1778 to 1789, when he was elected Senator under the Constitution; died Feb. 14, 1832, in Baltimore, Md., the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence.
Carroll, Charles, on committee to—
Conduct inaugural ceremonies of President Washington, 39.
Receive President Washington upon his arrival from New Jersey, 36.
Carroll, James, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5052.
Carson, Christopher (Kit); frontiersman, guide and scout; b. Dec. 24, 1909, in Madison Co., Ky.; guide to Gen. Fremont in his western explorations; served in Civil War, and brevetted brigadier-general; died May 23, 1868, in Fort Lynn, Colo.
Carson, Christopher (Kit), treaty with Indians concluded by, 3827.
Carson and Colorado Railroad, right of way of, through Walker River Reservation, Nev., referred to, 4736, 4776, 4953, 5178.

Carsons Valley, Utah, Territorial government over, referred to, 3014.

Carter, C. L., member of commission concluding treaty for annexation of Hawaiian Islands, 5783.

Carter, Thomas Henry; b. Scioto Co., Ohio, Oct. 30, 1854; studied law and was admitted to the bar; in 1882 moved to Helena, Mont., elected Delegate from the Territory of Montana to the 51st Congress, and upon the admission of the State was elected its first Representative in Congress; Commissioner of the General Land Office from March, 1891, to July, 1892; elected to the United States Senate by the legislature of Montana for the term beginning March 4, 1895, and again for the term beginning March 4, 1906.

Carter, Charles D.; b. near Boggy Depot, an old fort in the Choctaw Nation, Aug. 16, 1869; is seven-sixteenths Chickasaw and Cherokee Indian, and nine-sixteenths Scotch-Irish; moved with his father to Mill Creek post-office and stage stand on the western frontier of the Chickasaw Nation in 1876; entered the Chickasaw Manual Labor Academy, Tishomingo, October, 1882; Sept., 1892, appointed auditor of public accounts of the Chickasaw Nation; member of the Chickasaw council for the term of 1895; superintendent of schools, Chickasaw Nation, 1897; appointed mining trustee of Indian Territory by President McKinley in 1900; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Oklahoma.

Carthage (Mo.), Battle of.—After Governor Jackson and his followers had been driven from Boonville by Gen. Lyon they pushed westward into Jasper County, being joined on the way by Gen. Sterling Price. This increased the Confederate forces to 3,600. July 5, 1861, they were confronted near Carthage by Gen. Franz Sigel with a force of 1,500 men, who had been sent to the southwestern part of the State to prevent re-enforcements arriving from Arkansas and Texas. Sigel, after a short engagement, retreated through Carthage to Sarcoxie, 15 miles to the eastward. His loss was 13 killed and 31 wounded. The Confederates reported their loss at 40 to 50 killed and 125 to 150 wounded.

Carver, Jonathan; author, traveller; b. 1732, in Stillwater, N. Y.; explored interior of country and wrote "Travels through Interior Parts of North America;" died Jan. 31, 1780, in London, England.

Carver, Jonathan, claims of, to lands near Falls of St. Anthony, 706.

Cary, William Joseph; b. Milwaukee, Wis., March 22, 1865; began work as messenger boy, at 18 he was a telegraph operator; elected alderman in 1900 and 1902; sheriff of Milwaukee County in 1904; nominated over Hon. Theobald Otjen, at the first trial of the Wisconsin primary election law, and elected to the 60th Congress and 61st Congress from Wisconsin.

Cary's Rebellion.—Thomas Cary, deputy governor of North Carolina, was deposed in 1705 at the solicitation of the Quakers for disfranchising them under the requirements of the test act. For several years Cary endeavored to usurp the government. In 1711 he attempted to capture Governor Hyde by force. Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, sent soldiers to Hyde's assistance and Cary was forced to submit.

Casey, Thomas Lincoln; soldier, engineer; b. May 10, 1831, in Sacketts Harbor, N. Y.; in 1854 became assistant professor of engineering of United States Military Academy; later in command of Pacific Coast Engineer Corps; served in Civil War as staff engineer at Fort Monroe, Va.; superintended construction of permanent defenses and fortifications on coast of Maine.

Casey, Thomas L., jr., commissioner in marking boundary between Texas and Mexico, 4902.

Cass, Lewis; author, statesman; b. Oct. 9, 1782, in Exeter, N. H.; secretary of war in President Jefferson's cabinet, ambassador to France and candidate for President in 1845; author of "Inquiries Concerning the History, Traditions and Languages of the Indians in the United States," "France: Its King and Court," and "Government;" died June 17, 1866, in Detroit, Mich.

Cass, Lewis:
- Compensation paid, by Government, referred to, 2456.
- Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 3641.
- Minister to France—
  - Commission of, conditional, 1449.
  - Nomination of, 1449.
  - Protest of, to treaty for suppression of slave trade, referred to, 2011.
  - Resignation of, mentioned, 2086.
- Secretary of State, 3023.
  - Correspondence between President Buchanan and, referred to, 3964.
- Treaty with Indians concluded by, 590, 888, 931, 961, 988, 989, 991, 996.

Cassia Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7208.

Castillon, Señor Francisco, mentioned, 2574.

Castle, W. R., member of commission concluding treaty for annexation of Hawaiian Islands, 5783.
Castle Island, Boston Harbor, joint resolution authorizing use and improvement of, vetoed, 5246.
Catacazy, Constantin de, Russian minister to United States, recall of, requested, 4099.
Referred to, 4110.
Catawba, The, purchased for Peru, detention of, 3831, 3835.
Catcher, White, treaty with Indians negotiated by, 3592.
Catherine, The, seizure of, by British cruiser *Dolphin* discussed, 2070.
Catherine, Augusta, The, seized by Denmark with the *Ben Franklin*, 4462, 5369. (See Butterfield, Carlos & Co.)
Arbitration in case of, 5369.
Cattle:
Contagious diseases among, discussed, 4578, 4580, 4771, 5112, 5383, 5764, 5887.
Convention at Chicago on subject of diseases of, 4771.
Exportation and importation of. (See Animals and Animal Products).
Inspection of. (See Animal Industry, Bureau of.)
Restrictions on importation of. (See Animals and Animal Products.)
Slaughter of, from United States required by Great Britain, 5764, 6178.
Cattle Exhibition, International, at Hamburg, Germany, discussed, 4714.
Cattle Plague. (See Pleuro-Pneumonia.)
Caucus—A meeting of the adherents of a political party to name candidates for office or agree upon lines of party policy. Though the caucus is strictly an American institution, similar meetings are sometimes held in England. Mr. Gladstone held a caucus respecting the ballot bill July 6, 1871. The caucus originated in Boston in the early part of the eighteenth century. It is supposed to have derived its name from the meetings of the calkers connected with the shipping business in the North End. From these local meetings the custom grew and carried the name with it until after the institution of the Federal Government it was applied to the Congressional meetings which nominated candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States. This custom was pursued until 1824. In 1828 nominations were made by State legislatures, and in 1831 the present system of nominating by conventions came into use. State officers were similarly nominated by legislative caucuses until, somewhat previous to the general party system, nominating conventions took their place. Caucuses of members of Congress are now held regularly by the adherents of the several political parties to discuss and determine upon party policies and to choose the officers of the Senate and House.
Cavalry. (See Army.)
Cavalry, increase in, recommended, 228, 230, 2714, 4961.
Cave Hills Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 6979.
Cavite, Philippine Islands, batteries at, silenced by American squadron, 6297, 6315.
Cayuga Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Cayuse Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Cedar Creek (Va.), Battle of.—One of the most notable actions in the Civil War. After the engagement at Fishers Hill Sheridan posted his army on the north side of Cedar Creek, near Strasburg, and went to Washington to consult as to the return of the Sixth Corps. During his absence Early, who had been reenforced by Lee to his original strength, returned up the valley, crossed Cedar Creek, and on the morning of Oct. 19, 1864, surprised the Federal camp and captured 24 guns and 1,500 prisoners. The Federal army under command of Gen. Wright retired toward Winchester, when Sheridan, who had arrived at the latter place during the forenoon, rejoined the army and ordered the battle renewed. Early's men were in possession of the camp at Cedar Creek when they were attacked about 3 o'clock in the afternoon and defeated, with heavy losses to both sides. The Confederates lost all the guns and camp equipage which they had previously captured, about 24 guns of their own, and some flags. Sheridan's loss in the two engagements, in killed, wounded and prisoners was 5,990; the Confederate loss was 4,200. This was the last effort of the Confederate forces to occupy the Shenandoah Valley.
Cedar Keys, Fla., interference with collector of customs in, and action of Government discussed, 5507.
Cedar Mountain (Va.), Battle of.—June 26, 1862, Gen. Pope was assigned to the command of the combined forces of Banks, Frémont, and McDowell, known as the army of Virginia. Each of the separate armies had been defeated or forced into retreat by Jackson. The combined forces num-

Cedar Mountain (Va.), Battle of.—*Continued.*
bered 45,000, including 5,000 cavalry. Pope established headquarters at Culpeper, about 60 miles southwest of Washington. Gen. Lee sent Jackson and A. P. Hill to occupy Gordonsville, a few miles south of Culpeper. Their united armies, numbering, according to Federal accounts, 25,000 men, advanced toward Culpeper, and on Aug. 9 attacked Gen. Banks, with a force of 8,000 men, at Cedar Mountain, a hill two miles west of Mitchells Station, Culpeper County, Va. Banks was defeated. The Federal losses was 314 killed, 1,445 wounded, and 620 missing. The Confederates lost 229 killed, and 1,047 wounded.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, act for erection of public buildings in, returned, 5503.

Cemeteries, National. (See National Cemeteries.)
Establishment of, and number of Union soldiers buried in, discussed, 3649.
Goverment employees to be permitted to participate in ceremonies at, 3862, 4120, 4137, 4184, 4237, 4282, 4352, 4402, 4443, 4508, 4552, 4603, 4712, 4753, 4818, 4899, 5078, 5350, 5463, 5540, 5609, 5832, 5949, 6046.

Censors.—Roman magistrates to survey and rate the property and correct the manners of the people were appointed about 443 B. C. The old constitution of Pennsylvania, framed in 1776, provided for a council of censors, to be chosen 2 from each city or county every 7 years, whose duty it should be to investigate the departments of the government and inquire whether the constitution had been violated. A new constitution was framed in 1790 with this provision omitted. The Vermont constitution, modeled after that of Pennslyvania, provided for censors, and this requirement was not abolished till 1870.

Censure, Resolutions of.—Mar. 28, 1834, after 3 months' debate over an attempt to impeach Andrew Jackson, Congress resolved that the "President, in the late Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both." Jackson protested, but without avail. In 1837 the resolutions were expunged from the records. Jan. 10, 1843, John M. Botts, of Virginia, offered a resolution for the impeachment of President Tyler for "gross usurpation of power, wicked and corrupt abuse of the power of appointment, high crimes and misdemeanors," etc. The resolution was rejected by a vote of 83 to 127. (See also Protests.)

Census.—The Constitution provides that the people of the entire country shall be enumerated once in 10 years and Representatives in Congress apportioned in accordance therewith. The first census was taken in 1790, and was simply an enumeration of the people by the United States marshals. Since then it has been greatly elaborated until now the figures of one count are hardly before the people before preparations are begun for another.

Census:
Appropriation for expenses of, recommended, 4654, 4664, 4690, 4695, 4737.
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Cleveland, 5978.
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Harrison, Benj., 5553, 5640.
Jackson, 1093, 1367.
Jefferson, 315.
Johnson, 3872.
Lincoln, 3259, 3338.
McKinley, 6345, 6389, 6454.
Monroe, 788, 817.
Pierce, 2756.
Roosevelt, 6674, 7484, 7556, 7608.
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Laws regarding time of taking, discussed, 986.
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Pensioners, names and ages of, should be taken with, 1744.
Postage on papers concerning, discussed, 654.
Referred to, 6345, 6389, 6454, 6674.
Supervisors of, removed, referred to, 4543.

Census, Agricultural, recommended, 5982.

Census Board referred to, 2560.

Census Bureau discussed, 4066, 5640.

Cent.—Copper coins stamped with various designs were issued first by the States and later by the Federal Government. Vermont was the first state to issue copper cents, having granted permission in June, 1785, to Reuben

Cent—*Continued.*
Harmon, jr., to make money for the State for two years. In October, 1785, Connecticut granted the right to coin £10,000 in copper cents, known as the Connecticut cent of 1785. In 1786 Massachusetts established a mint and coined $60,000 in cents and half cents. In the same year New Jersey granted the right to coin £10,000 at 15 coppers to the shilling. In 1781 the Continental Congress directed Robert Morris to look into the matter of governmental coinage. He proposed a standard based on the Spanish dollar, 100 units to be called a cent. His plan was rejected, and in 1784 Jefferson proposed to Congress that the smallest coin should be of copper, of which 200 should pass for 1 dollar. In 1876, 100 was substituted. The act of Apr. 2, 1792, authorized the coinage of copper cents containing 264 grains and half cents in proportion. By the acts of January 14, 1793, and January 26, 1796, their weight was reduced (183). Their coinage commenced in 1793. In 1857 the nickel cent was substituted and the half cent discontinued, and in 1864 the bronze cent was introduced, weighing 48 grains and consisting of 95 per cent. of copper and the remainder of tin and zinc.

Cent. (See Copper Coins.)

Centennial Anniversary of Founding of Washington as Capital to be held in 1900, 6347, 6404, 6456.

Centennial Anniversary of Framing of Constitution, proposition to celebrate, in Philadelphia, 5118.

Centennial Anniversary of Independence, proclamation recommending delivery and filing of historical sketches of counties and towns, 4345.

Centennial Celebration of Inauguration of President Washington to be held in New York, 5371.
Proclamation regarding, 5453.

Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.—An international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mines, held at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, from May 19 to Nov. 10, 1876. It was the first international exhibition of the kind held in this country, and was intended to celebrate the completion of a century of the existence of the United States as an independent nation. The enterprise received President Grant's warmest support, (4158, 4216, 4254, 4308.) Citizens of Philadelphia subscribed $10,000,000 of capital stock. Congress appropriated $2,000,000 as a loan, Pennsylvania $1,000,000, and the city of Philadelphia $1,500,000. Eight million persons paid admission, and many foreign countries were represented by exhibits.

Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia discussed, 4158, 4216, 4254, 4308.
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Removal of Government exhibit to capital for permanent exhibit recommended, 4364.
Exhibits of foreign nations contributed, 4365.
Report of board on behalf of Executive Departments, printing and distribution of, recommended, 4381, 4429.
Report of commission referred to, 4364, 4465.
Results of, discussed, 4355, 4364, 4465.

Central America.—A geographical name applied collectively to the six republics of Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. These States, with the exception of Panama, declared their independence Sept. 21, 1821, and seceded from the Mexican Confederation July 21, 1823. The Central American Confederation continued until 1839, when it was dissolved. The history of these States presents an almost continuous record of anarchy and civil war, Their union under one president was proposed at the Pan-American Congress, 1889-90. On June 28, 1895, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Salvador united as a Central American Republic. By treaty signed June 15, 1897, the 5 States were united into a Republic, each, however, preserving its autonomy. In 1898 the confederation was disrupted by the withdrawal of the State of San Salvador. Since that time, although repeated and strenuous efforts have been made to secure federation, the republics are still independent.

Central America (see also the several States):
Affairs of, discussed, 6325.
Civil war in, 977.
Commercial relations with, 1115, 4327, 4826.
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Central America—*Continued.*
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Construction of, discussed, 2973.
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Diplomatic relations with, referred to, 2724.
Diplomatic representation of United States in, discussed, 6325.
Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 4055.
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Attacked and wounded by outlaws in, 2814.
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Outlaws in—
American minister attacked and wounded by, 2814.
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Policy of United States toward, discussed, 5750.
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Referred to, 2722.
Ship canal through, discussed, 1115. (See also Nicaragua Canal; Panama Canal.)
Treaty with Great Britain regarding. (See Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.)
Treaty with States formerly composing, referred to, 2553, 2569, 2570.
Transmission of, to House declined, 2601.
Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 883, 916, 1750, 4055.
War in, discussed, 4911.
Central America, Greater Republic of, establishment of, discussed, 6325, 6365.

Central American Peace Conference.—On account of the frequent revolutions in the Central American republics, as well as the wars between them, President Diaz, of Mexico, and President Roosevelt appealed to the republics to confer with each other on the question of a general treaty of arbitration and amity. In response to this invitation all the Central American States—Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador—sent delegates to a conference in Washington, lasting from Nov. 14 to Dec. 18, 1907.

As a result of the deliberations of this conference, eight conventions were agreed to as follows and signed by the delegates: General Treaty of Peace and Amity; Additional Conventions to the General Treaty; Establishing a Central American Court of Justice; Extradition; On Future Conferences (monetary); On Communications; Establishing an International Central American Bureau; Establishing a Pedagogical Institute.

These conventions provide for permanent legations in each from all the others; forbid inciting rebellion against any one country within the borders of another; arrest and trial of any person, of whatever nationality, accused of inciting rebellion against any of the republics; refusal of any to recognize revolutionary governments which may come into power in another until acknowledged by the freely elected representatives of the people; non-interference in internal warfare. The Central American Court of Justice was formed, to consist of five justices, one from each republic, to sit at the city of Cartago, in Costa Rica. This court has jurisdiction over international questions between the republics or between citizens of one and the government of another. Other conventions provide for unification of the monetary system of the republics, as well as weights, measures, transportation, education, and the development of the commerce, industries, peace and prosperity of the countries of Central America.

May 26, 1908, the Central American Court of Justice was opened at Cartago, Costa Rica, in the presence of representatives of United States, Mexico, and all the Central American republics. The day was celebrated throughout Central America as a

Central American Peace Conference—*Continued.*
national holiday. The United States commissioner announced the gift of $100,000 from Andrew Carnegie to build a temple for the sittings of the court. In July, Honduras and Nicaragua brought charges against Salvador and Guatemala. President Davilla, of Honduras, charged that a recent revolt in Honduras was organized and supported in the neighboring States of Guatemala and Salvador. President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, made similar charges. The latter's claims were dismissed as lacking foundation. The Honduran claims were examined and decided adversely in the following December. This was taken as an indication of the ultimate utility of the court for the purposes for which it had been created. The differences here peacefully adjusted were of the class that formerly led to hostilities.

Central American Peace Conference, result of efforts of Presidents of United States and Mexico, 7505.

Cerro Gordo (Mexico), Battle of.—This battle was fought on Apr. 17 and 18, 1847. Ten days after the surrender of Vera Cruz the vanguard of Scott's army, under Brig. Gen. Twiggs, took up the march toward the Mexican capital. The distance to be covered was nearly 200 miles. Three days later they arrived at the foot of the Orizaba Mountains, 50 miles to the westward. Here Santa Anna, the Mexican President, had assembled a force of 15,000 men, intrenched on the heights of Cerro Gordo. The American force did not exceed 8,000 men. By cutting a new road around the mountain to the flank of the enemy and simultaneously assaulting front and rear the Mexicans were forced to surrender. Santa Anna escaped with some 6,000 or 7,000 of his army down the road toward Jalapa. The loss to the Americans was 63 killed and 398 wounded. That of the enemy was estimated to be nearly 1.200 killed and wounded. The victors captured 3,000 prisoners (who were paroled), between 3,000 and 4,000 stand of arms, 43 pieces of heavy bronze cannon, and a large quantity of fixed ammunition.

Cerro Gordo (Mexico), Battle of, referred to, 2386.

Cerruti, claim of, against Colombia discussed, 6328.

Cervera, Admiral, Spanish fleet under command of, in Santiago Harbor, Cuba, 6316.
Destroyed by American squadron while attempting to escape, 6317.
(See also Spanish-American War.)

Cessions of Lands. (See Lands, Indian.)

Chaffee, Adna R., General, mentioned, 6720.

Chaffee, Earl Worden, reinstated in navy, 7067.

Chaffee, J. B., United States Senator, mentioned, 3573.

Chalmette's Plantation (La.), Battle of.—One of the battles near New Orleans. After the indecisive engagement at Villere's plantation, Dec. 23, 1814, Sir Edward Pakenham joined the British army with reinforcements, which swelled the invading forces to 8,000. On the morning of the 28th the British advanced to Chalmette's plantation exposed to the deadly fire of the *Louisiana.* Jackson awaited the movement with 4,000 men and 20 pieces of artillery. The British were led into the engagement in 2 columns under Generals Keane and Gibbs. After facing the heavy fire of the American sharpshooters for a short time, Sir Edward Pakenham ordered a retreat. The British loss in the engagement was about 150. The loss of the Americans was 9 killed and 8 wounded. One man on board the *Louisiana* was killed. More than 800 shots were hurled from her guns with deadly effect. One of them is known to have killed and wounded 15 men.

Chamberlain, Charles H., act for relief of William R. Wheaton and, vetoed, 5403.

Chamberlain, D. H.; soldier, lawyer; b. June 23, 1835, in West Brookfield, Mass.; served in Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry, 1863-1865; settled in Charleston, S. C., in 1866; elected attorney-general in 1868 and governor in 1874.

Chamberlain, D. H., letters of, regarding slaughter of American citizens in South Carolina transmitted, 4329.

Chamberlain, George Earle, b. near Natchez, Miss., Jan. 1, 1854; in 1876 he moved to Oregon, where, in 1902, he was elected governor for four years, and reelected in 1906; in 1908 he was nominated in the primaries for United States Senator on the Democratic ticket and elected by the legislature Jan. 19, 1909.

Chambers, Talbot, court-martial of, referred to, 912.

Champagny, Jean Baptiste Nompère, de, mentioned, 434, 437.

Champion Hills (Miss.), Battle of.—Sherman was directed to remain at Jackson to destroy everything that could be of value to the Confederates. Grant himself turned toward the west.

Champion Hills (Miss.), Battle of—*Continued.*

Pemberton, the Confederate general, with 25,000 men, had left Vicksburg hoping to cut off Grant from his supplies and form a junction with Johnston's forces. Learning the strength and position of the enemy, Grant ordered Sherman and McPherson to leave Jackson and hasten forward. May 16, 1863, Pemberton's army was encountered at Champion Hills, a precipitous, narrow, wooded ridge 25 miles west of Jackson and 20 miles east of Vicksburg. The Confederates were strongly posted, and it was necessary for the Federal troops to approach the position across open fields exposed to the fire of 10 batteries of artillery. Hovey's division and McPherson's corps, with the exception of Ramsey's division, which did not arrive till the battle was over, began the attack in front while Logan's division was working to the left and rear. The battle was hotly contested and the Confederates were driven back after they had sustained heavy loss. Grant's losses were 410 killed, 1,844 wounded, and 187 missing—total, 2,441. The Confederate losses were probably nearly the same, and in addition 2,000 prisoners.

Champlain, Lake. (See Lake Champlain.)

Chance, Merrit O., mentioned, 7020.

Chancellorsville (Va.), Battle of.—Jan. 26, 1863, Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker succeeded Maj. Gen. Burnside in command of the Army of the Potomac. By Apr. 1 that army was in excellent condition, numbering at the beginning of the new operations over 100,000 infantry, 10,000 artillery, 12,000 or 13,000 cavalry, and more than 400 guns. Gen. Lee was at Fredericksburg, Va., with 57,000 Confederates. Apr. 28 (some authorities say the 29th) Hooker began a movement with Lee's left as his objective point. To cover his real design, however, he dispatched Gen. Stoneman with most of the cavalry on a raid to the rear of the Confederate army, stationed Gen. Sedgwick with 30,000 men opposite Fredericksburg, and moved with about 70,000 men toward the United States Ford, on the Rappahannock. By Apr. 30 Hooker had crossed the Rappahannock with the main body of the army and established his headquarters at Chancellorsville, 11 miles west of Fredericksburg. The Confederate accounts say he then had with him 91,000 men. Lee had 48,000.

Fighting began May 2, the Fifth Corps advancing on the road to Fredericksburg and engaging a Confederate advance. The result was the recall of Hooker's advance and a better position for the Confederates. May 2 Lee detached "Stonewall" Jackson, with about 25,000 men, to attack the Eleventh Corps, under Gen. O. O. Howard, at the Federal right. The attack culminated in the evening with a panic in the Federal lines. "Stonewall" Jackson was mortally wounded during the night by the fire of his own men, who in the darkness mistook him for an enemy. The next day, May 3, the contest was renewed, nearly 14,000 troops under Lee having made a junction with the forces under Stuart, Jackson's immediate successor. It resulted in general Confederate success. Sedgwick in the meantime had crossed the Rappahannock, forced Early out of the Fredericksburg Heights, and threatened the Confederate rear at Chancellorsville. Lee, having defeated the greater wing of the Federal army and driven it away, reenforced on the 3d and 4th of May the troops in front of Sedgwick. The latter was pushed back and recrossed the river at night with a loss of 5,000 men. Hooker also recrossed the river during the night of the 4th. According to Federal accounts their loss was 17,197, of whom 5,000 were prisoners; 13 guns and 20,000 muskets also fell into the hands of the Confederates. Lee's loss was about 13,000, including prisoners. The battle of Chancellorsville was probably the most important victory won and the greatest disaster sustained by the Confederates up to that period. They here defeated the splendid Union Army which attacked them; but the death of Lieut. Gen. Jackson was a loss from which it was well-nigh impossible to recover.

Chandler, James C., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5005.

Chandler, Zachariah; statesman; b. Dec. 10, 1813, Bedford, N. H.; mayor of Detroit, Mich., in 1851; succeeded Lewis Cass and served three terms in United States Senate; Secretary of the Interior in President Grant's Cabinet in 1875; delegate to Philadelphia loyalists' convention in 1866; died Nov. 1, 1879, in Chicago.

Chandler, Zachariah, death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 4509.

Chantilly (Va.), Battle of.—Aug. 31, 1862, the day after the second battle of Bull Run, or Manassas, Lee sent Jackson northward for the purpose

Chantilly (Va.), Battle of—*Continued.*
of turning Pope's right wing toward Washington. Pope's headquarters were at Centerville and he had been reenforced by Sumner's and Franklin's corps. Anticipating the movement of the Confederates, he disposed his forces in position to meet and frustrate it at Chantilly, just north of Centerville, on the evening of Sept. 1, by the troops under McDowell, Hooker, and Kearny. In the engagement Generals Kearny and Stevens were killed. Pope was forced to fall back upon the works at Washington. Federal loss, 1,300; Confederate, 800.

Chapman, Pleasant Thomas; lawyer; b. Johnson Co., Ill., Oct. 8, 1854; admitted to the bar at Mount Vernon, Ill., 1878; elected State senator 1890, 1894 and 1898; elected to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Illinios.

Chapultepec (Mexico), Battle of.—The reduction of El Molino del Rey and Casa de Mata by Gen. Scott's army left the City of Mexico still protected by the formidable citadel of Chapultepec. This was filled with troops and the approaches were guarded by mines. Sept. 12, 1847, a preliminary fire was opened on the outworks, and on the 13th a strategic assault was made and the walls scaled in the face of a terrible fire. The American force consisted of 7,180 men. Some 25,000 of Santa Anna's men were distributed between Churubusco and the City of Mexico and the causeways connecting them. Between Chapultepec and the City of Mexico proper were 2 causeways or elevated roads leading to the gates of Belen and San Cosmé. These were crossed under the enemy's fire and the divisions of Worth and Quitman entered the ancient seat of the Montezumas. During the fighting from Sept. 12 to 14 incident to the taking of Chapultepec and the occupation of the city the American loss was 862. The Mexican army, strongly fortified in the vicinity of its capital, numbering at first some 30,000, lost 10,743. Santa Anna, then President and commander in chief of the army, was a fugitive. The trophies included more than 20 colors and standards, 75 pieces of ordnance and 57 wall pieces, 20,000 small arms, and an immense quantity of ammunition.

Charleston, S. C., foreign vessels at, referred to, 3192.

Charleston, S. C., Exposition relations of U. S. Government to, 6673.

Charleston (S. C.), Surrender of.—After Sir Henry Clinton had learned of the failure of the attack on Savannah he sent an additional force of 8,500 men to the South under Maj. Gen. Leslie. The main body of the American army was in winter quarters at Morristown, and reenforcements were sent from there to join Gen. Lincoln, who had command of the Southern army. The entire garrison at Charleston was less than 4,000 regulars and militia. Mar. 20, 1780, the British squadron, having touched at Tybee Island, near Savannah, crossed the bar, and on Apr. 9 passed Fort Moultrie, with a loss of 27 men, and anchored off Fort Johnson, which had been abandoned by the Americans. Apr. 29 Admiral Arbuthnot, with 500 marines, forced the Americans to abandon L'Empries Point, with a loss of nearly 100 men, who were captured by the guard boats on the way to Charleston. May 4, 200 marines took Fort Moultrie, on Sullivans Island. May 12, 1780, Gen. Lincoln was compelled to surrender. The British casualties were 76 killed and 189 wounded. The American casualties were nearly the same; 5,618 men, which included all the male citizens of Charleston, were made prisoners, and 405 pieces of ordnance were captured.

Charlestown, Mass., docks constructed at, 985.
Site for, 934.

Charter.—A name commonly applied to grants of land or special privileges made by governments or individual rulers to companies or bodies of men for a term of years. In American law a charter is a written grant from the sovereign power conferring rights or privileges upon a municipality or other corporation. The term is generally applied to the statute, letters patent, or articles of association sanctioned by statute creating a corporation, as a city, college, stock company, benevolent society, or social club. During the early settlement of America European potentates, claiming sovereignty by right of discovery, issued charters granting land for purposes of colonization. The principal charters granted for this purpose were those of the Virginia Company, 1606, 1609, and 1612; Plymouth, 1620; Massachusetts Bay, 1629; Providence Plantations, 1644; Connecticut, 1662; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1663; Massachusetts, 1691, and Georgia, 1732. The same sort of charters were given to the Dutch West India Company by the States-General of the United Netherlands in

Charter—*Continued.*
1621 and to the Swedish Company by Gustavus Adolphus in 1624.
Charter Oak.—A tree celebrated in American legend. According to tradition, in 1687 Edmund Andros, the colonial governor of Connecticut, demanded the return of the charter of the Colony. During a meeting held to deliberate upon the action to be taken the lights were suddenly extinguished. When they were relighted the charter was missing. It was said that Capt. Wadsworth prevented the confiscation of the charter by secreting it in the hollow of an oak tree near Hartford. The tree was long held in great veneration. Aug. 20, 1856, it was prostrated by a gale.
Chase, Charles A., act to pension, vetoed, 5038.
Chase, Maj., *habeas corpus*, writ of, suspended in case of, 3220.
Chase, Nathaniel D., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5272.
Chase, Ormond, shot by order of Mexican general, 3097.
Chase, Salmon P.; statesman; b. at Cornish, N. H., Jan. 13, 1808; graduate of Dartmouth College, and taught classical school in Washington, D. C., and studied law under William Wirt, 1826-1829, and settled in Cincinnati, 1830; practiced law; supported W. H. Harrison for President; prominent in formation of Liberty party and Free-soilers, and was counsel for defense in several fugitive slave cases; nominated Martin Van Buren for President at Buffalo in 1848; elected to United States Senate from Ohio in 1849; opposed the extension of slavery and was prominent in anti-slavery debates in Senate; elected governor of Ohio in 1855 and 1857; supported Fremont for President; received 49 votes on first ballot for nomination at Chicago convention in 1860; member of Peace Conference of 1861; Secretary of Treasury in Lincoln's Cabinet; appointed Chief Justice of United States Supreme Court to succeed Roger B. Taney, who died in 1864; presided over the court of impeachment of President Johnson; died May 7, 1873.
Chase, Salmon P.:
Chief Justice United States, death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 4183.
Regulations relating to trade with ports opened by proclamation signed by, 3291.
Chasta Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Chatfield, Alfred C., appointed to civil service, 6855.
Chatfield, Mr., mentioned, 2583.
Chattanooga (Tenn.), Battle of. (See Missionary Ridge.)
Chauncey, Isaac; naval officer; b. Feb. 20, 1772, in Black Rock, Conn.; made successful voyages to East Indies in ships of John Jacob Astor; thanked by Congress for distinguished services in actions off the coast of Tripoli; served with credit in War of 1812; made president of the Board of Navy Commissioners at Washington in 1833, which position he held till his death, Jan. 27, 1840.
Chauncey, Isaac, naval talents of, commented on, 520.
Chayenne Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Cheek, M. A., claim of, against Siam, 6184.
Adjustment of, 6336.
Chehalis Reservation, Wash., allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on, referred to, 4779.
Chemulpo, Korea, agreement respecting foreign settlement at, 5391.
Cherokee Commission:
Agreement with—
Cherokee Indians, 5671.
Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, 5565.
Comanche, Kiowa, and Apache Indians, 5768.
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Sac and Fox Indians, 5508, 5510.
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Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians, 5649.
Tonkawa Indians, 5638, 5649.
Wichita, Caddo, etc., Indians, memorial regarding, 5671.
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Cherokee Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
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Claims of Indians regarding, discussed, 5667.
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Cherry Valley (N. Y.), Massacre.—Nov. 11, 1778, during a blinding storm of snow and rain, about 800 Indians and Tories surprised the force of Colonial troops under Col. Ichabod Alden at Cherry Valley and massacred 43 persons, including women and children, took some 40 prisoners, burned all the buildings, and drove away the live stock.
Chesapeake, The.—June 22, 1807, as the U. S. S. *Chesapeake* was leaving Hampton Roads, Va., a lieutenant of the British ship *Leopard* boarded her and demanded the return of 3 negro deserters who had escaped from the British man-of-war *Melampus* and enlisted on the *Chesapeake.* The Government had previously refused the demand of the British admiral for the return of the deserters. Commodore Barron accordingly refused to deliver the men. The officer of the *Leopard* then returned to his ship, which immediately opened fire on the *Chesapeake.* The latter vessel, being entirely unprepared for battle, was forced to surrender without firing a gun (414). President Jefferson at once issued a proclamation (410) and demanded a disavowal of the act, a restoration of the captured men, and the recall of Admiral Berkeley. Only tardy reparation was made for the affair (481), and it served to embitter American opinion against the British and hastened the War of 1812.
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Chester, John; soldier; b. Jan. 29, 1749, in Wethersfield, Conn.; appeared in colonial councils, 1772; served with distinction as captain at the battle of Bunker Hill; later colonel in Continental army until 1777; speaker of Connecticut legislature; member of council, 1788-1791, and in 1803; supervisor of district of Connecticut, 1791-1803; died Nov. 4, 1809, in Wethersford, Conn.
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Proposition to observe four-hundredth anniversary of discovery of America, discussed, 5487.
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Deposited in State Department, 6181.
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Resolution of International American Conference regarding, 77.

Chicago Fire.—Oct. 8, 9, and 10, 1871, the city of Chicago, Ill., was visited by the most disastrous fire of modern times. Two thousand one hundred acres of the city, the greater portion of which was covered by costly stores and other business houses, were burned over. The loss was nearly $200,000,000.

Chicago Fire referred to, 4108, 4138.

Chicago Indian Massacre.—At the outbreak of the War of 1812 Capt. Nathan Heald commanded 50 men at Fort Dearborn, where now stands the city of Chicago. Ordered by Gen. Hull to abandon the fort and join him at Detroit, Capt. Heald's party were waylaid by Indians on Aug. 15, 1812, among the sand hills along the lake shore. The greater part of them, including 12 children, were massacred and their scalps sold to Col. Proctor, who had offered a premium for American scalps.

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Chicago, Texas and Mexican Central Railway, application of, for right of way across Indian Territory, 4653.

Chichagof Island, referred to, 6735.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park discussed, 5879.

Chickahominy (Va.), Battle of. (See Cold Harbor, Battle of; Gaines Mill, Battle of.)

Chickamauga (Ga.), Battle of.—After the battle of Stone River, or Murfreesboro, Jan. 2, 1863, Bragg retreated to Shelbyville, and then to Tullahoma, Tenn. June 24 Rosecrans advanced from Murfreesboro and gradually forced Bragg to evacuate middle Tennessee and cross Tennessee River to Chattanooga. Aug. 19 Rosecran's army, in 3 corps, under Generals George H. Thomas, Alexander McD. McCook, and Thomas L. Crittenden, made an advance through the Cumberland Mountains. Sept. 7 and 8 the Confederates retired from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Lafayette, Ga. Longstreet having arrived from Virginia with reenforcements for Bragg, Rosecrans concentrated his army near Lee & Gordon's Mill on Chickamauga Creek, a tributary of the Tennessee. On the evening of Sept. 18 the two armies were on opposite sides of Chickamauga Creek.

Rosecrans's army numbered between 55,000 and 60,000 men; Bragg's army about 50,000. Bragg crossed the creek with a portion of his army during the night, and on the morning of the 19th Gen. Polk in command of the Confederate right wing, attacked the Federal left under Thomas. The battle continued all day without definite results. On the morning of the 20th the Confederates renewed the attack. Longstreet penetrated the center of the Federal line and separated Rosecrans, McCook, and Crittenden from the rest of the army, and the brunt of the battle fell upon Thomas. The Federals retreated at night to Rossville, and on the night of the 21st to Chattanooga. The Federal losses in the battle were 1,687 killed, 9,394 wounded, and 5,255 missing; total, 16,336. The Confederate loss was 18,000.

Chickamauga Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Chickasaw Case.—Through the efforts of Northern people in organizing vigilance committees to prevent kidnapping of free colored persons on the charge of being fugitive slaves, a writ of *habeas corpus* was served upon the captain of the brig *Chickasaw* demanding the delivery of 2 colored women whom, it was charged, he intended to carry South. On exhibiting their free papers the women were liberated.

Chickasaw Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Chief Magistrate. (See President of United States.)

Chief Signal Officer of Army, printing of report of, recommended, 4658, 4737, 4778.

Child Labor.—With the introduction of machinery which requires but slight attention and no highly skilled operatives came the employment of children in factories. The invention of spinning machinery in England and the cotton gin in America, transferred the field of youthful industry from the cottage home and farmhouse to crowded mills and shops and factories. Competition between manufacturers gradually resulted in increasing the tasks and lengthening the hours of employment of children, until the Government came to the rescue.

As long ago as 1784 the magistrates of Lancashire, England, found it

Child Labor—*Continued.*
necessary to pass a resolution that apprentices should no longer "work in the night or more than ten hours in the day." Subsequent legislation culminated in the present code of factory supervision in England, which dates from 1878. It prohibits the employment of children under ten, and those under fourteen may only be employed half time. Night work is forbidden and children under sixteen must furnish medical certificates of fitness for employment, and weekly certificates showing a certain amount of school attendance.

In European countries the regulation of child labor is the duty of the central government, while in America it comes within the jurisdiction of the several States. No two of these States have the same code of laws or collect similar statistics on the subject of child labor, and its existence has been shown to be a monstrous evil in some of them.

For this reason President Roosevelt, in his sixth annual message to Congress, Dec. 3, 1906, recommended the enactment of a model child labor law for the District of Columbia, which should be a guide to those States which wished to legislate against the evil (7416). Accordingly, Congress passed such a law May 28, 1908. It had been contended that Washington not being a manufacturing city no child labor existed in the District of Columbia. By Nov. 1, 8,000 applications under the new law had been received, 3,500 of which were denied on account of age or education.

Child Labor and Labor of Women:
Congress asked to investigate condition of, 7415.

Childs, Thomas; soldier; b. in 1796 in Pittsfield, Mass.; graduated West Point, 1814, and served at Fort Erie and Niagara same year; as captain in Seminole War he planned attack on Fort Drane, 1836; brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel; brevetted colonel May 9, 1846, for gallant conduct at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma; mentioned by General Scott as the "often-distinguished Colonel Childs"; in command at East Florida from Feb. 11, 1852, until his death from yellow fever at Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, Oct. 8, 1853.

Childs, Thomas, gallantry of, at battle of Monterey, Mexico, 2368.

Chile.—A Republic of South America, lying between Peru on the north, the Pacific Ocean on the south and west, and the Andes Mountains on the east. It was invaded by Almagro in 1535, and was first settled by Valdivia in 1541. Independence was proclaimed in 1818, though the last stronghold of the Spaniards was not taken until 1826. After gaining its independence Chile made extensive conquests in Patagonia and that country was finally divided between Chile and Argentina with the Andes as the boundary. Wars with Peru and Bolivia from 1879-1883 extended the northern boundaries. Chile has enjoyed greater tranquillity, both internal and external than the majority of South American Republics, but in 1902 the quiet was interrupted by a violent dispute with Argentina over the size and armament of their respective navies, the dispute was satisfactorily settled in 1903 by treaty. (See Argentine Republic.) Chile is governed by a President and a Congress, consisting of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies. It has 24 provinces each of which was local self-government. Two-thirds of the population is engaged in agriculture, cereals and cattle being important sources of revenue. The principal wealth of the country lies in its mineral deposits of which the chief are copper, gold, silver, zinc and nickel; the Chilian nitrate fields furnish a large part of the world's supply of nitrate, and are largely exploited by British capital. The area of the country is 307,620 sq. miles and the population is 2,712,145.

Chile:
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China.—Called the "Flowery Kingdom." The main division of the Chinese Empire, extending from about lat. 18° north to the boundaries of Mongolia and Manchuria on the north. The Chinese Empire is comprised of eighteen provinces. The capital is Peking. China is largely an agricultural country. The land is all held by tenants, upon payment of an annual tax. Horticulture is the leading pursuit, and fruit trees are grown in great variety. Wheat, Barley, maize, millet and other cereals and peas and beans are largely cultivated in the north and rice and sugar in the south. The cotton area is the middle and lower Yangtse valley. The average annual shipment is 135,000,000 pounds, and more than 100,000,000 pounds is consumed by the native mills. The culture of both silk and tea has declined in recent years. Though 27 per cent. of the world's silk supply comes from China, Japan furnishes 28 per cent. and Italy 25 per cent. The exportation of tea, which fell off by the competition of Ceylon and Indian teas, is regaining its old position. An important feature, especially to Americans, in the development of Chinese industry is the erection of cotton and woolen mills.

P'u-yi, born Feb. 11, 1906, succeeded his uncle, the emperor Tsaí-t'ien (Kuang-hsu), on Nov. 14, 1908, and adopted the title Hsuan-t'ung. The regent of the empire is Prince Ch'un. The empress dowager Tzu-hsi, who ruled the empire during the reign of both Tsai-ch'un and Tsai-t'ien, died Nov. 15, 1908. The government of the state is based upon the government of the family. The government is administered by viceroys of provinces, who report to the central autocratic power at Peking. The principal religions are Buddhism, Sinism, and Taoism. Confucianism is a philosophical system, not, strictly speaking, a religion.

The Chinese assign their origin to a fabulously remote date, and all dates in Chinese chronology are unreliable before the era of Confucius; sixth century B. C. During the third century B. C. the Tsin dynasty built the Great Wall. Then followed the Han dynasty, under which the Empire was consolidated. Buddhism was introduced in the first century A. D. Soon afterwards the Empire became disorganized, but was again consolidated about 600. The Mongol dynasty was established by Kublai Khan in 1280. The Ming dynasty followed in 1368. The present Manchu dynasty of Tsing, acceded in 1644. The Empire was extended westward in the eighteenth century. Wars with England and France have resulted in opening certain treaty ports to commerce. In 1884-85 France was successful in a war with

China—*Continued.*
China. Disturbances occurred in Korea in 1894, when both China and Japan sent troops to that country. War was declared by Japan July 31, 1894, and China was defeated and compelled to pay heavy indemnity, cede Formosa to Japan, and acknowledged the independence of Korea. The pressure exercised by foreign powers upon China as evidenced by extensive foreign concessions, the seizure of Kiao-chau by Germany in retaliation for the murder of two German missionaries in 1897, and the lease of Port Arthur to Russia, and Wei-hai-wei, to England in 1898, brought about the outbreak of the Boxers (q. v.). At the close of the outbreak Manchuria was in the hands of the Russians who agreed, in April, 1902, to retire from that province in 18 months. Their refusal to do so led to the Russo-Japanese War. (See Japan.) During this war China remained neutral. The area of China proper is 1,532,420 square miles; with dependencies 4,277,170 square miles. The population of China proper, about 407,000,000, of whole Empire about 426,000,000. Mr. Rockwell, American minister at Peking, after a careful inquiry, came to the conclusion that the inhabitants of China proper did not exceed 270,000,000. The Chinese Imperial Customs in 1906 put the total population at 438,214,000.

China, Treaties with.—The treaty of peace, amity, and commerce concluded with China in 1844 was in part superseded by the treaty of 1858. Several articles, however, were not changed. Passenger boats plying with mail and baggage between the five ports are exempt from duty if the vessels are owned by citizens of the United States. Cargo boats owned by citizens of the United States and not hired from Chinese subjects, pay the regular duty of one mace (58 ounces of pure silver) per ton. Each of the consuls at the five ports to be supplied with standard, stamped, and sealed weights and measures, according to the standard at the custom house at Canton. Citizens of the United States are admitted to trade with Chinese subjects without distinction. Detailed reports of all vessels and cargoes belonging to the United States are to be made annually to the governor-general of each of the five ports by the consuls at these ports, such reports for use and examination for revenue purposes. The vessels, property, and persons of citizens of the United States are not subject to embargo and cannot be prevented from pursuing their transactions without molestation or embarrassment.

The treaty of peace, amity, and commerce, of 1858, after the customary declaration of friendship between the two countries, makes provision for communication at all times directly between the highest United States minister in China, and the officers of the privy council at the capital or with the governors-general of the two provinces of Fuhkien and Chehkiang; the minister is also privileged to make one visit a year to the capital of the Emperor of China, and there to confer with a high official, deputed for the purpose, upon matters of common interest. If at any time the privilege of residence be granted by the Emperor of China to the representative of any other foreign country, that privilege, without further notice or formal permission, shall become a right of the minister of the United States. The form in which communications may pass between representatives of the two governments is prescribed in terms of the Chinese court ritual. National vessels of the United States cruising near Chinese coasts are to be accorded courtesy and hospitality in token of the friendly relations of their respective nations. These national vessels have the right to pursue and capture pirates who pillage United States vessels, but the offenders must be handed over to the Chinese authorities for punishment. The United States is granted the right to appoint consuls and commercial agents in such parts of the Chinese dominions as shall be agreed upon as being open to them. Citizens of the United States may reside or sojourn in any of the ports open, may rent houses and places of business, and build houses, churches, hospitals, and cemeteries; they shall not be subjected to exorbitant demands or unreasonable conditions. The customary provisions are made in cases of shipwreck, and the onus of arrest, trial, and punishment of robbers and pirates who plunder vessels belonging to the United States rests upon Chinese authorities. But if for any good reason these cannot be apprehended, the Chinese authorities shall not be called upon to indemnify for lost goods or damage. If, however, it be shown that local authorities were in collusion with the robbers or

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pirates, their goods shall be confiscated to indemnify for loss or damage.

The ports of China opened by this treaty to the citizens of the United States for commerce, residence, or trade are: The cities and ports of Canton and Chau-chau or Swatau, in the province of Kwang-tung; Amoy, Fuh-chau, and Tai-wan, in Formosa, in the province of Fuh-Kien; Ning-po, in the province of Cheh-Kiang; and Shanghai, in the province of Kiang-su, and any other port hereafter opened by treaty to any other power or to the United States. Trade may be freely carried on in these ports, and vessels may proceed from one to the other of them; but no fraudulent or clandestine trade may be carried on with any other port under penalty of confiscation of vessel and cargo. Any citizen of the United States carrying on trade in contraband goods shall be punished by the Chinese authorities without protection or countenance of the United States. The tariff of duties to be paid by citizens of the United States shall in all cases be the same as that under which the most favored nation shall conduct importation and exportation. Vessels of over 150 tons burden shall pay tonnage duties of four mace per ton of 40 cubic feet; those of 150 tons or under, one mace per ton of 40 cubic feet. The tonnage in all cases to be that of the ship's register, which with her other papers must, on her arrival, be lodged with the consul for examination by the commissioner of customs. (See Treaty of 1880). If a vessel pay tonnage duties at one port and proceed for a part or the whole of her cargo to another port, she shall not pay duties a second time on her tonnage, but only upon her cargo or part of it. Pilots and all other assistants may be hired as required upon terms agreed upon by the parties, or determined by the consul. The Chinese customs officials may exercise control over vessels of the United States while in Chinese ports to the extent of putting subordinate officers on board of same, to live on board during the stay in port. Mutineers or deserters are, upon information from the consul, to be arrested by the Chinese authorities and handed over to the consuls for punishment. Criminals taking refuge in the houses or on ships of citizens of the United States are to be handed over to Chinese officials on demand and shall not be harbored or concealed. Public peace is to be preserved by the officers of both nations, who must exert themselves to maintain order by dispensing impartial justice. Within forty-eight hours after a merchant vessel of the United States shall cast anchor in either of the ports, the ship's papers must be deposited with the consul, and from them a true report of necessary details shall be communicated to the superintendent of customs. Upon receipt of this information he shall grant a permit for her discharge. If cargo be discharged without such permit, the goods shall be confiscated, and a fine of $500 be imposed upon the master or consignee. If the master determine within 48 hours to proceed to another port without breaking bulk, he may do so without the payment of tonnage, duties, or other charges until he shall reach the other port. In the absence of the consul or proper representative, the master may call upon the consul of a friendly power to act for him in the premises. Disputes in the adjustment of duties are to be settled within 24 hours by the consul and the superintendent of customs. Duty paid goods imported into a Chinese port by citizens of the United States may be reexported after due examination by the customs authorities to guard against fraud; in the event of detection of fraudulent proceedings, the goods are subject to confiscation. Foreign grain or rice brought to a Chinese port in United States bottoms and not landed may be reexported without hindrance. This clause of the treaty was modified in 1863 by agreement, through Mr. Burlingame, to allow goods to be reexported and duty paid in the port to which they were finally landed, with the substitution of drawbacks instead of certificates of exemption. Tonnage duties on vessels are to be paid on entry; import duties, on the landing of the goods; a port clearance is given only when all charges have been paid and the consul then returns the ship's papers. The consul is held responsible for the departure of a ship without the payment of charges. Goods may be transhipped on application to the consul, who shall certify to the superintendent of customs the cause of such transhipment, and at his discretion permit the transhipment. Goods transhipped without such permission are subject to confiscation. Citizens of the United States may

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sue Chinese debtors in local courts; and Chinese creditors may sue United States debtors before the consul or in the consular court. Citizens of the United States may employ scholars in any part of the empire to teach any of the languages and may buy books of any kind. In the event of the exclusion of the vessels of another country from Chinese ports because of war with that country, the vessels of the United States shall have free and friendly access to Chinese ports so long as her vessels do not engage in work of assistance to the unfriendly power. Disputes between United States citizens in China are to be settled in the courts of their own country. All disputes between citizens of the United States and citizens of another power resident in China are to be settled according to the treaties in force between those countries. Citizens of the United States desiring to address a Chinese official must transmit their communications through the consul, who shall see to it that the communication conforms to the prescribed court ritual and is respectfully addressed. A Chinese citizen may address the consul directly, at the same time informing his own proper officials fully in the premises. Disputes between citizens of the United States and Chinese citizens are to be adjusted when otherwise impossible by public officers of the two countries acting together. Those who quietly profess and teach the doctrines and principles of the Christian religion shall not be harrassed or persecuted on account of their faith. Any favors, rights, and privileges, not conferred by this treaty, and which at a future time shall be granted to any other country, shall at once freely accrue to the citizens of the United States.

Another treaty of 1858, concluded on Nov. 8, established the tariff and regulations of trade, specifying fully the taxes on imports and exports in detail, the duty-free goods, and contraband goods, and established weights and measures in United States equivalents. By this treaty citizens of the United States were excluded from entering the capital city of Peking for purposes of trade. A claims convention was concluded on the same date, Nov. 8, 1858, whereby $735,238.97 was paid by China to the United States in liquidation of claims of citizens of the United States against China. Of this sum, $489,187.95 was paid out by a commission to claimants, and as the Chinese government declined to accept the surplus the amount was sent to the United States and invested in government bonds. Out of this investment, $281,319.64 was paid to claimants against China, and on April 24, 1885, the sum of $453,400.90 was returned to the Chinese minister at Washington.

The treaty of trade, consuls, and emigration of 1868 was proclaimed Feb. 5, 1870, and supplements and explains that of 1858. The Emperor of China asserts his right of eminent domain to all of the land opened to trade by citizens of the United States, and stipulates that any and all concessions to them do not give an enemy the right to make war upon the United States within his waters nor to permit the United States to make attacks upon enemies therein; and further that the jurisdiction of the Emperor of China over his lands and subjects is in nowise impaired by any concessions made. Any further rights of trade which are not provided for by treaty are to be adjusted at the discretion of the Emperor in a spirit compatible with treaty stipulations. The right of the Emperor of China to appoint consuls in the several ports is affirmed upon the same conditions as those to which Russia and Great Britain are subject. United States citizens in China and Chinese citizens in the United States are to suffer no disability or persecution by reason of their religious belief, and due respect is to be paid to burial places of all religious denominations and beliefs. Emigration from and immigration into both countries must be wholly voluntary and with entire free will of the subjects. The mutual enjoyment of rights, privileges, and immunities of the citizens of both countries within the territories of the other, is fully assured. Especially is this affirmed regarding education and the establishment of schools. No interference by the United States in matters of internal administration is to be attempted, particularly in matters of railroad, telegraph, and other internal construction and improvement.

The immigration treaty of 1880 provides that at any time that the United States decides that the immigration of Chinese laborers tends to disturb economic conditions, the

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United States may limit, or suspend, but may not wholly prohibit, the coming or the residence of such laborers; this provision applies only to laborers. Teachers, students, merchants, or travelers from curiosity, as well as laborers residing within the United States at the time of the proclamation of this treaty, may come and go at will and enjoy all the rights, privileges, and immunities formerly prescribed by treaty. Such legislation on the subject as may be meditated at any time is to be submitted to the Chinese legation at Washington for consideration, discussion, and regulation, that no hardship may be inflicted upon Chinese subjects.

Nov. 17, 1880, another treaty of commercial intercourse and judicial procedure was concluded which prohibits the importation of opium into United States ports by Chinese, or into Chinese ports by citizens of the United States, in vessels owned by citizens or subjects of either power, in foreign vessels employed by them, or in any vessels operated by others. It is also mutually and reciprocally agreed between the two countries that no duties, tolls, or imposts, be levied upon the ships or trade of the respective countries, other than are levied upon ships or trade of other foreign countries or upon the citizens of such countries. In cases of controversy between citizens of the United States and subjects of China, which call for judicial intervention, it is agreed that the presiding officer shall be of the nationality of the defendant. All privileges, courtesies, and facilities are to be accorded to the representative of the plaintiff, and protest will be permitted against any decision reached in the proceedings conducted according to the judicial procedure of the country of the presiding officer.

The convention of 1894, regulating Chinese immigration, prohibited the immigration of Chinese laborers for ten years, except in the case of the return of a registered Chinese laborer who had a lawful wife, child, or parent in the United States, or property therein worth one thousand dollars, or debts of that amount due to him or pending settlement. Such returning Chinese laborer must, before his departure from the United States, deposit with the collector of customs of his district a full description in writing of his family, his property, and his debts, as a condition precedent to his return. A false return in such cases shall prevent his return. In all such cases the return must be made within a period of one year, unless the time shall be extended by reason of sickness or valid disability, such extenuating facts being reported to the Chinese consul at the point of departure, and by him transmitted to the collector of the port at which he shall land in the United States. These prohibitory restrictions shall in nowise extend to teachers, students, merchants, or travelers for pleasure and curiosity, other than laborers, who must be provided with a certificate from their government or from the government of the last place of residence, and properly viséd by the consular representative of the United States at the point of departure. Resident laborers in the United States shall have all rights, privileges, and immunities enjoyed by others, except the right of naturalization, and their persons and property shall be protected by the government of the United States. The Chinese government agrees to the enforcement of the acts of 1892 and 1893, which require all resident Chinese laborers to be registered for the assurance of their better protection, and the United States recognizes the right of the Chinese government to enact similar legislation to apply to laborers of the United States within the Emperor's dominions. The government of the United States engages by this treaty to supply annually to the government of China a list of all citizens of the United States (other than the diplomatic corps) including missionaries, resident or traveling in China, together with the names, addresses, and full particulars of themselves and suites. The life of this treaty was ten years, with a renewal period of another ten years.

The treaty of 1903, on commercial relations, was made in further extension of the commercial intercourse between the two countries. It confers upon the United States minister to China the right to reside at the city of Peking, to have audience with the Emperor whenever necessary to present his credentials or a message from the President, and to enjoy all the honors, prerogatives, and privileges of the representatives of the most favored nation. The authorita-

China, Treaties with—*Continued.*
tive texts of all documents shall be English for all documents from the United States, and Chinese for all documents from China. Freedom of intercourse with Chinese officials is granted to consular officers, such intercourse is restricted to the officials within their own jurisdiction. The extension of commerical freedom to citizens of the United States is again confirmed. The tax known as likin was abolished. This was a tax of one cash per tael imposed upon all sales throughout China as a war tax to meet the deficiency caused by the Taiping rebellion (1850-1864). In its place, the United States agreed to the imposition of a surtax, in addition to the current tariff rates on all foreign goods imported by citizens of the United States, and on Chinese produce intended for foreign export; this surtax never to exceed one and a half times the tariff established by the final protocol of China with the Powers, Sept. 7, 1901, and the total taxes of all kinds upon such goods must never exceed seven and a half per cent. *ad valorem*. The likin collecting stations are abolished in all parts of the nineteen provinces of China and in three eastern provinces, but the customs stations within these districts are retained. The abolition of likin in further compensated for by a special surtax on foreign goods not to exceed one and a half times the five per cent. import duty established by the protocol of 1901. It is permitted to the Chinese government to recast the foreign export tariff on a scale not exceeding five per cent. *ad valorem*, and all existing tariff rates which exceed the last named limit are to be reduced. In place of all internal taxation of every kind, China may add an export duty of one half the existing rate as a special surtax. Provision is made within the treaty for the adjustment of all matters of controversy which may arise in the application of special surtaxes. The establishment of bonded warehouses at the several open ports is provided for and permitted. China agrees to revise the mining regulations of the empire within one year, with a view to the encouragement of the investment of foreign capital in that industry. China agrees to establish a Patent Office and to permit and to protect the patenting of inventions by citizens of the United States. Copyright protection within certain limits is granted to citizens of the United States. The navigable inland waters of the Empire are opened to steam navigation by firms, companies, and individuals. Mukden and Antung, in the province of Sheng-king, are added to the list of open ports. China agrees to provide a uniform coinage throughout the Empire to be recognized as legal tender, though the payment of customs duties is to be made in terms of the Haikwan tael. The practice of the Christian religion is permitted with several privileges and certain restrictions upon missionaries. The United States agrees to help China remodel her judiciary upon western lines. China prohibits the importation of morphia and instruments for its injection, except for medicinal or surgical uses. Conditions of the treaty of 1900 not at variance with the terms of this treaty are reaffirmed. A schedule of tariff duties upon imported goods is appended to the treaty.

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Chinese Immigration.—In 1844, under a treaty negotiated by Caleb Cushing, 5 Chinese ports were opened to American trade and protection of life and property was guaranteed American citizens. By the Burlingame treaty of 1868 the right of Chinese immigration was admitted, and the promise was made that the subjects of China should enjoy the same privileges, exemptions, and immunities respecting travel and residence in the United

Chinese Immigration—*Continued.*

States as the subjects of the most favored nation. The Chinese came to this country in considerable numbers until their presence began to cause opposition on the Pacific coast and agitation was begun for their exclusion. They were obnoxious to many Americans on account of their increasing numbers and their habits of life which rendered their assimilation with Americans impossible. In 1879 after a Congressional investigation a bill restricting their immigration passed Congress but was vetoed by President Hayes (4466). The continued opposition to the Chinese, however, led to the framing of a new treaty with China in 1880. This treaty conceded to the Government of the United States the right to regulate, limit or suspend, but not absolutely to prohibit the coming of Chinese laborers, whenever their presence should be deemed injurious. Chinese students, teachers, merchants, and travelers were to be admitted freely as before. In 1882 an act was passed by Congress suspending the immigration of Chinese laborers for ten years. This act was amended several times in the direction of greater stringency. In 1892 the Geary Act was passed extending the operation of previous acts for ten years and providing that any Chinaman not lawfully entitled to remain in the United States should be removed to China and all Chinese laborers should be obliged to procure certificates of residence from the collector of internal revenue, failing to do so within a year to be followed by deportation. This act was modified considerably by a law passed in 1893. A new treaty was agreed upon by the United States and China in 1894 absolutely prohibiting the coming of Chinese laborers for ten years. This treaty, in accordance with the terms of one of its articles, was terminated by China at the expiration of the ten years' period, in December, 1904. By an act approved April 29, 1902, all laws in force prohibiting and regulating Chinese immigration were reenacted as far as not inconsistent with treaty obligations until otherwise provided by law, and their operation extended to the island territory of the United States. The number of Chinese in the United States, exclusive of Hawaii, was, in 1880, 105,465; in 1890, 107,488; in 1900, 93,293; in 1909, 119,050.

Chinese Immigration:
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Rejected by China discussed, 5367, 5386, 5387, 5469.
Violation of laws, restricting, discussed and recommendations regarding, 4762, 5632.

Chinese Indemnity.—In May, 1900, a secret society, known as the Boxers, arose in the provinces of Shan Tung and Pe-chi-Li, China, and massacred native Christians and European missionaries. In June the Boxers destroyed the Tien Tsin railway, isolating the foreigners in Peking, and shortly after murdered the German minister and the Japanese chancellor of legation. It was not until the middle of August that a relief force composed of 12,000 American, British, French, German, Russian and Japanese troops was enabled to rescue the besieged legations in Peking. The empress Dowager and the court had fled, and it was impossible to apprehend the leaders in the anti-foreign uprising.

Peace negotiations were opened and on December 4, the Powers sent a joint note to the Chinese peace commissioners, demanding, among other things, the execution of the leaders in the massacre of foreigners and the payment of an indemnity;

Chinese Indemnity—*Continued.*
forbade the importation of arms and ammunition or the materials for their manufacture; the conversion of ad valorem into specific duties, the improvement of certain rivers, prohibited Chinese membership in anti-foreign secret societies under pain of death, ordered the dismissal of governors who should hereafter permit anti-foreign agitation. A legation district in Peking which might be fortified and guarded was defined, and certain points were indicated that might be occupied by the foreign powers to keep communication open between the capital and the sea.

In October, 1901, the amount of the indemnity was fixed at $735,000,000. Later, through the good offices of the United States, this was reduced to $387,500,000. The share of the United States in this indemnity was fixed at $24,440,778.81. In 1905 it was decided by the powers that this debt was payable in gold. The principal is payable in thirty-nine annual installments, ending in 1941. The interest, payable semi-annually, at 4 per cent., is about $12,800,000; the securities for the indemnity are the maritime customs and the salt monopoly and the native customs or transit dues within sixteen miles of the ports. Payments are made monthly to a commission in Shanghai. In his seventh annual message to Congress, Dec. 3, 1907, President Roosevelt recommended the remission of a portion of the United States' allotment of this indemnity (7503). In accordance with this recommendation Congress passed a joint resolution which was approved May 25, 1908, reducing the total amount to $13,655,492.69, reserving $2,000,000 for the payment of future claims under the treaty and providing for their adjudication by the Court of Claims. This was done purely as an act of friendship toward China.

Chinese Indemnity of 1900:
Authority asked for cancelling part of, 7503.

Chinese Loan.—The construction of extensive railway lines by the government, with the use of foreign capital and the granting of concessions to foreign companies to build railroads is opening up China to influences which the great Powers are not slow to avail themselves of. In June, 1908, work was begun on the Tien Tsin-Pukow railroad, about 700 miles long, connecting the imperial railways in North China with the German transverse line and extending to the Yangtse, opposite Nanking, and connecting three open ports. About $25,000,000 was borrowed to build this road. The road from Nanking to Shanghai, 196 miles, was opened in April, 1908.

The entering wedge of American predominance in the awakening of China was securely put in place in Peking and the door of the Far East firmly opened to American capital, trade and governmental influence in August, 1909. This wedge takes the form of an allotment to New York bankers of one-fourth participation in a loan negotiated by the Chinese government for the construction of the Hankow-Szechuen Railway. The total amount of the loan is $30,000,000, of which $7,500,000 is to be taken by an American syndicate. The sum, so small for Wall street, is truly a mere wedge, but the principle involved is considered of world-wide importance, and opens the door for things far greater.

The Chinese Government gave assurance that Americans are to have equal opportunity to supply material for both the Canton and Szechuen lines with branches and to appoint subordinate engineers. They are to have one-half of all future loans on the Szechuen Railroad with corresponding advantages.

For years Great Britain, France and Germany have been diplomatically struggling for the controlling influence over China when that vast country should have its awakening to Western civilization and exploitation. They have manœuvred in every way to bring about conditions that might result in the partition of the empire so that vast slices of its territory might fall into their imperialistic laps. A brief resumé of the indemnities exacted and loans made to pay the same follows:

After the British had captured several ports in the opium war, in 1840, taken Ching-Kiang in a bloody assault, and threatened Nanking, a treaty was made with China, which, besides opening five ports to foreign trade and ceding the island of Hong Kong to England, exacted a war indemnity of $21,000,000. In 1856-1858 another expensive war was forced upon China by England and France, to end which China was compelled to pay the expenses of her conquerors. By the treaty of Shimonoseki, ending the war between China and Japan, in 1895, China agreed to pay an indemnity of 200,888,200 taels (about

Chinese Loan—*Continued.*
$160,000,000). This disclosure of China's weakness aroused the interest of European nations, and Russia, France and Germany, jealous of the growing influence of Japan, protested against the cession of the Liao-tung peninsula to the latter country, and Russia, through the agency of France, placed a loan in 1895 amounting to $77,200,000 to enable China to meet the payments of the indemnity. In 1896 $80,000,000 was loaned by German and American capitalists, and in 1898 another $80,000,000 was advanced by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank of English, German and American capital.

In return for these loans valuable railway and trading concessions were exacted, with a view to establishing in the disintegrating empire spheres of influence which would serve as a pretext for military occupation should that become desirable. In 1907, Germany by way of reparation for the murder of two German missionaries, seized the port of Kiao-chau, on the Shan-tung peninsula, and obtained valuable mining, trading and railway privileges in the rich Shan-tung province.

Early in 1898, while the British government was endeavoring to secure guarantees that the Yang-tse-kiang region should not be alienated, Russia obtained a lease of the harbors of Port Arthur and Talien Wan, in the Liao-tung peninsula, with railway concessions in the adjacent territory. As an offset Great Britain obtained a lease of Wei-hai-wei for as long as Russia should retain Port Arthur.

The United States Government has stood by China as her friend. John Hay, as Secretary of State, laid down the policy of this Government as insisting on what was called the "open door," meaning thereby that all nations should stand on equal terms with China and that empire should not be exploited exclusively by any other nation to its own material advantage.

This relatively insignificant railway loan proved to be the critical incident to bring to a focus the international diplomatic game that powerful nations have been playing, with the vast, unknown Flowery Kingdom as the most magnificent spoils at stake since the days that Rome was annexing practically all the world to pay it tribute.

Great Britain has been in the Chinese game with her gold. Germany has been working the military end, training and arming the Chinese soldiers. France had been let in as their helpful ally. The United States, standing for fair play, for the open door, for the best interests of China, was not to be let into the game. All the cards had been stacked for a three-handed deal, and this little loan, that practically marked the beginning of China's entrance on railway construction, and all the commercial progress to follow along the lines, was to be held closely between the three European countries.

This was the situation when President Taft instructed the American Ambassadors in Europe and the Charge d'Affaires in Peking to lodge a protest and to demand this country's participation in whatever affected the welfare of our peaceful ally across the Pacific. The affair at once was lifted above a mere financial transaction into the realms of international diplomacy.

It was an unprecedented act for the Government at Washington to involve itself in the transactions of a group of private bankers, but President Taft held that the conditions warranted the move. The action of the Foreign Board indicates that the Chinese Government has turned toward America as its friend and believes in the disinterested policy of this country.

Peking's announcement that the American share of the loan for constructing the Hankow-Szechuen Railway was allowed by the Foreign Board is most gratifying to the State Department, not that the amount involved is sufficient to justify a spirit of jubilance, but because the American victory is considered the triumph of a principle.

Chipman, Nathaniel; author, educator, jurist; b. Nov. 15, 1752, in Salisbury, Conn.; professor of law twenty-eight years in Middlebury College; elected judge of supreme court, 1786; chief justice, 1789; United States district judge in 1791; United States Senator from Vermont, 1797-1803; wrote "Sketches of the Principles of Government," "Reports and Dissertations"; died Feb. 13, 1843, in Tinmouth, Vt.

Chipman, Nathaniel, district judge, nomination of, 91.

Chippewa Commission, report of, discussed, 5500.

Chippewa Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Chippewa Plains (Canada), Battle of.—On the morning of July 4, 1814, the entire American Army of the North advanced northward along the western bank of the Niagara River to a point near the mouth of the Chippewa. Here they were confronted by the British under Gen. Riall, who was reenforced during the night by the King's regiment from Toronto. On the afternoon and evening of the 5th a stubborn battle was fought. The British were defeated with a loss of 604. The American loss was 335. Gen. Scott distinguished himself for bravery and efficiency. Gen. Riall was wounded and taken prisoner.

Chippewa Reservations in Wisconsin, disposition of timber on, 5566.

Chippeway Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Chiricahua Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 6730.

Chiriqui, Isthmus of, persons sent to, to make required examinations, referred to, 3192.

Chisholm vs. Georgia.—In 1792 Alexander Chisholm, of South Carolina, brought suit in the Supreme Court of the United States against the State of Georgia for the payment of a private claim, Chisholm's counsel claiming that section 2 of Article III. of the Constitution vested the court with jurisdiction in such cases. The court gave judgment to the plaintiff and issued a writ of inquiry, but the writ was never executed, the legislature of Georgia having passed an act making the execution of such a writ punishable by death. This case led to the adoption in 1798 of the eleventh amendment to the Constitution.

Cho-bah-áh-bish Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Choctaw Coal and Railway Co., act authorizing Oklahoma City, Okla., to issue bonds to provide right of way for, vetoed, 5571.

Choctaw Commission, proceedings of, referred to, 2129.

Choctaw Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Choctaw Nation, Ind. T., right of way for railroads across lands of, 4653, 4655.

Cholera (see also Contagious Diseases; International Sanitary Conference; Quarantine Regulations):
Causes of, report on, referred to, 4259.
International conference on subject of, at Rome, 4918.
International conference to be held at Constantinople upon subject of, referred to, 3576.
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Report of, referred to, 5565.

Choteau, Auguste, treaty with Indians concluded by, 589.

Chouteau and Demun, depredations committed on property of, by Mexicans, 1448.

Chouteau, Charles P., bills for relief of, vetoed, 5528, 6118.

Christian Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Christiana Case.—In 1851 Edward Gorsuch and a party from Maryland attempted to seize a fugitive slave in Christiana, Pa. A riot ensued in which Gorsuch was killed. Castner Hanway, an invalid Quaker, was arrested and charged with treason, riot, and bloodshed for refusing to assist a marshal in quelling the disturbance. No indictments were found, but the case created much excitement.

Christians, massacre of. (See Armenians.)

Christie, Smith, treaty with Indians negotiated by, 3592.

Chrystler's Fields (Canada), Battle of.—Nov. 11, 1813, Gen. Wilkinson, with the main body of the American army, here fought a slightly superior force of British. The battle lasted 5 hours, victory alternately favoring one and then the other. Night ended the conflict, with the British in possession of the field. The Americans lost heavily, many officers being either killed or wounded. American loss, 339; British loss, 187 killed, wounded, and missing.

Church, George E., report of, upon Ecuador, referred to, 4744.

Church, Philip, Aid-de-Camp, announced the death of Gen. Washington and communication of the President about the funeral, Dec. 21, 1799.

Church and State.—The relation of the state to religious bodies in America differs from all previous relationships in Europe and the Colonies. Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and Maryland provided for religious freedom early in their respective histories. Most of the Colonies established the Church of England, though Massachusetts and Connecticut maintained the Congregational. The Constitution guarantees religious freedom in all parts of the United States. Article VI declares that "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States." The first amendment provides that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establish-

Church and State—*Continued.*
ment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof.''
Church of Latter-Day Saints. (See Mormon Church; Polygamy; and Utah.)
Churches and Church Property. (See Religious Establishments.)
Churchwell, Mr., correspondence of, referred to, 3114.
Churubusco (Mexico), Battle of.—Churubusco was a strongly fortified place near the City of Mexico. The American army, in 2 divisions, under Generals Worth and Twiggs, attacked the Mexicans under Gen. Santa Anna, Aug. 20, 1847, a few hours after the action at Contreras. The Americans numbered 8,000 and the Mexicans 25,000. Early in the engagement the garrison at San Antonio was routed. The hottest fighting took place along the Rio Churubusco, where for some time the Americans were threatened with defeat, but rallying they drove the Mexicans before them. Simultaneously were taken the tête-du-pont, or bridgehead (the key to Santa Anna's position), and the Pablo de Churubusco. The conflict lasted three hours. Including the casualties, the Mexican loss was 5,877. The Americans lost 1,015.
Churubusco (Mexico), Battle of, referred to, 2386.
Cincinnati Industrial Exposition, board on behalf of Executive Departments designated, 4819.
Instructions to, 4820.
Cincinnati, Society of the.—A society originated in 1783 by Revolutionary officers. At the second general meeting in 1787 Washington was chosen president-general and was reelected every 3 years while he lived. The membership rolls were open only to the officers and their eldest sons, though a number of French officers were included. The hereditary principle aroused popular jealousy. It was denounced by the Governor of South Carolina and the legislatures of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island. In 1784, at the solicitation of Washington, the society dropped the requirement of heredity, but the principle has since been reestablished and full membership is restricted to those having the hereditary right. A few distinguished men are admitted to honorary membership, but the number is strictly limited. The chief immediate objects of the society were to raise a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who fell in the Revolutionary War and to promote a closer political union between the States. The number of living hereditary members of the Society of the Cincinnati as reported at the Triennial meeting in 1908 was 842. The next meeting will be held in Newport, R. I., in May, 1911.
Cipher Dispatches.—The result of the Presidential election of 1876 was for several months in doubt. During this period of uncertainty numerous telegraphic dispatches passed between the friends of Samuel J. Tilden, Democratic candidate for the Presidency. The dispatches were in cipher and purported to be instructions to party workers in South Carolina, Oregon and Florida. Charges of fraud having been made, these dispatches were ordered turned over to the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. A large number of them came into the possession of the New York Tribune, which caused a sensation by publishing transcripts of them. Mr. Tilden in a letter emphatically denied all knowledge of them.
Circuit Courts. (See Courts, Federal.)
Circuit Courts of Appeals. (See Courts, Federal.)
Circulating Medium. (See Medium of Exchange.)
Citizens of United States:
Aid furnished inhabitants of Cuba by, 6284.
Appropriation for relief of, abroad in certain cases recommended, 4145.
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Militia called forth to protect, 1620.
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Liberated, 2050.
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United States. (See Private Claims; War Claims.)
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Emigration of, to Turkey for purpose of acquiring lands referred to, 3661.
Estates of deceased, in Cuba referred to, 2893, 2894.
Expelled from—
Jurisdiction of Mexico, 2180, 2198, 3044, 3120.
Prussia, 3123.
Forbidden to sell goods in Mexico, 2115.

Citizens of United States—*Continued.*
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Impressed into military service of foreign countries. (See Naturalized Citizens.)
Imprisonment of, abroad. (See Imprisonment.)
Imprisonment of, by army officers referred to, 4009.
Injuries inflicted upon, in Turkey discussed, 6090, 6147.
Injuries sustained by, in Mexico, 2869, 3043, 3094, 4143.
Interference with rights of naturalized subjects by Austria, 6425.
Legislation for protection of, 4006.
Marriages of, when abroad, recommendations regarding, 4246, 4301, 4360.
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Great Britain, retaliatory measures discussed, 522.
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Quallah Battoo, Sumatra, 1138.
Naturalization discussed. (See Aliens; Naturalization.)
Of Hebrew persuasion discriminated against in Switzerland, 3123.
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and second sections of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. In the other cases the court declared certain provisions of the civil-rights act of 1875 null and void and judgment was rendered for the defendants.

Civil Service.—January 16, 1883, Congress passed what is known as the civil-service law. This act established the United States Civil Service Commission, to be composed of 3 members, not more than 2 of whom should be adherents of the same political party. The act itself is a mere outline of its purposes, but for its amplification it provides for rules to be promulgated by the President, such rules to be equally binding with the statute upon the heads of Departments and offices, as well as upon the Commission. The fundamental purpose of the law and rules is to establish in the parts of the service within their provisions a merit system whereby selections for appointments shall be made upon the basis of demonstrated relative fitness without regard to political considerations. To carry out this purpose a plan of competitive examinations is prescribed. The term "classified service" indicates the parts of the public service within the provisions of the civil-service law and rules requiring appointments therein to be made upon examination and certification by the Commission. The term "unclassified service" indicates the parts of the service which are not within those provisions, and therefor in which appointments may be made without examination and certification by the Commission. Under the terms of the law positions outside the executive branch of the Government, positions to which appointment is made by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and positions of mere unskilled manual labor are not required to be classified. With these limitations, the President is authorized to direct from time to time, in his discretion, the heads of Departments and offices to extend the classified service. Under this authority the classified service was gradually extended until it included in 1906, about 155,000 individual positions out of a total of about 291,000 in the entire civil service. The Commission has nothing to do with classifying any position except those in its own force. In the executive service not yet classified are the following: Consular service, post-offices without free delivery, governments of the District of Columbia and of Territories, Library of Congress, and some other parts of the service. A few positions which have been classified have afterwards been excepted from examination, and appointments to such positions may accordingly be made in the same manner as in the unclassified service. There are a few others to which appointments may be made upon non-competitive examination. The civil-service law and rules do not give to the Commission any power of appointment and removal; that power is left where it was prior to such law, namely, in the President and heads of Departments. Upon requisition of an appointing officer the Commission provides eligibles secured as the result of competitive examination; from the eligibles thus provided the appointing officer makes selection and appointment. When the Commission certifies 3 eligibles for any particular position, the appointing officer has absolute discretion in making selection and appointment from such eligibles, except that the rules require that selection shall be made without regard to political considerations. When certification is made the Commission's duty ends so far as an appointment is concerned, except, of course, it is charged with investigating and reporting any irregularity of appointment or removal. A vacancy in the classified service may be filled either by original appointment upon examination and certification by the Commission, as explained, or by transfer or promotion from certain other positions in the classified service, or by reinstatement of some person within 1 year from the date of his separation if separated without delinquency or misconduct. For a larger part of the positions in the classified service the Commission holds examinations on regular schedule dates throughout the country. No information can be given prior to their announcement as to when such examinations will be held or as to their scope and character. They are, however, always announced in the public press.

The act requires the rules to provide, as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant, for open competitive practical examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the classified service; for the filling of all vacancies by selections from among those graded highest; for the apportionment of ap-

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pointments at Washington among the States upon the basis of population, for a period of probation before absolute appointment; that no person in the public service shall be obliged to contribute service or money for political purposes; that persons in the competitive service, while retaining the right to vote as they please or to express privately their political opinions, shall take no active part in political campaigns; and that no person in said service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body.

There are about 352,000 positions in the Executive Civil Service, over half of which, or 206,637, are subject to competitive examination. The expenditure for salaries in the Executive Civil Service is over $200,000,000 a year. The Civil Service act does not require the classification of persons appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate or of persons employed merely as laborers or workmen. Many positions are excepted in part from the provisions of the rules for various reasons, the largest single class being those of fourth-class postmasters, of which there were 54,312 on July 1, 1908.

The examinations are open to all persons qualified in respect to age, citizenship, legal residence, character, and health. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, 39,003 persons were appointed. Of those appointed, 4,088 were rural letter-carriers, 14,631 were mechanics and workmen at navy yards appointed on registration tests of fitness given by a board of labor employment at each yard. Several hundred different kinds of examinations were held, each one of which involved different tests. Two hundred and fifty-six of these examinations contained educational tests, the others being for mechanical trades or skilled occupations and consisting of certificates of employers or fellow-workmen.

Persons who served in the military or naval service of the United States, and were discharged by reason of disabilities resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, are, under the Civil Service rules, given certain preferences. They are released from all maximum age limitations, are eligible for appointment at a grade of 65, while all others are obliged to obtain a grade of 70, and are certified to appointing officers before all others. Subject to the other conditions of the rules, a veteran of the Rebellion or of the War with Spain, or the widow of any such person, or any army nurse of either war, may be reinstated without regard to the length of time he or she has been separated from the service.

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Civil War.—A four years' military conflict between the United States Government and the States adhering to it, on the one side, and the Confederate States Government (composed of the States of South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee) on the other. There was behind the war a constitutional struggle between the North and South, beginning nearly at the time of the formation of the Union and involving principles of politics, differences of origin and climate, of soil and social conditions, and the general circumstances of peoples who had been steadily drawing apart from the period when by the sword and self-sacrifice they had achieved a common liberty. The contest was unique among modern civil wars, and no ancient conflict between the members of a confederacy of republics was comparable with it, either in the magnitude of the questions involved or in the extent of the operations in the field and the results finally attained. While slavery was the apparent cause, or rather, it should be stated, the occasion, of the War between the States, the real causes were a combination of things inherent in the population, the nature of their surroundings, the structure of their Government, as well as the conditions of life and the objects and aims of a society not homogeneous but variant in many important respects.

From the beginning of colonization in America these differences appeared. The bond, slender in the colonial wars, was scarcely strengthened at the outset of the Revolution, and had distinctly lessened, except among the more cultivated classes, in the years immediately succeeding the peace of 1783. Jealousies between the New England and some of the Southern States well-nigh prevented a permanent union. In the Federal Convention of 1787 it required much mutual concession to avoid a dissolution of the feeble bonds of union. The Constitution as adopted lacked guaranties of perpetual peace and amity between the sections, but the amendments soon afterwards ratified reasonably satisfied the discontent. Discussions in all the early Congresses after the adoption of the Constitution are full of expressions of doubt as to the perpetuity of the federation, uttered by eminent men from New England as well as from other sections, many of whom had been prominent in the work of establishing the new frame of government.

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The assertion of State sovereignty was not confined to any one section or party, though it has been the custom to assign to the old Republican (now the Democratic) party the origination of this doctrine. The two sets of resolutions of Kentucky and Virginia, adopted in the years 1798 and 1799, which were attributed on good evidence to Jefferson and Madison, respectively, declared the fundamental principles of States rights as clearly and as boldly as they were ever proclaimed at any subsequent period. The report written by Madison and presented to the Virginia legislature has often been referred to as the ablest official exposition of the doctrine that the State is the creator and sovereign component of the Union, and that it may on sufficient grounds withdraw from the compact, the latter having already been infracted and made of no binding effect. It is true that Mr. Madison subsequently denied that this construction could be placed upon the argument in the report. From 1803, the date of the acquisition of the Louisiana territory, to 1811, when the State of Louisiana was admitted into the Union, many New England public men and writers opposed to the extension of the Union, especially on the ground that it seemed to involve the extension of slavery, sometimes avowed secession sentiments. Josiah Quincy, in a speech in Congress in 1811, used the threat that the New England States would withdraw in a certain contingency, "peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must." Again, this doctrine of a separable union was advanced by the Hartford Convention (q. v.) in 1814, called by some of the New England States to protest against the continuance of the War of 1812 with Great Britain. When the question of admitting Missouri into the Union as a slave State (1817-1821) was being discussed, threats of disunion if she were refused admission were heard, this time proceeding from the South. In 1828 Congress passed a stringent tariff measure following the protective act of 1824. This was deemed by South Carolina inimical to her business interests. The State legislature called a convention and passed an ordinance of nullification (q. v)., which, however, she subsequently rescinded. As the question of slavery began to overshadow that of the tariff, Northern extremists called by some "Abolitionists," contended for the overthrow of human bondage, although the Constitution conferred on Congress no power over the domestic institutions of the States. The first struggle occurred on the right of petition. Applications for the admission of new States organized from the public domain added fuel to the fire on both sides of the controversy. The occupation of the Territories by slavery and antislavery partisans kept the people there in a constant state of turmoil bordering on civil war. In the midst of this the John Brown raid (q. v.) occurred.

In 1860, after Lincoln was elected President on a platform of resistance to the extension of slavery, South Carolina, through her legislature, called a State convention which, on Dec. 20, 1860, declared that the State was no longer in the Union. Similar action was taken during that winter and the following months by Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee. Feb. 4, 1861, delegates from the States that had by that date seceded met at Montgomery, Ala., and organized the government of the Confederate States of America. The forts, military supplies, and provisions within the seceded States were seized, generally with little opposition until the attack on Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, S. C. The war began, so far as military operations were concerned, with the effort of the Government at Washington to relieve the garrison at Fort Sumter and the firing upon that fort by order of the Confederate government. This event practically ended with the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee, commander of the Confederate forces, at Appomattox, Va., April 9, 1865, and the subsequent surrender of the armies of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in North Carolina and of Gen. E. Kirby Smith beyond the Mississippi River.

As clear a view of the position and attitude of the United States in the war as could be obtained in a few words from an official document is to be derived from the "memorandum" of Secretary of State William H. Seward in regard to the letter addressed to him by the Confederate Commissioners Forsyth and Crawford. Although filed earlier, it was delivered April 8, 1861. In it the fact was stated that President Lincoln coincided generally with the views expressed by

the Secretary of State. Frankly confessing, he said, that his understanding of recent events (meaning the attempted secession of the Southern States) was very different from the aspect in which they were presented to Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford, he proceeded, in the third person, to say that "he saw in them not a rightful and accomplished revolution, and an independent nation, with an established government, but rather a perversion of a temporary and partisan excitement to the inconsiderate purposes of an unjustifiable and unconstitutional aggression upon the rights and the authority vested in the Federal Government, and hitherto benignly exercised, as from their very nature they always must so be exercised, for the maintenance of the Union, the preservation of liberty, and the security, peace, welfare, happiness, and aggrandizement of the American people." Disavowing any authority to recognize the commissioners as diplomatic agents, or hold correspondence or other communication with them, Mr. Seward brought the memorandum to a close. President Lincoln in his first inaugural address combated the ideas of the Confederates and held that the States in the Union were in an analogous case with the counties in the States. He believed in the right of coercion, and as to slavery he is quoted as saying that he would save the Union "with or without slavery."

The best official exposition of the views of the Confederate people is perhaps to be collected from the constitution of the Confederate States and from the inaugural address and messages of their President. Their constitution was professedly based on the principles of the Federal Constitution of 1787, with the amendments to the same. Its preamble, however, in order to put at rest all argument or dispute, contained the pregnant words, "each State acting in its sovereign and independent character." It was expressly declared that no duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations should be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry. Export duties were allowed to be levied with the concurrence of two-thirds of both houses of congress. Any judicial or other federal officer resident and acting solely within the limits of a particular State was impeachable by two-thirds of both branches of the legislature thereof, as well as by two-thirds of the house of representatives in congress. Internal improvements by the general government were prohibited, except the improvement of harbors and local duties for lights, beacons, and buoys, the expenses to be borne by the navigation facilitated. Citizens of the several States were not permitted to sue each other in the federal courts. It required a two-thirds vote of each house of Congress, the Senate voting by States, to admit new States. A constitutional convention could meet to consider proposed amendments on the call of any 3 States legally assembled in their several conventions. The vote in convention was to be taken by States and afterwards ratified by the legislatures of two-thirds of the States or by conventions in them. The power of congress over Territories was settled explicitly, and it was provided that "in all such territory the institution of negro slavery * * * shall be recognized and protected by Congress and by the Territorial government," etc. The constitution was adopted Mar. 11, 1861.

In his inaugural address as provisional president, February 18, 1861, Mr. Davis said in part: "Sustained by the consciousness that the transition from the former Union to the present Confederacy has not proceeded from a disregard on our part of just obligations or any failure to perform any constitutional duty; moved by no interest or passion to invade the rights of others; anxious to cultivate peace and commerce with all nations if we may not hope to avoid war we may at least expect that posterity will acquit us of having needlessly engaged in it. We have changed the constituent parts but not the system of our government. The Constitution formed by our fathers is that of these Confederate States in their exposition of it, and in the judicial construction it has received we have a light which reveals its true meaning."

The principal battles of the war were: Bull Run, or First Manassas, July 21, 1861; Shiloh, Apr. 6-7, 1862; Antietam, or Sharpsburg, Sept. 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; Stone River, or Murfreesboro, Dec. 31, 1862, to Jan. 2, 1863; the Seven Days' Battles around Richmond, June 25 to July 1, 1862; Chancellorsville, May 1-4, 1863; Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863; Chickamauga, Sept. 19-20,

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1863; Wilderness, May 5-7, 1864; Spottsylvania, May 8-18, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 1-12, 1864; Petersburg, June 15-19, 1864, and Five Forks, Apr. 1, 1865. The total number of enlistments in the Union armies was 2,688,523 (4156). The number of enlistments in the Confederate army was between 650,000 and 700,000. The total number of deaths on the Federal side, including those killed in action, those who died of wounds received in action, and from disease and other causes, 9,584 officers and 349,944 men. The cost of the struggle to the United States during the four years was $6,500,000,000 It is interesting to note in this connection that the cost of the Revolutionary War was $135,193,703; of the War of 1812, $107,159,003, and of the Mexican War, $66,000,000. The public debt of the United States rose from $90,867,828.68 in July, 1861, to $2,682,593,026.53 in July, 1865, an increase in 4 years of $2,591,725,197.85.

The results of the war were the restoration of the Union, the emancipation of the slaves, and the several amendments to the Constitution regarding the rights of the new citizens under the new conditions established.

For a more detailed account of the causes and history of the war, see the messages of Presidents Buchanan and Lincoln. (See also Abolitionists; Confederate States; Missouri Compromise; Slavery; and the several battles.)

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Wisconsin volunteers, thanks of President tendered, 3442.
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Civil War Veterans:
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Clack, John H.:
Captain in Navy, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 2032.
Master commandant, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 1106.

Claiborne, William Charles Cole; lawyer; b. 1775 in Sussex Co., Va.; judge of supreme court of Tennessee, and member of Congress two terms; appointed governor of Mississippi territory in 1801; and was commissioned to receive the Louisiana purchase on behalf of United States; and appointed governor-general, and served until 1817; elected to United States Senate, and died Dec. 23, 1817.

Claiborne, William C. C.:
Assumes government of Louisiana, 355.
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Of United States against foreign powers. (See the several powers.)
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Surplus remaining after payment of awards, discussed, 3173, 3247.
Private claims against United States. (See Private Claims.)

Clapp, Moses Edwin; b. Delphi, Ind., May 21, 1851; graduated from the Wisconsin Law School in 1873; county attorney of St. Croix Co., Wis., in 1881 moved to Fergus Falls, Minn.; elected attorney-general of Minnesota in 1887, 1889, and 1891, and removed to St. Paul and made that his permanent home in 1891; elected to the United States Senate to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Cushman K. Davis, and took his seat Jan. 28, 1901, and reelected in 1905.

Clark, Champ; b. March 7, 1850, in Anderson Co., Ky.; 1873-74 was president of Marshall College, West Virginia; moved to Missouri in 1875; elected to the 53d, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Missouri.

Clark, Charles, pardon applied for by, order regarding, 3550.

Clark, Clarence Don, b. Sandy Creek, Oswego Co., N. Y., April 16, 1851; admitted to the bar in 1874; taught school and practiced law in Delaware Co., Iowa, until 1881; moved to Evanston, Wyo., and was prosecuting attorney for Uinta County four years; elected to the 51st and 52d Congresses; elected 1895, to the United States Senate to fill a vacancy caused by the failure of the legislature to elect in 1892-93; and was reelected in 1899 and 1905 from Wyoming.

Clark, Daniel, officially connected with investigation of Gen. Wilkinson's conduct, 424, 427.

Clark, Edward, architect of Patent Office building, report of, on Philadelphia post-office, transmitted, 2912.

Clark, Frank; b. Eufaula, Ala., March 28, 1860; studied law, and was admitted to practice at Fairburn, Ga., Aug. 3, 1881; in 1884, Mr. Clark moved to Florida and located at Bartow; served three terms in the legislature of Florida; United States attorney for the southern judicial district of Florida; elected to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Florida.

Clark, Frank W., member of board of management of Government exhibit at World's Columbian Exposition, 5833.

Clark, John B.; soldier; b. April 17, 1802, Madison Co., Ky.; commanded regiment of mounted militia in the Black Hawk War in 1832; major-general of militia in 1848; served in State legislature and elected to Congress three terms; became colonel in Confederate army, having been expelled from the House in 1861; died Oct. 29, 1885, in Fayetteville, Mo.

Clark, John B., military services and promotion of, discussed, 2269.

Clark, William:
Exploring expedition under. (See Lewis and Clark Expedition.)
Treaty with Indians concluded by, 589, 888.

Clarke, James P.; b. Yazoo City, Miss., Aug. 18, 1854, studied law at the University of Virginia; began practice at Helena, Ark., in 1879; served in Arkansas legislature 1886-92; attorney-

Clarke, James P.—*Continued.*
general of Arkansas in 1892, declined a renomination, and was elected governor in 1894; elected to the United States Senate from Arkansas 1903; reelected in 1909.

Clarksburg, W. Va., act making appropriation to continue construction of public building at, approved and recommendations regarding, 4991.

Clarkson, Matthew, mentioned, 292.

Clay, Alexander Stephens; b. Sept. 25, 1853, in Cobb Co., Ga.; graduated from Hiawasse College in 1875; studied law and was admitted to the bar in September, 1877; in 1884-85 and 1886-87 represented Cobb County in the general assembly of the State; reelected 1889-90; in 1892 was elected to the State Senate, and served as president of that body for two years; elected to the United States Senate from Georgia, for the term beginning March 4, 1897; reelected in 1903 and 1909.

Clay, Clement Claiborne, Jr.; legislator; b. 1819, in Madison, Ala.; served as State judge and legislator, and was in United States Senate at outbreak of Civil War; took part in rebellion and was expelled from Senate and confined in Fortress Monroe as prisoner of State.

Clay, Clement C., jr.:
Imprisonment of—
Arrest of, reward for, 3505.
Report of Attorney-General regarding, transmitted, 3576.
Order exempting, from arrest during journey to Washington, 3438.
Reward offered for arrest of, 3505.

Clay, Henry; orator, statesman; b. April 12, 1777, in Hanover Co., Va.; sent to United States Senate from Kentucky in 1806, and for nearly half a century was brilliant and conspicuous in the debates of that body; was thrice candidate for President, and when warned by a friend that his adherence to principle instead of party would forbid his nomination, made the historic epigram: "I would rather be right than be President"; died June 29, 1852, in Washington, D. C.

Clay, Henry:
Correspondence regarding—
Northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)
Pledge to Mexico, 907.
Death of, announced, 2697.
Secretary of State, 942.

Clay, James B., negotiations with Portugal for payment of claims conducted by, 2618.

Clay, John Randolph; diplomat; b. in Philadelphia, Pa., 1808; went to Russia in 1830 as secretary of legation, and in 1836 made chargé d'affaires; secretary of legation in Austria, 1838-1845, and then returned to Russia; appointed chargé d'affaires in Peru in 1847, and in 1853 raised to the rank of minister plenipotentiary to Peru, where he remained until 1860.

Clay, John R., chargé d'affaires at Lima, Peru, mentioned, 2680.

Claypool, Abram, pension of, 6938.

Clayton, Henry D., is a native of Barbour Co., Ala.; lawyer; served one term in the Alabama legislature; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Alabama.

Clayton, John Middleton; lawyer; b. in Sussex Co., Del., July 24, 1796; member of legislature, and later secretary of State; elected to United States Senate in 1829, 1835, 1845, and 1851; chief justice of Delaware, 1842-1845; appointed Secretary of State in President Taylor's Cabinet, in 1849, and negotiated the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (q. v.); died Nov. 9, 1856, in Dover, Del.

Clayton, John M.:
Secretary of State, 2546.
Treaty between United States and Great Britain concluded by Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer and, 2580.

Clayton, Joshua; president of Delaware, 1789 to 1793; governor, 1793-1796; chosen United States Senator, 1798; died in Middletown, Del., Aug. 11, 1798.

Clayton, Joshua, president of Delaware, 65.

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.—John M. Clayton, Secretary of State, in 1850 concluded a treaty with Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, representing Great Britain, for establishing communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans (2580). The treaty provided for a ship canal across Nicaragua and forbade exclusive control of canal communication by either party. It was succeeded by the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, ratified by the Senate of the United States, Dec. 17, 1901, which made the way clear for the United States to construct, own and operate an isthmian canal. (See Great Britain, Treaties with.)

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty:
Correspondence respecting, referred to, 2583, 2897, 2908, 4758.
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Discussed, 3039, 3092.
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Clearing House.—An institution set up by banking houses, railroad companies, or persons engaged in any department of trade or finance who have credit transactions with each other. In the course of a day's business each bank receives various amounts of commercial paper which must be debited to the account of other banks, and is itself not unlikely the debtor to one or more other banks. Before the establishment of the clearing house it was customary to have these accounts adjusted every morning, or at least every week. To do this it was necessary for each bank to have a messenger visit every other bank with which it had dealings and pay or receive the difference between the debit and credit sides of the account. The collection and payment of these balances became a laborious and dangerous part of the banking business. To do away with this cumbersome method of squaring accounts the clearing-house system was introduced. It was first established in London about the beginning of the nineteenth century. The banks of New York associated and began doing a clearing-house business Oct. 11, 1853. The New York clearing-house is the largest in the world, the clearings for ten years averaging some $114,765,927.42 per day, the total transactions since the clearing house was organized amounts to $1,930,248,133,349.14. The number of banks in the Clearing House Association varies slightly, the present number being 50. All the accounts of each of these 50 banks with each other are adjusted in just 1 hour each day—between 10 and 11 A. M. The debtor banks are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness to the clearing-house in legal-tender notes or coin by 1:30 P. M. each day, and the creditor banks immediately receive the amounts due them from other banks or certificates of credits for the amounts. Impending financial crises may be averted by all the banks which are members of the clearing house pooling their reserve funds and taking certificates therefor. The associated banks of New York in this way made it possible for the Government to secure the necessary funds for carrying on the Civil War. The panic of 1873 was checked in a similar manner, as were also those of 1884, 1890, and 1893. In 1893 the Clearing House Association resolved that any member might present to the loan committee its bills receivable or other securities, together with its own obligation and receive therefor certificates for 75 per cent. of their par value, which certificates would be accepted in lieu of cash in the payment of balances at the clearing house. Railway companies and the various produce and stock exchanges have introduced the clearing-house system into their business. Similar institutions have been established in most of the large cities of the country.

Clearing Houses recommended, 4199.

Cleary, William C., reward offered for arrest of, 3505.
Revoked, 3551.

Clendenin, David R., member of commission to try assassins of President Lincoln, etc., 3534.

Cleveland, Grover (twenty-second and twenty-fourth President United States):

Cleveland was elected by the Democratic party in 1884 and in 1892. The convention which met at Chicago, July 8-11, 1884, nominated him on the second ballot, despite the bitter opposition of Tammany. The platform of 1884 recited the fundamental principles of Democracy; charged the Republican party with fraud, jobbery, and recklessness, from long possession of power; pledged Democracy to a complete reform, rigid economy, reduction of taxation, and a lower tariff for revenue only; devoted internal revenues to pensions and war expenditures only; favored an American continental policy; believed in honest money of gold, silver, and easily convertible currency; asserted equal justice for all; urged the choosing of Federal officers in Territories from citizens who have been previous residents; favored civil service reform, free education, prevention of monopoly, unrestricted labor, retention of public lands for settlers, pledged government protection to all citizens at home and abroad; opposed Chinese immigration; advocated a measure of internal improvements; upheld Democracy's efforts for com-

Cleveland, Grover—*Continued.*

merce and merchant marine; and paid a Tribute to Samuel J. Tilden.

The Republican National Convention at Chicago, June 3-6, 1884, nominated James G. Blaine over President Arthur, on the fourth ballot. The Greenback National Convention at Indianapolis, May 28, 1884, nominated Benjamin F. Butler. The Prohibition Convention at Pittsburgh, July, 23, 1884, nominated John P. St. John; another branch of the Prohibitionists, under the name of the American Prohibition Convention, met at Chicago, June 19, 1884, and nominated Samuel C. Pomeroy. The Equal Rights party in convention at San Francisco, Sept. 20, 1884, nominated Belva A. Lockwood.

The popular vote of thirty-eight States gave Cleveland 4,874,986; Blaine, 4,851,981; Butler, 175,370; and St. John, 150,369. The electoral vote, counted on Feb. 11, 1885, gave Cleveland 219, and Blaine 182.

Party Affiliation.—Cleveland's political career dated from his election as the Democratic mayor of Buffalo, where (1881) he curbed extravagance and violation of the Constitution and charter to such an extent that he became known as the "veto mayor." As governor of New York, his State administration was a continuation of his course as mayor of Buffalo, and it was the conspicuous evidence of his ability, integrity, and consistency, that made him so strong a candidate for the Presidency.

Political Complexion of Congress.—During President Cleveland's first administration, Congress was divided politically as follows: In the Forty-ninth Congress (1885-1887) the Senate of 76 members was composed of 34 Democrats, 41 Republicans, with one vacancy; and the House of 325 members was made up of 182 Democrats, 140 Republicans, 2 Nationals, with one vacancy. In the Fiftieth Congress (1887-1889) the Senate of 76 members was composed of 37 Democrats, and 39 Republicans; and the House of 325 members was made up of 170 Democrats and 151 Republicans.

Second Election.—Cleveland was a second time elected President of the United States by the Democratic party at the election held in November, 1892. At the Democratic National Convention held at Chicago, June 22, 1892, he was nominated on the first ballot, though he was bitterly opposed by the entire delegation from his own State. The platform of the Democratic party in 1892 denounced the Republican party and its administration; made the tariff the most important issue of the election by a section amended in open convention in which the McKinley Tariff was condemned as class legislation; exposed sham reciprocity; demanded control of the trusts; repeated the public lands policy of former years; reaffirmed civil service reform; favored restriction of Chinese immigration; supported internal improvements; favored the construction of the Nicaragua Canal; endorsed the World's Columbian Exposition, free education, the plan to admit as States, Arizona and New Mexico; condemned the sweating system and convict labor.

The Republican National Convention at Minneapolis, June 7, 1892, nominated Benjamin Harrison, on a platform of protection, reciprocity, free coinage of gold and silver, freedom of the ballot, extension of foreign commerce, freedom of speech, opposition to trusts, free postal delivery, civil service reform, building the Nicaragua Canal, admission of Territories to Statehood, reclamation of arid lands, sympathy with temperance, pledges to veterans, and commendation of Harrison's administration. The Prohibition convention at Cincinnati, in June, 1892, nominated John Bidwell. The National People's Convention at Omaha, in July, 1892, nominated James B. Weaver. The Socialist Labor Convention, at New York, nominated Simon Wing.

The popular vote ran: Cleveland, 5,556,543; Harrison, 5,175,582; Weaver, 1,040,886; Bidwell, 255,841; and Wing, 255,841. The electoral vote gave Cleveland 277; Harrison, 145, and Weaver, 22.

Public Debt.—The public debt of the United States during the two administrations of President Cleveland stood as follows:

July 1, 1885....$1,375,352,443.91
July 1, 1886.... 1,282,145,840.44
July 1, 1887.... 1,175,168,675.42
July 1, 1888.... 1,063,004,894.73

Second Administration:

July 1, 1893.....$838,969,475.75
July 1, 1894..... 899,313,380.55
July 1, 1895..... 901,672,966.74
July 1, 1896..... 955,297,253.70

Tariff.—In his First Annual Message (page 4926) President Cleveland said: "The proposition with which

Cleveland, Grover—*Continued.*
we have to deal is the reduction of the revenue received by the Government, and indirectly paid by the people, from customs duties. The question of free trade is not involved, nor is there now any occasion for the general discussion of the wisdom or expediency of a protective system. Justice and fairness dictate that in any modification of our present laws relating to revenues the industries and interests which have been encouraged by such laws, and in which our citizens have large investments, should not be ruthlessly injured or destroyed." Speaking of the directions in which a reduction of the tariff might best be made, he said: "I think the reduction should be made in the revenue derived from a tax upon the imported necessaries of life. We thus directly lessen the cost of living in every family of the land, and release to the people in every humble home a larger measure of the rewards of frugal industry." These sentiments are expressed and emphasized in his Second Annual Message (page 5095) and in his Third Annual Message (page 5169) the subject is again urged and he says: "It is not proposed to entirely relieve the country of this taxation. It must be extensively used as the source of the Government's income; and in a readjustment of our tariff the interests of American labor engaged in manufacture should be carefully considered, as well as the preservation of our manufacturers. It may be called protection or by any other name, but relief from the hardships and dangers of our present tariff laws should be devised with especial precaution against imperilling the existence of our manufacturing interests." In his Fourth Annual Message (page 5359) the President paints a picture of the result of economic conditions as he sees them produced by the inequalities of the tariff laws. He says: "This is not equality before the law. The existing situation is injurious to the body politic. It stifles in these for whose benefit it is permitted all patriotic love of country, and substitutes in its place selfish greed and grasping avarice. Devotion to Americanship for its own sake and for what it should accomplish as a motive to our nation's advancement and the happiness of all our people is displaced by the assumption that the Government, instead of being the embodiment of equality, it is but an instrumentality through which especial and individual advantages are to be gained."

In the elections of 1890, Mr. Cleveland championed the cause of tariff reform and made it the issue of the elections. When he accepted the Presidential nomination in 1892, he wrote in his letter of acceptance: "Tariff reform is still our purpose. Though we oppose the theory that tariff laws may be passed having for their object the granting of discriminating and unfair governmental aid to private ventures, we wage no exterminating war against any American interests. We believe a readjustment can be accomplished, in accordance with the principles we profess, without disaster or demolition. We believe that the advantages of freer raw material should be accorded to our manufacturers, and we contemplate a fair and careful distribution of necessary tariff burdens, rather than the precipitation of free trade." In the First Annual Message of his second administration (page 5890) the President said: "While we should stanchly adhere to the principle that only the necessity of revenue justifies the imposition of tariff duties and other Federal taxation and that they should be limited by strict economy, we can not close our eyes to the fact that conditions have grown up among us which in justice and fairness call for discriminating care in the distribution of such duties and taxation as the emergencies of our Government actually demand." Again he says: "Even if the often-disproved assertion could be made good that a low rate of wages would result from free raw materials and low tariff duties, the intelligence of our workmen leads them quickly to discover that their steady employment, permitted by free raw materials, is the most important factor in their relation to tariff legislation." In the Second Annual Message of the second administration (page 5984) he says, in speaking of the Wilson tariff bill: "Our new tariff policy, built upon the theory that it is well to encourage such importations as our people need, and that our products and manufactures should find markets in every part of the habitable globe, is consistently supplemented by the greatest possible liberty to our citizens in the ownership and navigation of ships in which our products and

Cleveland, Grover—*Continued.*

manufactures may be transported.'' He suggests some amendments to the act, and says: ''So far as the sugar schedule is concerned, I would be glad, under existing aggravations, to see every particle of differential duty in favor of refined sugar stricken out of our tariff law.'' In the Fourth Annual Message of his second administration (page 6173) in speaking of the workings of the new tariff act: ''This statute took effect on the 28th day of August, 1894. Whatever may be its shortcomings as a complete measure of tariff reform, it must be conceded that it has opened the way to a freer and greater exchange of commodities between us and other countries, and thus furnished a wider market for our products and manufactures.'' Again (page 6175) he says: ''I suppose it will not be denied that under the present law our people obtain the necessaries of a comfortable existence at a cheaper rate than formerly.''

Foreign Policy.—In his First Annual Message (page 4922) President Cleveland recommended increased appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service. At the beginning of his second administration, the President was obliged to confront the grave situation arising out of the proposed annexation of Hawaii to the United States. The queen and her ministers asserted that at the time she yielded to the provisional government she yielded to the force and power of the United States. The President made the matter the subject of a special message to Congress (page 5892) in which he states that ''a candid and thorough examination of the facts will force the conviction that the provisional government owes its existence to an armed invasion by the United States,'' and that the overthrowing of the government was brought about ''by a process, every step of which, it may safely be asserted, is directly traceable to and dependent for its success upon the agency of the United States acting through its diplomatic and naval representatives.'' He adds: ''I suppose that right and justice should determine the path to be followed in treating this subject. If national honesty is to be disregarded and a desire for territorial extension or dissatisfaction with a form of government not our own ought to regulate our conduct, I have entirely misapprehended the mission and character of our government and the behavior which the conscience of our people demands of their public servants.'' He declined to submit the treaty of annexation again to the Senate and advised our minister to inform the queen and her advisers of his desire to reestablish in the islands the status which existed before the armed interference of the United States. The Senate, however, recognized the new republic in 1894, and the matter passed beyond the jurisdiction of the President. In 1895, upon the outbreak of the insurrection in Cuba, the President took immediate steps to secure the neutrality of the United States. Though resolutions favoring the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents passed Congress, the President disregarded them, and Secretary Olney made public statement of the fact that they were regarded by the administration only as ''an expression of opinion on the part of a number of eminent gentlemen.'' A second proclamation of neutrality was issued in July, 1896, (page 6126) following the appointment of General Fitzhugh Lee as minister to Cuba. The entire subject required delicate handling of relations with Spain during the rest of the life of the administration. The most notable act of foreign policy during the administration was the Venezuela Message (page 6087) in which the President informed Congress that Great Britain had refused to submit the question of boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana to arbitration; that a commission should be appointed by Congress to examine into the matter of boundary; that appropriations should be made at once for this work; that the Commission should report at once. Then the message reads: ''When such report is made and accepted it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power, as a wilful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which, after investigation, we have determined of right to belong to Venezuela.'' The signing of the arbitration treaty at Washington was regarded as the first formal acquiescence by a European power of the principles of the Monroe Doctrine and the accompanying virtual

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protection of the smaller republics of the New World by the United States.

Finance.—In his First Annual Message (page 4927) the President discussed the Bland-Allison act and said: "The desire to utilize the silver product of the country should not lead to a misuse or the perversion of this power. The necessity for such an addition to the nation as is compelled by the silver-coinage act is negatived by the fact that up to the present time only about 50,000,000 of the silver dollars so coined have actually found their way into circulation, leaving more than 165,000,000 in the possession of the Government, the custody of which has entailed a considerable expense for the construction of vaults for its deposit. Every month two millions of gold dollars in the public Treasury are paid out for two millions or more of silver dollars, to be added to the idle mass already accumulated." He adds that this will lead to the hoarding of gold, and says: "This hoarding of gold has already begun." He recommends the suspension of compulsory coinage. In his Second Annual Message (page 5097) he reports the failure to distribute silver dollars among the people, and again urges the suspension of coinage. In his special message in 1893, the President discusses the working of the Sherman act and reports (page 5834) disappointment in its effects. He said: "Undoubtedly the monthly purchases by the Government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, enforced under that statute, were regarded by those interested in silver as a certain guaranty of its increase in price. The result, however, has been entirely different, for, immediately following a spasmodic and slight rise, the price of silver began to fall after the passage of the act, and has since reached the lowest point ever known"; he adds: "The people of the United States are entitled to a sound and stable currency and to money recognized as such on every exchange and in every market of the world. The matter rises above the plane of party politics." The President closes with an earnest recommendation for the repeal of the Sherman act. In his Third Annual Message of his second administration (page 6072), the President gives a resumé of the legislation relating to silver coinage and the attendant train of financial troubles. Of these he said: "I am convinced that the only thorough and practicable remedy for our troubles is found in the retirement and cancellation of our United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, and the outstanding Treasury notes issued by the Government in payment of silver purchases under the act of 1890." In the same message (page 6084) the President said: "No government, no human contrivance or act of legislation, has ever been able to hold the two metals together in free coinage at a ratio appreciably different from that which is established by the markets of the world. Those who believe that our independent free coinage of silver at an artificial ratio with gold of 16 to 1 would restore the parity between the metals, and consequently between the coins, oppose an unsupported and improbable theory to the general belief and practice of other nations and to the teaching of the wisest statesmen and economists of the world, both in the past and present, and, what is far more conclusive, they run counter to our own actual experiences."

Civil Service Reform.—In his First Annual Message (page 4948) President Cleveland said: "Civil Service reform enforced by law came none too soon to check the progress of demoralization. One of its effects, not enough regarded, is the freedom it brings to the political action of those conservative and sober men who, in fear of the confusion and risk attending an arbitrary and sudden change in all the public offices with a change of party rule, cast their ballots against such a change." "The civil service law does not prevent the discharge of the indolent or incompetent clerk, and it does prevent supplying his place with the unfit party worker." In his Second Annual Message (page 5113) he says that while the reform may be incomplete and its applications imperfect, "if the people of this country ever submit to the banishment of its underlying principle from the operation of their Government they will abandon the surest guaranty of the safety and the success of American institutions." Statistics regarding the efficacy of the rules laid down by the Commission are given in a special message to Congress on page 5201. Suggested amendments and additional rules were made the subject of a special message (page 5347 *et seq.*). In the First Annual Message of his second administration (page 5888), in speaking of the working of the re-

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form, the President said: "The law embodying this reform found its way to our statute book more from fear of the popular sentiment existing in its favor than from any love for the reform itself on the part of legislators, and it has lived and grown and flourished in spite of the covert as well as open hostility of spoilsmen and notwithstanding the querulous impracticability of many self-constituted guardians." The several Executive Orders relating to amendments of the civil service appear on page 6030. His last official word regarding the success of the reform appears in his Fourth Annual Message of his second administration (page 6170) where the President says: "The progress made in civil service reform furnishes a cause for the utmost congratulation. It has survived the doubts of its friends as well as the rancor of its enemies, and has gained a permanent place among the agencies destined to cleanse our politics and to improve, economize, and elevate the public service."

At the beginning of President Cleveland's administration, he came into serious conflict with many influential men of his own party, who sought the immediate removal of Republican office-holders to make way for Democrats, that the party organization might be thereby strengthened. It was at this time that the expression "offensive partisanship" came into use, though the expression is correctly "obtrusive partisanship" as it appears in his Executive Order upon the subject (page 5079). His special message (page 4960) refusing on constitutional grounds to accede to the Senate's request for papers regarding appointments and dismissals brought about a struggle with Congress and their refusal to sanction his nominations.

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Clifford, Nathan; lawyer, jurist, diplomat; b. Rumney, N. H., Aug. 18, 1803; member State legislature three terms; speaker two terms; appointed attorney-general for State of Maine, 1834; member of Congress, 1839 to 1843, and in 1846 appointed Attorney-General of United States; commissioner to Mexico, 1847, and when peace was declared, minister to that republic; associate justice United States Supreme Court, 1858; published United States Court Reports; died in Cornish, Me., July 25, 1881.

Clifford, Nathan, minister to Mexico, nomination of, and reason therefor, 2427.
Instructions to, referred to, 2537.
President declines to transmit to House instructions to, 2452.

Clin, Stephen, secretary of legation at Court of Great Britain, nomination of, 992.

Clinch, Duncan Lamont; soldier, legislator; b. Edgecombe Co., N. C., April 6, 1787; general in United States army, and 1843-1845 member of Congress from Georgia; died Macon, Ga., Oct. 27, 1849.

Clinch, Duncan L., troops under, in Seminole War, 1834.

Cline, Cyrus; b. Richland Co., Ohio, July 12, 1856; engaged in the banking business; elected to the 61st Congress from Indiana.

Clinton, George; soldier, statesman; b. Ulster Co., N. Y., July 26, 1739; member of colonial assembly and of Continental Congress, 1775; voted for independence, but did not sign declaration, as he was called into military duty; brigadier-general, 1777; governor of New York for the first eighteen consecutive years under the constitution (1777-1795), and again in 1801; Vice-President United States 1804, with President Jefferson, and again in 1808 with Madison; died Washington, D. C., April 20, 1812.

Clinton, George, bronze statue of, presented by State of New York, 4214.

Clover, Richardson, member of Board on Geographic Names, 5647.

Clover, Seth, treaty with Indians concluded by, 3270.

Clymer, George; financier; b. Philadelphia, Pa., 1739; one of the early continental treasurers; member of Continental Congress and signed the Declaration of Independence; member of Congress under articles of confed-

Clymer, George—*Continued.*
eration in 1780, and under Constitution, 1789-1791, from Pennsylvania; member of convention which formed Federal Constitution, and one of the signers; head of Excise Department of Pennsylvania, 1791; sent to Georgia to negotiate treaty with the Creek and Cherokee Indians, 1796; later President of the Philadelphia Bank, and Academy of Fine Arts; died in Morrisville, Pa., Jan. 23, 1813.

Clymer, George:
Commissioner to treat with Indians, nomination of, 171
District supervisor, nomination of, 91.
Treaty with Indians concluded by, 202.

Coaling Stations. (See Naval Stations.)

Coal Lands:
Withdrawal of, from entry or settlement and government ownership of, recommended, 7418.
Removal of duty on anthracite recommended, 6754.

Coal Lands.—The United States leads the world, both in the production of coal and the extent of its coal fields. The area of known deposits is nearly 280,000 square miles. The average annual yield for five years ending with 1908 was about 425,000,000 tons. This is worth about $1.50 per ton at the mines.

The coal fields are grouped for convenience into the following divisions: The Appalachian, extending from near the New York and Pennsylvania State line southwesterly through the western half of Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio, western Maryland, southwest Virginia, all of West Virginia, eastern Kentucky and Tennessee into north central Alabama, and covering about 70,800 square miles. The eastern interior fields cover western Indiana, nearly the whole State of Illinois, and part of Kentucky, and are about 58,000 square miles in extent. The northern interior field covers a large area in the southern peninsula of Michigan, and is about 11,300 square miles in extent. The west central field extends from western Iowa across western Missouri, northwestern Arkansas and eastern Nebraska and Kansas, and through Oklahoma into Texas, and has an area of about 94,000 square miles. The Rocky Mountain field includes the numerous disconnected areas lying in narrow belts along either flank of the range from the Canadian frontier southward for a thousand miles. These occur in Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico, and have a total area of some 43,600 square miles. The Pacific coast coal fields occur in California, Oregon and Washington. Those of Washington are of the most importance, supplying fuel for railroads and steamships, as well as the market requirements of San Francisco.

Owing to the discovery of collusion on the part of the Union Pacific Railroad and subsidiary companies in the acquisition of coal lands, President Roosevelt, through the Interior Department, in December, 1906, withdrew from settlement 64,000,000 acres of mineral lands in North and South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, and Oregon. Of this land 28,000,000 acres were later opened to entry. In December the President sent a special message to Congress urging the repeal or revision of the timber, stone, and desert land acts and the commutation clause of the Homestead act. Then, in February, 1907, President Roosevelt sent a second special message to Congress urging legislation for the preservation of the coal, oil, lumber and grazing lands (7418). He especially urged that the Government be authorized to retain title to the coal lands with a system of leasing for mining purposes. He pointed out that some such system has been adopted in every coal mining country of Europe except Great Britain. Among the advantages, he pointed out, were the preservation of fuels especially suited to certain industries, increased opportunities for coal miners without capital, the protection of the public against unreasonable and discriminating charges for fuel, the prevention of wholesale land frauds, and the ruthless exploitation of the Nation's resources (7418).

In the past, western railroads have monopolized the fuel supply in that part of the country by acquiring large tracts through fraudulent entry and by discriminating against competitors in transportation rates. These facts were clearly established before the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1906-7. Lands which the roads had secured for $1.50 to $20 per acre would, it is estimated, yield royalties of $1,000 per acre under a leasing system, and this system would at the same time break up an obnoxious monopoly.

During 1907 many persons were convicted of coal land frauds, especially in Wyoming and Washington, and were sentenced to prison. About 100

Coal Lands—*Continued.*
persons were indicted in one month. The Denver grand jury returned indictments against fifty-five members of coal and lumber companies in a dozen western States—men highly respected and honored in the business and social world. Suits were brought in Washington and Wyoming against the Union Pacific and affiliated railroads both for fraudulent entry and to recover $3,000,000, the estimated value of coal already mined.
Coast and Geodetic Survey. (See Commerce and Labor, Department of.)
Coast and Geodetic Survey, act respecting printing of report of, in quarto form, returned, 6100.
Coast Cities, protection for. (See Defenses, Public, provision for.)
Coast Defenses. (See Defenses, Public.)
Coast Survey:
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Coasts of United States, survey of, referred to, 4932.
Cobb, Capt., mentioned, 681.
Cobb, Howell; lawyer, soldier; b. Cherry Hill, Ga., Sept. 7, 1815; presidential elector, 1836; member of Congress, 1842-1848, speaker during latter term; governor of Georgia, 1851-53; returned to Congress in 1855, and was made Secretary of the Treasury in President Buchanan's Cabinet, 1857; one of the leaders in the secession movement; died Oct. 9, 1868, in New York City.
Cobb, Howell, interview with Col. Key regarding exchange of prisoners of war, 3459.
Cobden Club.—An organization of leading English free traders, formed in 1866 in honor of Richard Cobden. It had for its object the promulgation of those principles with which Mr. Cobden's name as an ardent free trader was so intimately associated. It established headquarters in London and published many tracts, pamphlets, and books upon the subject of free trade for free distribution in America, England, and her colonies. The Cobden Club held its first dinner in London July 21, 1866, with W. E. Gladstone in the chair. June 27, 1868, a statue of Cobden was unveiled at Camden Town. In July, 1880, 12 out of 14 cabinet ministers were members. It has for honorary members several American economists and statesmen. Recently the Cobden Club has acquired a distinct political character, having become identified with the fortunes of the Liberal and Free-Trade Parties.
Cochetopah Forest Reserve proclaimed, 7242.
Cochrane, Alex., order of, to British naval forces to destroy American coast towns and districts referred to, 536.
Codes. (See Criminal Code; Naval Code.)
Cocks, William Willets; b. at Westbury, Long Island, N. Y., July 24, 1861; served as State senator, and member of assembly; elected to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from New York.
Cœur d'Alêne, Idaho, military reservation granted to city, 7106.
Cœur d'Alêne Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Coffee, John; soldier; b. Prince Edward Co., Va., June 2, 1772; member of Congress from Georgia, 1833-1837; served in War of 1812 as general, and later in campaigns against Indians; died Sept. 25, 1836, in Telfair Co., Ga.
Coffee John, Indians defeated by Tennessee militia under command of, 521.
Coffee:
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Coffin, George W., commander of the *Alert* in Lady Franklin Bay Expedition, 4835.
Coffin, William G., treaty with Indians concluded by, 3393, 3394.
Cohnawaga Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Coinage. (See Coins and Coinage.)
Coinage Laws.—The subject of coinage received the early attention of the founders of the Government. Many and varied laws have been passed to regulate the proportion of pure gold, silver, copper, and nickel in the various coins and the ratio of one metal to another. The most important coinage laws, together with their main provisions, are as follows: The act of Apr. 2, 1792, provided that any person could have gold or silver coined

Coinage Laws—*Continued.*
at the mint, receiving therefor lawful coins of the same metal in equal weight. The standard of fineness for gold was 11 parts pure to 1 of alloy, and for silver 1,485 parts pure to 179 of alloy. The ratio of gold to silver was as 1 to 15, and both coins were legal tender. By the law of Mar. 3, 1795, the Treasurer retained 24 cents per ounce for silver below the standard and 4 cents for gold; and under that law the President by proclamation reduced the weight of the copper coin 1 pennyweight and 16 grains in each cent and in like proportion in each half cent (183). By the law of Apr. 21, 1800, there was retained for deposits of gold and silver below the standard a sum sufficient to pay for refining. By the law of May 8, 1828, a sum for materials and wastage was retained from silver bullion requiring the test. The law of June 28, 1834, provided that a deduction of one-half of 1 per cent. should be made from all standard gold and silver deposited for coinage if paid for in coin within 5 days from deposit. The law of Jan. 18, 1837, required the standard gold and silver coin to be made nine-tenths pure, one-tenth alloy, and to be a legal tender for any sum. By the law of Feb. 21, 1853, the weight of the half dollar was reduced from 206¼ to 192 grains and the lesser silver coins in the same proportion, and were made legal tender to the amount of $5. No private deposits for conversion into these coins were received, and charges of one-half of 1 per cent. were made for refining. The law of Feb. 12, 1873, provided for the coining of a "trade dollar," the weight of which was made 420 grains, and of the half dollar 193 grains; legal tender to the amount of $5. No provision was made for the coinage of silver dollars of full legal-tender value. Silver bullion could be deposited for coinage into trade dollars only; gold for coinage for the benefit of the depositor. The directors of the mints were authorized to buy silver for coins of less than 1 dollar. One-fifth of 1 per cent. was charged for converting standard gold bullion into coin and silver into trade dollars. Silver coins, except trade dollars, were to be exchanged at par for gold coins in sums not exceeding $100. The charges on gold coinage were removed in 1875. July 22, 1877, an act was passed by the provisions of which the trade dollar ceased to be a legal tender. Feb. 28, 1878, an act was passed by the terms of which silver dollars of 412½ grains were made legal tender for all debts, and the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to purchase at market value and coin not less than $2,000,000 and not more than $4,000,000 worth of silver bullion per month. By the law of June 9, 1879, silver coins of less than 1 dollar were made legal tender to the amount of $10. June 14, 1890, the law of 1878 was repealed and the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion per month, issuing legal-tender notes in payment, and to make a sufficient monthly coinage for the redemption of these notes. In 1893 the silver-purchase clause of this act was repealed. In 1900 a new coinage law was passed which made the gold dollar the standard of value in this country and increased the reserve for the redemption of legal-tender notes. The law also permitted the national banks to issue notes to the amount of the par value of the bonds deposited and reduced the tax upon the circulation of the banks.

Coins and Coinage (see also Coinage Laws; Coins, Foreign):
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Colbert, Levi, reservations sold to United States, by, 616.
Colby, J. C. S., consul at Chin-Kiang, China, appointment of, discussed, 4259.
Cold Harbor (Va.), Battle of.—Finding Lee's position on the North Anna too strong, Grant turned Lee's right wing, crossed the Pamukey River at Hanover Court-House, and after considerable fighting reached Cold Harbor, to the northeast of Richmond. Lee had arrived there before the Federal army and was well intrenched. On the afternoon of June 1, 1864, an attack on the Confederate lines was made. It resulted in a loss of 2,000 men to the Federals and no advantage in position. June 2 was spent in skirmishing. At daylight June 3 a general assault was made on the Confederate lines, but it was repulsed after half an hour's fighting, with a loss of 7,000 men to Grant and a much smaller number to the Confederates. The strength of the Federal forces was about 150,000 and that of the Confederates about 65,000. For the next 10 days the armies lay confronting each other. June 12 Grant decided to approach Richmond from the south. Accordingly the army passed from the Chickahominy to the James River between the 12th and 15th of June and took up the line of march to Petersburg. The Federal losses in the operations at Cold Harbor, including the conflict at Bethesda Church and the march across the Chickahominy and James rivers to the front of Petersburg, were 14,931. The Confederate loss was about 1,700.
Cole, Ralph D.; b. Biglick Township, Hancock Co., Ohio, Nov. 30, 1873; entered Findlay College and graduated with the degree of bachelor of philosophy in 1896; engaged in the practice of law; in 1899 elected to represent Hancock County in the State legislature, and reelected in 1901; elected to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Ohio.
Collectors of Customs, compensation of, recommendations regarding, 4102.
Colleges. (See Education.)
Collier, James William; b. Glenwood plantation, near Vicksburg, Warren Co., Miss., Sept. 28, 1872; entered the State University and in 1894 graduated in law from that institution; 1895 he was elected a member of the lower house of the Mississippi legislature; elected to the 61st Congress from Mississippi, without opposition.
Collins, Edward K.; shipowner; b. Aug. 5, 1802, in Cape Cod, Mass.; established line of sailing packets to Liverpool, 1836; first steamer of Collins Line, New York to Liverpool, sailed April 27, 1849; died Jan. 22, 1878, in New York City.
Collins, Edward K., mentioned, 2856.

Collins, John; statesman; b. June 8, 1717; governor of Rhode Island, 1786-89; delegate to Congress under Articles of Confederation, 1778-1783, and one of the signers of articles; member of Congress, 1789; died Newport, R. I., March 8, 1795.

Collins, John, governor of Rhode Island, etc., letter of, declaring frieidship for sister States, 64.

Collins, Joseph B., act to amend act for relief of, vetoed, 4496.

Collins, Sir Richard, arbitrator in Venezuela boundary dispute, 6338.

Collins, Thomas F., claim of, against Spain, 5518.

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- Acts regarding, and time for taking effect proclaimed, 5537, 5933, 6193.
  - Discussed, 5962.
  - Proclamation revoking, 6016.
    - Discussed, 6063.
- Adoption of new code of international rules for prevention of, recommended, 4631, 4683, 4718, 4827, 4848.

Colombia.—A Republic of South America, named from Columbus. It is bounded by the Caribbean Sea on the north, Venezuela, and Brazil on the east, Ecuador, Brazil, and Peru on the south, and the Pacific Ocean, and Panama on the west. It is traversed by the Andes; the soil is most fertile but agriculture is in a very undeveloped state, the mineral wealth is also very great. Lack of transportation facilities retard the development of both the mining and the agriculture. Its chief exports are gold, silver, precious stones, hides and rubber. The prevailing language is Spanish, the religion mainly Roman Catholic. The government is vested in a President and a Congress composed of a Senate and Chamber of Representatives. There are 27 Departments. Spanish power was established during the first half of the sixteenth century and independence was proclaimed in 1811. In 1819 this territory, with Venezuela and Ecuador, formed the Republic of Colombia, from which Venezuela and Ecuador withdrew in 1831. In the latter year the Republic of New Granada was founded. The name United States of Colombia was adopted in 1863. In 1886 the present constitution was formed. Oct. 31, 1903, the Congress at Bogota adjourned without ratifying the Hay-Herran treaty, agreed upon by the representatives of that country and the United States. Almost immediately (Nov. 3) a carefully prepared revolution broke out in Panama. Independence of Colombia was declared and a provisional government was set up. American warships were ordered to the isthmus to preserve order. Nov. 6 the Government of the United States entered into relations with the government of the newly-organized republic. Hostile demonstrations against the government of Colombia continued for some time at Bogata. The 27 departments existing in 1908 have an area of 435,100 square miles and a population of 4,300,000. The President is chosen by Congress in public session and by an absolute majority of votes. His term of office is four years, but General Rafel Reyes was exceptionally appointed to serve ten years, beginning Jan. 1, 1905. (See Panama.)

Colombia:
- Action of, in Panama, 6883-6888, 6901-6928.
- American citizens in, destitute, order for transportation of, to United States, 5437.
- American citizens in New Granada, outrages on, 2948, 3049.
- Boundary question with Costa Rica discussed, 4627, 5869.
- Civil war in, discussed and action of United States regarding, 4911, 6364, 6426.
  - Claims of American citizens arising out of. (See Aspinwall, Colombia.)
- Claim of Italy against, and arbitration of, President of United States discussed, 6328.
- Claims of United States against, 292, 1594, 1751, 1822, 4289, 4804, 6364, 6683, 6775.
  - Allowance of, 1030.
  - Convention for adjustment of, 3444.
  - Payment of, 868, 4358.
- Claims of United States against New Granada, 2116, 2193, 2948, 3049.
  - Adjustment of, 2116, 3175.
  - Commission to settle, extension of time of, recommended, 3268.
  - Convention for adjustment of, 3329.
- Commercial relations with, 1124.
- Convention between United States and Granadian Confederation, 3268.
- Convention with, 855, 907, 3412, 3444.
- Correspondence with, transmitted, 5610.
- Demonstration by Congress of, in honor of President Juarez, of Mexico, 3575.
- Diplomatic relations with, 1132.
  - Resumed, 4449, 4521, 4562.
- Dissolution of three States composing, 1158.

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Retaliatory measures proclaimed, 5700.
Imprisonment of American citizens by authorities of, 4798.
Minister of, to United States, arrival of, referred to, 3381, 4521, 4562.
Minister of United States in, 1030.
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Transferred from Stockholm, Sweden, to, 3665.
Minister of United States to New Granada, reasons for not presenting credentials discussed, 3348.
Postal convention between United States and New Granada, 2168.
President of, delivered from assassins, medal offered President Jackson in commemoration of, declined, 1029.
Relations between United States and New Granada discussed, 2978.
Tonnage duties levied on American vessels by New Granada, discussed, 2948, 3049.
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Vessels from port of Boca del Toro, duties on, suspended, 4895.
Vessels of United States seized or interfered with by, 4289, 4358.
Wars in New Granada, 3349.

Colon Fire Claims, mentioned, 6938.

Colonial Dames of America.—The Society of the Colonial Dames of America was organized in the City of New York May 23, 1890, and was the first society of women for this patriotic purpose founded in this country. It was incorporated April 23, 1891. The Society is purely patriotic and educational in its objects, which are: (1) To collect and reserve relics, manuscripts, traditions, and mementoes of the founders and builders of the thirteen original States of the Union, and of the heroes of the War of Independence, that the memory of their deeds and achievements may be perpetuated. (2) To promote celebrations of great historic events of National importance, to diffuse information on all subjects concerning American history, particularly among the young, and to cultivate the spirit of patriotism and reverence for the founders of American constitutional history. This Society has a large membership and chapters in many States.

Another society of the same name and having similar purposes is composed of delegates from the State societies. These exist in the thirteen original States and in twenty-one other States and the District of Columbia, and are all incorporated. The aggregate membership is (1909) over 5,000.

Under the constitution of the National Society it is prescribed that the members shall be women "who are descendants in their own right from some ancestor of worthy life who came to reside in an American Colony prior to 1750, which ancestor, or some one of his descendants, being a lineal ascendant of the applicant, shall have rendered efficient service to his country during the Colonial period, either in the founding of a commonwealth or of an institution which has survived and developed into importance, or who shall have held an important position in the Colonial Government, and who, by distinguished services, shall have contributed to the founding of this great and powerful nation." Services rendered after 1776 do not entitle to membership, but are accepted for supplemental applications. There is no admission except through Colonial ancestry.

Colonial Society of America.—The object of this Society is to advance historic research, and particularly to arouse and sustain widespread interest in the perpetuation of the memory of the chief historic events, places and scenes in the colonial and revolutionary periods of our country. The Society consists of members, patrons and fellows. They are persons interested in American history and the preservation of the historic scenes and places in the colonial and revolutionary periods.

The Society prepares each year etchings of historic scenes, buildings and places of America, and India proofs printed from the etching plates, signed by the artist, are sent to all members, patrons and fellows of the Society, together with the Memorial Book of the Society, which contains a complete history of the

Colonial Society of America—*Continued.*
subjects represented in the etchings. It also issues reproductions of rare documents, relics, etc., of historic value pertaining to the period.
Colonel Lloyd Aspinwall, The, seizure of, by Spain, and award to United States discussed, 4052.
Colonial System.—It was the custom of European countries having colonies in America to manage them solely for the profit and convenience of the mother country. In this Great Britain was no more culpable than other European nations. Great Britain's policy has of late become more liberal, her colonial possessions, wherever capable, being self-governing.
Colonization of Negroes. (See Negroes.)
Colonization Society, American.—A national organization formed at Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, 1817, for the purpose of encouraging the emancipation of slaves by providing a place outside the United States to which they might emigrate when freed. The scheme was also intended to relieve the South of the free black population. Numerous branches of the society were soon organized in many States. Free negroes were first sent to Sierra Leone, then for a short time to Sherbro Island, and in 1821 a permanent location was purchased near Cape Mesurado. In 1847 the colony declared itself an independent republic under the name of Liberia. It was recognized by the United States in 1861.
Colonization Society, American, agreement with, discussed, 3059, 3124, 3180.
Colorado.—One of the United States, named from the Colorado River; nickname, "The Centennial State;" motto, "Nil sine numine." It lies between lat. 37° and 41° north and long. 102° and 109° west. It is bounded on the north by Wyoming and Nebraska, on the east by Nebraska and Kansas, on the south by New Mexico and Oklahoma, and on the west by Utah. It is formed partly from territory included in the Louisiana Purchase and partly from that acquired from Mexico in 1848. Colorado is traversed by the Rocky Mountains and is noted for its beautiful scenery, formed by lofty peaks and deep canyons. Colorado is the chief gold and silver producing State in the Union and its iron, copper, coal and lead mines are also important, Extensive irrigation has contributed largely to the success of its agriculture, and stock-raising is one of the most important industries. The excellent climate has rendered the State noted as a health resort, especially in cases of pulmonary disease. It was organized as a territory in 1861 and admitted as a State in 1876, (4346). President Johnson vetoed two acts on this subject (3611, 3681). Area 103,925 sq. miles; population (1909), 800,000.
Colorado:
Admission of into Union—
Acts for, vetoed, 3611, 3681.
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Italian laborers lynched in, discussed and recommendations regarding, 6065, 6096.
Labor disturbances in, 7072.
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Unlawful combinations in, proclamation against, 5932.
Colorado Springs, Colo., act granting lands to, for water reservoirs returned, 5501.
Colors of France presented to United States on the occasion of the presentation of an address of amity from the Committee of Public Safety in Paris, 181.
Colt, Samuel; sailor, inventor; b. Hartford, Conn., July 19, 1814; obtained patent, 1835, for pistol which should fire several shots without stopping to reload; established manufacturing plant in 1852, on tract of 250 acres at Hartford, Conn., and in 1855 the Colt Patent Firearms Company was organized; died in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 19, 1862.
Colt, Samuel, firearms invented by, 2430.
Columbia, The, attacked by Mexican armed vessel, 1684, 1685.
Columbia, The, mentioned, 6318.
Columbia, District of. (See District of Colombia.)
Columbia River:
Exploration of, 396, 831.

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Columbian Historical Exposition at Madrid:
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Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike referred to, 2278.
Columbus Barracks, Ohio, new buildings for recruiting service at, referred to, 4664.
Columbus, Ga., act for erection of public building at, vetoed, 5257.
Columbus, Ohio, establishment of mint at, referred to, 4311.
Colville Reservation, Wash., agreement for cession of lands on, 5648.
Colwell, George, act to increase pension of, vetoed, 5420.
Comanche Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Comanos, N. D., agreement with Egypt signed by, 4849.
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Comet, The, compensations by Great Britain in case of, referred to, 1732, 1784.
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States in insurrection. (See Confederate States.)
Sweden, 820.
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Trusts discussed, 6240, 6360, 6643.
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Commerce, Interstate. (See Interstate Commerce.)

Commerce and Labor Department of.—In order to relieve some of the executive departments of the Government of the burden of greatly increased duties, and in response to the petitions of the industrial and commercial classes of the country for the establishment of a separate department of the Government to care for their interests, the Department of Commerce and Labor was created by an act of Congress approved February 14, 1903. Like the Department of the Interior it is composed of unrelated bureaus and branches of the

Commerce and Labor Department—*Continued.*

public service. The fundamental purpose of the department is to promote the foreign and domestic commerce, the mining, manufacturing, shipping, and fishing industries, the labor interests, and the transportation facilities of the United States. The only new offices created by the act were the Bureau of Corporations and the Bureau of Manufactures. The Light House Board, the Light House Establishment, the Steamboat Inspection Service, the Bureau of Navigation, the United States Shipping Commissioner, the National Bureau of Standards, the Coast and Geodetic Survey (q. v.), the Commissioner-General of Immigration, the Commissioners of Immigration, the Bureau of Immigration, the Immigration Service at Large, the Bureau of Statistics (q. v.), and the Alaska Fur Seal Service were transferred to the Department of Commerce and Labor from the Department of the Treasury. The Census Office was transferred to the Department of Commerce and Labor from the Department of the Interior. The Bureau of Foreign Commerce was taken from the Department of State and made a part of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce andLabor. And the Department of Labor, the Fish Commission (q. v.), the Office of Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, which had heretofore existed as independent branches of the public service, were incorporated in the Department of Commerce and Labor. The Bureau of Corporations, the head of which is a Commissioner, is one of the most important divisions of the department. It has authority to make investigations into the organization, conduct, and management of business of any corporation, joint stock company, or corporate combination (except common carriers) engaged in commerce among the several States and with foreign nations, and has the same power in respect to these as is conferred upon the Interstate Commerce Commission (see Interstate Commerce). It is the function of the Bureau of Manufactures to aid the manufacturing industries of the United States, and to assist them in gaining markets at home and abroad by supplying all available information concerning the various industries and their markets. To aid in this all consular officers, under the direction of the Secretary of State, are placed at the service of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

The first Secretary of the Department was George B. Cortelyou, who served from February 16, 1903, until July 1, 1904, when he was succeeded by Victor H. Metcalf, followed in 1907 by Oscar S. Straus, of New York.

FISH COMMISSION.—In 1871 Congress established the Fish Commission, with headquarters in Washington City, and the following year the artificial propagation of fish was begun. It existed as an independent branch of the public service until the establishment of the Department of Commerce and Labor, in 1903, when it was placed under the jurisdiction of that Department, it being known as the Bureau of Fisheries. The head of the Bureau is known as a Commissioner.

Besides the propagation of fish it is the duty of the Bureau to collect statistics of fish and fishing throughout the country. The work is carried on in conjunction with the fish commissions of the various States. Prof. Spencer F. Baird was the first Commissioner and served until his death in 1887, when he was succeeded by Dr. George Brown Goode. In 1888 Hon. Marshall McDonald succeeded Dr. Goode, who was succeeded in 1896 by John J. Brice, and who was in turn (1898) succeeded by George M. Bowers. In 1904 the United States Government appropriated over $800,000 for carrying on the work of the Bureau. For the year ended June 30, 1908, the bureau delivered about 458,000,000 eggs to State and foreign hatcheries. The total output was about 2,400,000,000 fry and fish and 400,000,000 eggs. These fishes and eggs are deposited in public waters in accordance with the public demands or the apparent needs as ascertained by the bureau through its substations. In 1908 the number of applications for fish stock reached 8,284.

Among other work undertaken by the bureau is the rescue of fishes from overflowed lands of the Mississippi and their transmission to other waters. Results of the propagation of white fish in the Great Lakes, particularly in Lake Erie, have been apparent in the abundance of the commercial catch, which during 1907-1908 exceeded that of any like period for twenty years. The Chinook salmon of Columbia River has been introduced into the lakes of New Hampshire, and the eastern lobster acclimated to the Pacific coast, while the entire New

Commerce and Labor Department, Fish Commission—*Continued.*

England lobster crop has shown a remarkable increase, due to the efforts of the bureau.

An investigation has been begun into the habits and distribution of the pearly mussels of the Mississippi River. The pearl button industry of the United States has an invested capital of $2,000,000, and an annual output of about $6,000,000, but the supply is becoming rapidly exhausted, and the bureau has provided for regulating the catch as well as artificial propagation. Experiments are also conducted in oyster planting and fattening, sponge planting and terrapin rearing.

During the calendar year 1907, the receipts of fish at Boston and Gloucester, Mass., exceeded 191,000,000 pounds, valued at $5,000,000, from grounds off the east coast of the United States, Canadian provinces and Newfoundland. This shows an increase of $1,000,000 over the preceding year. The appropriation for maintaining the Fish Commission for 1908 was $663,660.

More than fifty species are regularly cultivated and distributed, and the artificial propagation of new species is being carried on. In rivers of the Atlantic seaboard, shad, salmon, striped bass, white perch and yellow perch have been planted; and quinnat salmon, blueback salmon, humpback salmon and steelhead salmon have been placed in the waters of the Pacific coast. The Great Lakes have been stocked with white fish, lake herring, lake trout and perch; interior lakes, ponds and streams have received landlocked salmon, rainbow trout, black spotted trout, brook trout, black bass, calico bass, etc.; and in the waters of the northeast coast the supply of cod, flat-fish, pollock and lobster has been increased.

LABOR, BUREAU OF.—The profound study of the labor question is strictly modern. More consideration has been given to it within the last third of a century than during any previous century in the world's history. It has awakened greater interest among the masses in the United States than in any other country of the world. By an act of Congress approved June 13, 1888, the Department of Labor was created to take the place of the Bureau of Labor, which had been established in the Department of the Interior, in 1884. By an act of Congress approved February 14, 1903, creating the Department of Commerce and Labor, this department was made the Bureau of Labor. The head of this department was called the Commissioner of Labor, whose duties were in general to collect and diffuse among the people information pertaining to questions affecting labor. One of the principal matters upon which he was called upon to report was the topic of wages. He was also expected to consider the subject of the effect of customs laws upon the currency and the agricultural interests of the United States. On account of the increasing number and diversity of industrial interests, the annual reports of this department were among the most closely scanned of any issued by the Government.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.—A bureau of the Department of Commerce and Labor, having been transferred from the Treasury Department to the Department of Commerce and Labor, on the establishment of the latter in 1903. It is the duty of this bureau to survey the coasts and navigable portions of rivers under the jurisdiction of the United States; to take deep sea soundings; to make temperature, current and magnetic observations; and to determine heights and geographical positions, etc., of which is essential to navigation. In 1807 Congress authorized President Jefferson to inaugurate the Survey and appropriated $50,000 for that purpose. F. R. Hassler was made Superintendent of the Survey. He began operations in the harbor of New York in 1817, but was soon compelled to suspend because of failure on the part of Congress to furnish the necessary funds. In 1832 the work was resumed under Mr. Hassler's superintendency and has ever since continued under the direction of eminent engineers. The work is founded upon a system of primary triangulation. Geographical positions are determined by astronomical observations. A chain of triangles has been laid out along the Atlantic coast from Bangor, Me., to the Gulf of Mexico. This chain forms an oblique arch and is used as a base of operations for all coast and harbor surveys. Another system of triangles extended across the continent along the thirty-ninth parallel of latitude. The eastern portion of this line was surveyed by separate parties, one of which worked eastward from the Mississippi River and the other westward from the Atlantic Ocean. The

Commerce and Labor Department, Coast and Geodetic Survey—*Continued.*
two expeditions made a satisfactory juncture in southern Indiana in 1890. A check base was established here for the purpose of verifying all future surveys. This base is 5,500 meters long and was laid out with a 5-meter steel bar embedded in ice as a unit. The most approved scientific methods for obtaining accuracy are used in all the operations.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE.—By act of Congress approved Feb. 14, 1903, was transferred from the Treasury Department to the Department of Commerce and Labor. The transfer went into effect July 1, 1903. The Supervising Inspector-General of the Steamboat Inspection Service, George Uhler, reported to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908: Number of annual certificates of inspection issued to domestic steam, motor, sail vessels and barges, 7,738; number of certificates issued to foreign steamers, 452; gross tonnage of domestic vessels, all kinds, inspected, 4,428,723; gross tonnage of foreign steamers inspected, 2,916,272; number of officers' licenses issued, 26,056; number of new life-preservers inspected, 183,800, of which number 2,146 were rejected; number of marine boiler plates inspected at the mills by assistant inspectors, 3,691; number of applicants examined for color blindness, 843, of which number 53 were found color-blind and rejected.

Commerce and Labor, Department of:
Establishment recommended, 6647, 6756.
Established, 6858.

Commerce of Foreign Powers:
Consular reports on trade and industries referred to, 4986, 5122, 5201. 6338, 6356, 6381, 6436, 6460, 6671.
Consular regulations, 6731.
Disturbed by War between the States, 3327.
Referred to, 4851.
Report of Hamilton Fish on, 4024.

Commerce of the World, printing of special edition of, recommended, 6096, 6183, 6774, 6941.

Commercial Relations, printing of special edition of, recommended, 6096, 6183, 6338, 6356, 6381, 6436, 6460, 6671.

Commercial Relations with Foreign Powers. (See Commerce.)

Commercial Reports, publication and circulation of, referred to, 4539, 6338, 6356, 6381, 6436, 6460, 6671.

Commercial Rights of United States, decrees of belligerent powers of Europe affecting, referred to, 446.

Commercial Tariff. (See Foreign Import Duties; Import Duties.)

Commercial Treaties. (See treaties under the several powers.)

Commission of Labor. (See Labor, Commission of.)

Commissioners. (See the several commissioners.)

Commissioners, United States, jurisdiction to try misdemeanors recommended, 4939, 5879, 5968.

Commissions (see also Cherokee Commission; Mission Commission; Sioux Commission):
To treat with Indians for session of lands discussed, 6271.

Committee.—One or more persons, elected or appointed, to whom any matter of business is referred, either by a legislative body or by a court or by any collective body of men acting together. It is the custom in all American legislative bodies to appoint committees for the transaction of their business. It is the duty of these committees to report to the central body their conclusions on all matters referred to them, thus presenting for discussion well-shaped or completed legislation, saving much valuable time and securing more concentrated effort. The committee system of conducting business was developed by the British House of Commons during Queen Elizabeth's reign and was in full operation during the Commonwealth. It has, however, been partially superseded in England by the system of cabinet government. During early colonial days Virginia, Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina copied the system from England, and the familiarity of the members of the Continental Congress with its workings naturally led to its use in that body. After the adoption of the Constitution Congress made sparing use of the committee system, but by 1820, under Speaker Clay, the system of standing committees had reached full development. The Senate followed slowly. The Senate appoints its own committees. This was formerly the custom of the House, but soon their appointment was given to the Speaker, which adds greatly to his power.

Committee of the Whole.—It is the regular custom of legislative bodies both in this country and in Europe, to intrust or commit all proposed legislation to committees appointed for the purpose of considering special

Committee of the Whole—*Continued.*
subjects. These make reports and recommendations to the whole body. For the purpose of deliberating upon matters of general interest not comprehended in the scope of the regular committees, the entire legislative body sometimes resolves itself into a committee of the whole, under the chairmanship of some member other than the regular presiding officer. In the United States Congress the rules and practice of the House recognize two Committees of the Whole—namely, the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, to which are referred public business and bills appropriating public money or property, and the Committee of the Whole House, to which are referred private bills and private business. The rules of proceeding in the House are observed in the Committee of the Whole so far as they are applicable. No legislation can be enacted by the Committee of the Whole.

Committees of Correspondence. — As early as 1744 the legislature of Pennsylvania had a committee of correspondence. The stated purpose of this committee was to keep up correspondence with the agents of the Colony in the mother country, but their real work consisted in uniting the Colonies in protest against the oppression of the parent Government. In a Boston town meeting in 1772 Samuel Adams moved that a committee be appointed to state the rights of the colonists and correspond with other Colonies and towns of New England. The system of secret correspondence thus established served to nourish the spirit of revolution in the Colonies. In the Virginia legislature similar committees were proposed in 1773 and advocated by Dabney Carr, Patrick Henry, and Richard Henry Lee. The Virginia resolutions tended more directly toward forming a confederacy than those of Massachusetts or any of the other colonies.

Committees of Safety.—When organized opposition to the tyrannical acts of Parliament became a necessity, committees of safety were formed in each of the Colonies for the purpose of resisting the authority of the royal governors. A committee of 11 was appointed by the second provincial congress of Massachusetts in February, 1775, to resist the execution of the laws. It was empowered to muster the militia and seize army supplies. It communicated with similar committees in other Colonies. As the Revolution advanced these committees assumed the powers formerly held by the governors and continued to act as a sort of executive committee until the adoption of the State constitution.

Common Carriers.—The legal definition of common carrier applies to all who carry goods for hire indifferently for all persons. The term includes carriers by land and water. On the one hand they comprise railway companies, truckmen, teamsters and express companies, whether such persons undertake to convey goods from one part of a city to another or through the whole extent of the country, or between different States and countries; on the other hand they include owners and masters of every sort of vessel who undertake to carry freight for all who choose to employ them, whether between ports, along the coasts, or along navigable rivers, or across the seas. Common carriers are liable for all damage or loss during transportation from any cause except the act of God or the public enemy. Common carriers, when they undertake the general business of transportation, are obliged to carry all which offer and if they refuse without just excuse they are liable to action. They may qualify their common law responsibility by special contract. The bill of lading is the written evidence of the contract. The responsibility of the carrier begins on receipt of the goods from the owner. Common carriers of passengers are not held responsible as insurers of the safety of those they transport as common carriers of goods are.

The regulation of common carriers by federal laws seemed unnecessary in the early history of legislation. The attention of Congress was finally engaged by a report submitted by the Cullom committee Jan. 18, 1886, which declared that "Unjust discrimination is the chief cause of complaint against the management of railroads in the conduct of business, and gives rise to much of the pressure upon Congress for regulating legislation." This report was based on 1,450 printed pages of testimony. The report of this committee formed the basis of the Inter-State Commerce act of 1887.

The statute recognizes the fact that it is no business of a common carrier to foster particular enterprises or to build up new industries; but, deriving its franchise from the legislature and depending upon the will of the peo-

Common Carriers—*Continued.*
ple for its very existence, it is bound to deal squarely with the public, to extend reasonable facilities for the transportation of persons and property, and to put all its patrons upon an absolute equality. The law of 1887 was amended by the Elkins act of 1903. This provided for a fine of from $1,000 to $20,000 on the company instead of imprisonment of the agent for wilful violation of the law, and provided for expediting cases before the federal courts. While the law virtually prevented the giving of direct rebates, yet it was found possible for the companies to grant indirect discriminations to favored shippers, especially those furnishing sidings, cars, or other facilities for transportation. The consolidation of competing roads was decided to be illegal in the Northern Securities case, decided March 14, 1904.

June 29, 1906, Congress passed the Hepburn law. This gave the Interstate Commerce Commission power to prescribe rates for common carriers, and broadened the definition to include all railroads, pipe lines, express and sleeping car companies; forbade the issue of free passes to any but employees and their families and a few prescribed others; forbade railroad companies to transport any commodities other than lumber produced or owned by the carrier; required schedules of all tariffs to be filed with the commission; imposed severe penalties for rebating; empowered the commission to prescribe a uniform method of bookkeeping.

During 1907 the Federal Government secured indictments against the following common carriers for discriminating between shippers and for giving rebates: The Great Northern Railroad, for giving rebates to the American Sugar Refining Company; the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, on twelve counts; the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, on thirteen counts; the lake steamer line of the New Lork Central Railroad (Western Transit Company), on twelve counts; the Central Vermont, for giving rebates to one of the constituent companies of the American Sugar Refining Company; the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, for giving illegal rates; the New York, Chicago and St. Louis, the Lehigh Valley and the owners of a refrigerator car line, for giving and taking rebates; the Pennsylvania Railroad, the New York Central, the Standard Oil Company and one of its subsidiary companies, for illegal rates from Olean, N. Y., to points in Vermont; the Standard Oil Company, for accepting illegal rates on oil from Whiting, Ind., to East St. Louis, Ill.

The United States Circuit Court, in April, 1907, affirmed fines of $20,000 imposed on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, and $10,000 each on two of its former officers for rebates granted to a meat packing establishment; for giving false weights on shipments one shipper was fined $5,000 and another $10,000, at Wilmington, N. C., in May, 1907; the New York Central was fined $15,000 in Chicago for giving illegal rates to the Standard Oil Company; the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha was fined $20,000, and a former freight agent of the road $2,000 in August, 1907, for granting rebates; at Los Angeles, in 1907, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé was fined $5,000 on each of 33 counts, an aggregate of $330,000 for giving rebates. The fine of the Standard Oil Company, as imposed by Judge K. M. Landis, was $20,000 on each of 1,462 counts, an aggregate of $29,240,000. (See Standard Oil Case.)

Sept. 10, 1908, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in Philadelphia, decided that the so-called "Commodities" clause of the Hepburn law was unconstitutional. This clause prohibited railroads from mining and selling coal produced along their lines. The roads immediately affected were the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Erie, the Lehigh Valley, the Delaware and Hudson, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Pennsylvania, and the Philadelphia and Reading.

Important legislation providing for the safety of persons, property, and employees of common carriers have recently been passed by Congress and various State legislatures. Many of the railroads complied at once, while others brought suit to test the laws. In some of the States the laws have been declared unconstitutional, and, in 1909, some important cases remain undecided.

Common Carriers, government control of, recommended, 7523.

Common Law.—Common Law is defined to be those rules of action which have grown up from old usage and the decisions of judges. In the United States the term "common law" means that of England, including unwritten maxims and customs immemorial in that Kingdom that the

Common Law—*Continued.*
statutes passed by the English Parliament before the independence of the Colonies. July 4, 1776, is the date fixed by many States, but the rule is not uniform. With the exception of Louisiana, this forms the basis of the jurisprudence of all States. In many of them it has been expressly adopted by statute or constitutional provision. Under the first Constitution of the Colonies the people were declared entitled to the benefits of the common law of England, but it was left for the colonial courts to decide what common law was. The courts placed various constructions upon existing statutes and colonial legislatures modified the text in various ways. After the Constitution was adopted the strict constructionists maintained that there was no common law in respect to the jurisprudence of the Federal Government, the nationalists taking the opposite view. Federal courts sitting in a Territory adopt common law rules of decision in the absence of statutes; in a State they adopt the common law of that State. The United States as a district sovereignty has no common law, and therefore there can be no common law offenses against it, but the Federal courts adopt the common law definition of common law crimes not defined by statute.

Commons.—In early New England towns, on account of lack of facilities for fencing, part of the land, and in some instances all, was cultivated in common. Common cultivation was carried on in some of the towns on an extensive scale. No matter how large the area cultivated, all the people were interested in the work. Sometimes authority over such land was given to the selectmen. The right of each freeman to a portion of the common lands was scrupulously maintained. The cultivators were known as proprietors, and were sometimes a separate body from the town organization proper. Common cultivation was derived from an English custom. (See Acre Right.)

Comonfort, Ignacio, President of Mexico, election of, discussed, 3094.

Compensated Emancipation. (See Emancipation.)

Competitor, The, persons claiming American citizenship captured on, by Spanish authorities, 6180, 6183, 6262.

Compromise, Missouri. (See Missouri Compromise.)

Compromise of 1833.—The high tariff of 1828 caused much dissatisfaction throughout the South. By the act of July 14, 1832, amending the tariff law of 1828, many of the revenue taxes were reduced and the first tax was laid on woolen yarn. The oppressive features of these laws were more bitterly opposed in South Carolina than elsewhere, and resulted in the nullification of the law by that State. This was done by a convention held at Columbia Nov. 19, 1832, which by ordinance declared the tariff acts of 1828 and 1832 null and void. Thus the question of nullification in its fullest development was brought into national prominence. Mar. 1, 1833, Congress enacted a new tariff law in the nature of a compromise. It was practically the same bill as that introduced in the Senate by Henry Clay. It provided for the gradual scaling down of the high duties then existing until after 10 years a free-trade basis should be reached. This compromise took the place of a low-tariff measure then under consideration in the House. The latter provided for a gradual scaling down of all duties so that 20 per cent. should be the standard duty in 1842. (See also Nullification.)

Compromise of 1833, diminution of duties under, referred to, 1955.

Compromise of 1850.—On Jan. 29, 1850, Henry Clay introduced 6 resolutions in the Senate relating to (1) the admission of California as a free State; (2) Territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico without conditions as to slavery; (3) boundaries of Texas; (4) payment of Texas debt; (5) suppression of the slave trade in the District of Columbia; (6) fugitive slave laws. A special committee of 13, with Clay as chairman combined these resolutions into one omnibus bill, which failed of passage. After the defeat of this (Clay's omnibus) bill several separate bills, having practically the same purpose of compromising on the slavery question, were introduced and passed. Under the compromise Texas was allowed $10,000,000 for New Mexico, and the area of that Territory was reduced. Sept. 9, 1850, California was admitted to the Union with her free constitution. On the same day bills were passed for establishing Territorial governments in New Mexico and Utah. These laws contained Senator Soulé's slavery-option-clause. Sept. 12 amendments to the fugitive-slave law of Feb. 12, 1793, was passed, denying arrested negroes trial by jury and

Compromise of 1850—*Continued.*
prohibiting redress to free colored seamen imprisoned in Southern ports.

Compromise of 1850 (see also Slavery):
Adherence to, recommended, 2628, 2674.
Discussed. 2755.

Compromises of the Constitution.—Three important compromises were made by the Constitutional Convention in 1787. The most important questions that agitated the members was whether each State's influence should be equal to that of any other State, or whether representation should be based upon population. The plan proposed by Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, and called the "Virginia plan," favored representation in both Houses according to population; that of William Paterson, of New Jersey, an equal vote for all States and only one House. As a compromise, proposed by William Samuel Johnson, of Connecticut, and originally suggested by George Mason, of Virginia, the Convention agreed to have two Houses with equal representation in the Senate and proportionate representation in the House. Secondly, it was proposed to tax both exports and imports at the discretion of Congress. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina, declared that his State could not come into the Union under such a provision, as her wealth consisted mainly in one article of export—rice. It was therefore decided that no tax upon exports should be laid. Thirdly, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia refused to enter into the Union if the slave trade was to be prohibited; so the third compromise agreed to was that Congress should not prohibit traffic in slaves before 1808 and that a fugitive-slave law should be enacted.

Comptroller of Treasury referred to, 785.

Comstock, Cyrus Ballou; author, engineer, soldier; b. West Wrentham, Mass., Feb. 3, 1831; colonel engineers United States Army, and brevet major-general of volunteers; author of "Notes on European Surveys," "Surveys of the Northwestern Lakes," "Primary Triangulation of the United States Lake Survey."

Comstock, Cyrus B.:
Member of commission to try assassins of President Lincoln, etc., 3534.
Relieved from duty, 3534.
Mentioned, 3812.

Conard, John memorial of, asking aid of Congress in discharge of judgment 1037.

Concord, The, mentioned, 6298, 6414, 6806, 6809, 6811.

Concord (Mass.), Battle of.—One of the opening skirmishes of the Revolutionary War. A detachment of 800 British soldiers under Lieut. Col Smith and Maj. Pitcairn had been sent from Boston to destroy or capture some military stores collected at Concord by the Americans. After a brief engagement at Lexington they reached Concord Apr. 19, 1775, where they were opposed by 300 minutemen under Col. Barrett and Maj. Buttrick. After a sharp conflct, in which several were lost on each side, the British fled to Boston under a harassing fire of the Americans. (See also Lexington (Mass.) Battle of.)

Confederate Flags:
Captured to be presented to Congress, 3309.
Return of Union and, to respective States recommended, 5163.
Proposition withdrawn, 5164.

Confederate Soldiers, proposed national care of graves, 7386.

Confederate States.—A government formed in 1861 by the States of South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas. Later Arkansas, North Carolina, Virginia, and Tennessee seceded from the Union and joined the Confederacy. The provisional congress met at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 4, 1861, and adopted a provisional constitution Feb. 8. Jefferson Davis was elected provisional president and Alexander H. Stephens provisional vice-president. Later a permanent government was organized. A permanent constitution was adopted Mar. 11, 1861. Mr. Davis and Mr. Stephens were elected president and vice-president, respectively, and they were inaugurated Feb. 22, 1862, at Richmond, Va., which was made the permanent seat of government. The history of the Confederate States is almost entirely confined to a history of the Civil War. The United States Government denied the right of any State to secede from the Union, refused to recognize the Confederate States as anything more than rebellious members of the Union, and immediately took measures to bring them into subjection. The Confederate States were granted belligerent rights by most of the maritime nations, but their independence was recognized by none, (3327, 3565.) Money was obtained by the issue of

Confederate States—*Continued.*
treasury notes and by loans on cotton. After a war of 4 years the government of the Confederate States practically came to an end with the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox, Apr. 9, 1865.

CONFEDERATE CABINET.—The Confederate States had a cabinet composed of the heads of executive departments, similar to the United States Government and created for like purposes. The heads of the departments exercised similar powers and were clothed with duties and responsibilities corresponding to those of Cabinet officers in the United States. The President was empowered to remove members of his cabinet. Congress was authorized to provide for the admission of cabinet officers to a seat in either house, with the privilege of participating in debates pertaining to their department. This provision remained inoperative, as the congress failed to provide the appropriate legislation. The secretaries of state were Robert Toombs, of Georgia, Robert M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, and Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana; of the treasury, Charles G. Memminger and George A. Trenholm, of South Carolina; of war, L. Pope Walker, of Alabama, Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, George W. Randolph, of Virginia, James A. Seddon, of Virginia, and John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky; of the navy, Stephen R. Mallory, of Florida; postmaster-general, John H. Reagan, of Texas; attorneys-general, Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, Thomas Bragg, of North Carolina, Thomas H. Watts, of Alabama, and George Davis, of North Carolina. The last member of this cabinet, John H. Reagan, died at Palestine, Texas, on March 6, 1905.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.—The provisional congress of the seceding Southern States met at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 4, 1861. Two sessions were held here. The government removed to Richmond, Va., May 24, 1861. The last two sessions were held in the latter city, final adjournment taking place Feb. 17, 1862. The first Confederate Congress held 4 sessions between Feb. 18, 1862, and Feb. 18, 1864, to organize the Confederacy, frame a constitution, and devise means for carrying on the war. It consisted of 24 senators and about 100 representatives. The second Confederate congress had 2 sessions between May 2, 1864, and Mar. 18, 1865.

CONFEDERATE CONSTITUTION.—The constitution adopted by the Confederate States of America at Montgomery, Ala. A provisional congress, composed of delegates from the seceding States, met in that city Feb. 4, 1861, and on the 8th of that month adopted a provisional or temporary constitution. Mar. 11 they agreed upon a permanent constitution, which was afterwards ratified by all the seceding States. It was based upon that of the United States, with the following chief exceptions: It recognized the principle of State sovereignty and the protection of slavery in all new territories; it prohibited internal improvements at federal expense and contained a prohibition against laying any duties on imports "to promote or foster any branch of industry;" new States were to be admitted by a vote of the States; State legislatures could impeach Confederate officers acting within their jurisdiction; the president was to be elected for a term of 6 years and was ineligible for reelection; the appropriating power of congress was limited, and the right of debate in congress was extended to heads of departments. (See also Confederate States.)

Confederate States (see also Confederate Constitution; Reconstruction; Restoration; Secession; Slavery; Southern States; Civil War):
Acts for admission of certain Southern States vetoed, 3846, 3848.
Acts to provide for more efficient government of rebel States vetoed. (See Reconstruction.)
Agents of, abroad, suits instituted in English courts against, 3661.
Aid furnished to, by Great Britain. (See Alabama claims.)
Belligerent rights accorded, by foreign powers discussed, 3259, 3327, 3565.
Recognition and aid from foreign powers invoked by, 3221, 3246.
Blockade of ports of. (See Blockades.)
Circuit courts to be reestablished in, recommendations regarding, 3556.
Correspondence regarding, referred to, 3576.
Claims against citizens of, and means of collecting discussed, 3251.
Commercial intercourse with, prohibited, 3238, 3366, 3483.

Confederate States—*Continued.*
Restrictions on, removed from certain ports, 3290, 3310, 3372, 3375, 3417, 3431 3482, 3507, 3515, 3524, 3529, 3531, 3537.
Constitution of. (See Confederate Constitution.)
Courts of justice for, recommended by President Lincoln, 3251.
Direct tax, collection of, referred to, 3589.
Envoys of, sent to France and Great Britain. (See Mason and Slidell.)
Executive departments of, historical statement of Gen. Sherman concerning public policy of, referred to, 4850.
Flags of—
Captured, to be presented to Congress, 3381.
Return of, to respective States, recommended, 5163.
Proposition withdrawn, 5164.
Government employees assisting in rendition of public honors to rebel living or dead, referred to, 3591.
Government of, first located at Montgomery, Ala., 3225.
Transfer of, to Richmond, Va., 3225.
Governments to be reestablished in—
Act to guarantee republican form of government to States whose governments have been overthrown, 3424.
Discussed, 3390.
Proclamations regarding, 3414, 3423.
In which insurrection exists proclaimed, 3238, 3293, 3358, 3366.
Proclamations declaring insurrection at an end, 3627, 3632.
Joint resolution declaring certain States not entitled to representation in electoral college discussed, 3461.
Joint resolution excluding electoral votes of States lately in rebellion, vetoed, 3849.
Policy of President of United States toward, referred to, 3667.
President of. (See Davis, Jefferson.)
Products of, authority given to purchase, 3441.
Rebel debt, referred to, 3583, 3588.
Reconstruction of. (See Reconstruction.)
Restoration of. (See Restoration.)
Secretary of War of. (See Seddon, James A.)
Union and Confederate flags, return of, to respective States recommended, 5163.
Proposition withdrawn, 5164.

Confederate Veterans. (See United Confederate Veterans.)

Confederation, Articles of.—The Second Continental Congress appointed on June 11, 1776, a committee to draw up Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union. This committee presented a draft to Congress July 12, 1776. Nov. 15, 1777, they were adopted with amendments as "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States." July 9, 1778, the Articles were signed by delegates from 8 States. Mar. 1, 1781, the delegates from Maryland also signed, and on the same date the final ratification was ordered by Congress. The original is indorsed: "Act of Confederation of the United States of America." These Articles provided for a single House of Congress with power to raise money by requisitions on the States. Ratification of the Articles by all the States was necessary, and they could not be amended save by the consent of every State. They did not operate on individuals and could not command respect abroad or enforce order at home. After numerous futile attempts to amend them a convention, following the suggestion of the Virginia and Maryland boundary commissioners, was called at Annapolis, Md., in 1786, which in turn called a convention at Philadelphia in 1787. The last-named body rejected the Articles of Confederation and framed instead the present Constitution, which, after its ratification by 9 States, became the supreme law of the land, 5.

Confederation, Articles of, 5.
Signers of, 13.

Conger, P. H., treaty with Indians concluded by, 3901.

Congo Conference, at Berlin, referred to, 4823, 4855, 4865, 4915.

Congo Free State.—A dependency of Belgium in the heart of Africa. It extends from 5° 30′ north of the equator to about 12° south, and from the central lake region north and west to the Congo River. The northwest boundary follows that river to its mouth, which provides an outlet to the Atlantic Ocean. The exact boundaries were defined by the neutrality declarations of August, 1885, and December, 1894, after treaties with Great Britain, Germany, France and Portugal. The country has access to the Nile at the Lado *enclave*, of which that river forms the eastern boundary. The area of the country is estimated at more than 900,000 square miles, and the inhabitants at 20,000,000. The European population, Jan. 1, 1908, numbered 2,943, including 47 Americans. The State had its origin in the companies formed for trade and ex-

Congo Free State—*Continued.*
ploration in that region. The African International Association, founded in 1877, sent Henry M. Stanley on an expedition up the Congo River to establish trading posts and report on the possibilities of travel and transportation. After Stanley's return the Comité d'Etudes du Haut Congo was formed under the auspices of Leopold II., King of Belgium, and in 1879 this became the International Association of the Congo. This organization again sent Stanley up the great river. He and his men built roads, founded trading stations and made more than 400 treaties with native chiefs, conveying the sovereignty of these chiefs to the International Association of the Congo. The association then appealed to the Powers of the world for permission to combine these numerous sovereignties into one independent State. The United States was the first country to recognize the International Association of the Congo as a sovereign independent power, under the name of the Congo Free State. This was done in accordance with the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Forty-eighth Congress, which reported that the acts of the native chiefs were clearly within their rights and that the association could lawfully accept them (4823, 4914). Within a year Austria, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Spain, and Sweden followed the example of the United States. A general act of the International Congo Conference, held at Berlin in 1885, established freedom of trade in the basin of the Congo, declared absolutely free the navigation of the Congo, its tributaries and the lakes and canals connected with it, laid down rules for the protection of the natives and the suppression of the slave trade, and imposed upon the powers which signed the act the obligation to accept the mediation of one or more friendly governments should any serious trouble arise in the Congo basin. The United States declined to ratify this act, on the ground that such action imposed upon it international obligations at variance with its traditional policy. The Conference placed the State under the sovereignty of King Leopold II. of Belgium, on the basis of personal union with Belgium, though perpetually neutral and free to the trade of all nations, and guaranteed equality of treatment to all settlers of whatever nationality. By a will dated August 2, 1889, Leopold bequeathed to Belgium all his sovereign rights in the Congo Free State. July 21, 1890, the territory of the state was declared inalienable, but a convention of July 3, 1890, reserved to Belgium the right to annex the Congo after a period of ten years. A treaty for annexation was signed Nov. 28, 1907, approved by the Belgian legislature in August, 1908, and by the King Oct. 18, 1908. By February, 1909, Germany had recognized the annexation. The exports of the country consist of rubber, ivory, palmnuts, palm oil, white copal, cocoa, coffee, gold and copper ore. Cottons, provisions, clothing, wines and spirits, machinery, building material, arms, ammunition are sold to the country. The bulk of the trade is with Belgium.

Congo Free State:
Act for reform of revenue tariff of, referred to, 5621.
Arms and ammunition, act prohibiting sale of, to natives of, recommended, 5868.
Discussed, 4914.
International Association of the Congo recognized by United States, 4823, 4914.
Referred to, 4988.
Slave trade in—
Conference at Brussels for suppression of, 5543.
Recommendations regarding, 5868.
Valley of Congo opened to commerce, discussed, 4762.

Congo, Treaties with.—The International Association of the Congo, in 1884, made formal declaration of their establishment, the adoption of a flag, that no import duties should be levied upon goods coming to them by certain routes, and of their readiness to grant privileges and protection to the interests of foreign settlers within their jurisdiction. The United States promptly recognized the flag as the flag of a friendly government.

A treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation was concluded between the parties in 1891. By it the customary provisions of free commerce and navigation, acquisition, succession, possession and alienation of property; freedom from military service and exactions; free access to courts of justice; liberty of conscience; appointment of consular officers and agents; and equitable imposition of taxes, duties, and imposts are secured to both parties within the dominions of the other. The clause proposed for extradition was, however, stricken out by the Senate. The United States

Congo, Treaties with—*Continued.*
agrees that, so far as it is concerned, import duties not to exceed ten per cent. of the value of the goods may be imposed by the Association for the benefit of the Independent State of the Kongo, and that such arrangement shall endure for a period of fifteen years.

Differences between the two countries are to be adjusted by a tribunal composed of three persons, one to be selected by the United States, one, other than a citizen of Belgium, selected by the Association, and a third to be chosen by a friendly government; and the decision of a majority of these shall be conclusive.

Congress.—A formal meeting or association of persons having a representative character for the enactment of laws, or the consideration of some special subject, or the promotion of some common interest. In the United States all legislative powers are granted by the Constitution to Congress. This body consists of the Senate (q. v.) and the House of Representatives (q. v.). The powers of Congress are enumerated in the Constitution, Article I, section 8, and all the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States respectively or to the people. The power of Congress is absolute within the scope of its authority except as it may be restrained by the veto of the President. The Senate is composed of 2 members from each State regardless of size or population. The members of the House are apportioned on the basis of Federal population. The Constitution provides (Article V.) that "no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate." The Senate is presided over by the Vice-President of the United States, who is also President of the Senate, and the House of Representatives by a Speaker chosen by its members. The Vice-President has no vote except in cases where the Senate is equally divided. Congress is required to "assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December unless they shall by law appoint a different day." Measures that have passed both Houses are sent to the President, who may either approve or veto them, or do neither, in which latter case the measure becomes a law after 10 days from the time it is presented to him, unless in the meantime Congress shall have adjourned. If he approve the bill and sign it, it becomes a law, but if he disapprove it he must return it with his objections to the House in which it shall have originated for reconsideration by them. In such a case, after reconsideration, it requires the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members in each of the two bodies to pass the measure. Legislation which exceeds the constitutional power of Congress may be declared unconstituional and void by the Supreme Court of the United States when that body is properly appealed to by either party in any controversy arising in an attempt to enforce such legislation. Each House is by the Constitution "the judge of elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members," (17). (See also Senate and House of Representatives; United States, Government of, and Apportionment.)

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Approved, but not signed, whether in force, discussed, 856.
Duly certified and approved, which had not passed, discussed, 1353.
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Congress, Continental. (See Continental Congress.)

Congress of Nations. (See Panama, Isthmus of.)

Congressional Elections:
Federal supervision of, recommended, 5490, 5562, 5766.
Gerrymander discussed, 5643.

Congressional Globe.—That part of the proceedings of Congress which was published between 1833 and 1873. The Globe was first issued as a newspaper. Later it succeeded the Register of Debates. It was succeeded by the Congressional Record. (See also Annals of Congress; Congressional Record; Register of Debates.)

Congressional Record.—A complete record of the debates and proceedings of Congress from December, 1873, to the present time. It is the successor to the Congressional Globe, and is printed and circulated by the Government. The Congressional Record is issued daily during the sessions of Congress. Each member of Congress is gratuitously supplied with a specified number for his constituents. It may also be obtained by subscription, the price being $8 for the long and $4 for the short session. (See also Annals of Congress; Congressional Globe; Register of Debates.)

Congressman-at-Large.—A member of United States House of Representatives elected by the voters of an entire State, and not, as is customary, by those of a Congressional district. The election of a Congressman-at-large is a device adopted by a State to secure proper representation in Congress under a Federal apportionment act pending the passage of a State law redistricting the State in accordance with the Federal allowance of Representatives. The apportionment act of January 16, 1901, provides that after Mar. 3, 1903, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 386 members apportioned as follows: Alabama, 9; Arkansas, 7; California, 8; Colorado, 3; Connecticut, 5; Delaware 1; Florida, 3; Georgia, 11; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 25; Indiana, 13; Iowa, 11; Kansas, 8; Kentucky, 11; Louisiana, 7; Maine, 4; Maryland, 6; Massachusetts, 14; Michigan, 12; Minnesota, 9; Mississippi, 8; Missouri, 14; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 6; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 10; New York, 37; North Carolina, 10; North Da-

Congressman-at-Large—*Continued.*
kota, 2; Ohio, 21; Oregon, 2; Pennsylvania, 32; Rhode Island, 2; South Carolina, 7; South Dakota, 2; Tennessee, 10; Texas, 16; Utah, 1; Vermont, 2; Virginia, 10; Washington, 3; West Virginia, 5; Wisconsin, 11; Wyoming, 1. It also provided that Congressmen shall be elected from districts composed of contiguous territory and containing as nearly as possible an equal number of inhabitants, the number of such districts equaling the number of Representatives to which the State is entitled; but "in case of an increase in the number of Representatives which may be given to any State under this apportionment such additional Representative or Representatives shall be elected by the State at large and the other Representatives by the districts now prescribed by law until the legislature of such State, in the manner herein prescribed, shall redistrict such State." The present membership of the House is thus, 386. (See Apportionment and House of Representatives.)

Conklin, I. B., mentioned, 7022.

Conkling, Alfred; author, jurist; b. East Hampton, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1789; wrote "Treatise on Organization and Jurisdiction of Superior, Circuit, and District Courts," "Admiralty Jurisdiction," etc.; died Attica, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1874.

Conkling, Alfred, mentioned, 2770.

Conkling, Roscoe (1829-1888); politician; b. Albany, N. Y.; member of Congress from New York, 1859-63, and 1865-67; United States Senator from New York, 1867-81; President Garfield denied Conkling's claims to the control of the federal patronage of New York State, whereupon he resigned and became a candidate for reelection on the issue raised between himself and the President, but the legislature failed to return him to the Senate, and he retired to his private practice of law; his death resulted from exposure in the memorable blizzard of 1888; his connection with the attempted nomination of Grant as President at Chicago, in 1880, is memorable.

Connecticut.—One of the thirteen original States of the American Union; nickname, "The Nutmeg State;" Motto, "Qui transtulit sustinet" (He who transplanted still sustains). It lies between lat. 41° and 42° 3′ north and long. 71° 55′ and 73° 50′ west. It is bounded on the north by Massachusetts, on the east by Rhode Island, on the south by Long Island Sound, and on the west by New York. Connecticut is largely a manufacturing State, due to its position which gives easy access to the large distributing centers, its chief products are hardware, firearms, silks, cotton and woolen goods, and clocks. Connecticut was settled by English Colonists from Plymouth, Mass., about 1635, although the Dutch had been there somewhat earlier. Charles II. granted a charter to the Connecticut and New Haven Colonies in 1662, and soon thereafter they united. The present constitution was adopted in 1818.

In 1908 the tobacco crop, taken from 13,824 acres, amounted to 23,224,320 pounds, valued at $2,500,000. The aggregate capital invested in manufactures in 1900 was $113,305,580. The mineral output for 1907, consisting of iron ore, building stone and clay products, was valued at $3,389,519. In 1905 there were 3,477 manufacturing establishments, with an aggregate capital of $373,283,580, employing 13,523 salaried officials and an average of 181,605 wage earners. The annual cost of raw material exceeds $190,000,000, and the value of the output for 1905 was $369,082,091. In 1907 there were 1,018 miles of steam railway and 766 miles of electric track. Jan. 1, 1908, eighty-eight savings banks contained deposits of $252,407,684. Eight State banks and thirty trust companies have a capital of $8,669,000 and fourteen building and loan associations have assets aggregating $2,216,328. Area 4,990 square miles; population in 1900, 908,420. An official estimate for Jan. 1, 1909, places the figures at 1,100,000.

Connecticut:
Ratification of amendment to Federal Constitution by, referred to, 249.
Refusal of governor of, to furnish militia for defense of frontier, 501.

Connecticut River, practicability of connecting Lake Memphremagog with, 873.

Connelly, Julia, act for relief of, vetoed, 5033.

Conner, Capt., mentioned, 2174.

Conner, Lieut., court-martial of 853.

Conry, Michael F.; b. at Shenandoah, Pa., April 2, 1870; attended the Univ. of Michigan and grad. 1869, LL. B.; served two years as assistant corporation counsel of the city of New York; elected to the 61st Congress from New York.

Conservation Commission.—The National Conservation Commission was created by President Roosevelt June 8, 1908, as the result of a conference,

Conservation Commission—*Continued.*
held at the White House, May 13, 1908, of the governors of the States and Territories. The President had invited these officials and other eminent men to confer on the subject of national resources. Among the notable addresses were those of Andrew Carnegie, on iron and coal in relation to their exhaustion; Elihu Root, urging the States to exercise their sovereignties in preserving their natural resources; James J. Hill, on the wasteful use of the soil; William J. Bryan, John Mitchell, Governor Glenn, of North Carolina; Gifford Pinchot, and James R. Garfield, Secretary of the Interior.

. The object of the conference was to arouse the public conscience to the unnecessary waste and destruction of the forests, streams and mineral deposits, and the depletion of the soil, and to encourage by public sentiment and laws the conservation and development of the bountiful provisions of nature for the happiness and welfare of man.

The Commission is organized as follows: Waters—T. E. Burton, Ohio, Ch.; W. J. McGee, Bureau Soils, Sec. Forests—R. Smoot, Utah, Ch.; O. W. Price, Forest Service, Sec. Lands—Knute Nelson, Minn., Ch.; G. W. Woodruff, Interior Department, Sec. Minerals—John Dalzell, Penn., Ch.; J. A. Holmes, Geological Survey, Sec.

Within a month after the creation of the national commission the governors of five States had appointed State conservation commissioners and an equal number of organizations of national scope had named conservation committees. By January, 1909, thirty-six States and Territories had formed conservation commissions, and the indications were that all the remaining States would soon take similar action. Besides these, forty-one national organizations had appointed conservation committees. Under the direction of the national commission the first inventory of the natural resources of the United States ever made was accomplished.

The aim and scope of the Conservation Commission is summarized in the following brief extracts from the report made to the President Dec. 7, 1908:

"The duty of man to man is no greater than the duty of each generation to the next, and the obligation of the nation to the actual citizen is no more sacred than its obligation to the citizens to be. In this country, blessed with natural resources in unsurpassed profusion, the sense of responsibility to the future has been slow to awaken. Forests have been cleared away as obstacles to the use of land. Neglect of the waterways and approaching exhaustion of the forests directed attention to the rapid depletion of the coal and iron deposits and the misuse of the land.

"In the present stage of our national development wise and beneficial uses are essential and the checking of waste is absolutely demanded. The most reprehensible waste is that of destruction, as in forest fires, uncontrolled flow of gas and oil, soil wash, and abandonment of coal in mines. Nearly as bad is the waste arising from misuse, as the consumption of fuel in furnaces and engines of low efficiency, use of ill-adapted structural materials, growing of ill-chosen crops, and the perpetuation of inferior plants and animals, all of which may be remedied.

"Even as we have neglected our natural resources so have we been thoughtless of life and health. Natural resources are useless without men and women to develop them; we cannot, therefore, too soon enter upon the duty of conserving our chief source of strength by the prevention of disease and the prolongation of life.

"At the present rate of coal production the supply will approach exhaustion by the middle of the next century. The supply of high-grade iron ore, at the present rate of consumption, cannot be expected to last beyond the middle of the present century. Petroleum, though increasing in supply is also enormously misused and wasted, and cannot be expected to last beyond the middle of the present century. The daily waste of natural gas is enough to supply every city in the United States of over 100,000 population.

"Of the total area of our lands, but little more than two-fifths is in farms, and less than one-half of the farm area is improved and made a source of crop production. The area of cultivated land may possibly be doubled. In addition to the land awaiting the plow 75,000,000 acres of swamp land can be reclaimed, 40,000,000 acres of desert land irrigated and millions of acres of brush and wooded land cleared. We must greatly increase our yield per acre. The average yield of wheat in the United States is less than fourteen

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bushels per acre; in England it is 32 bushels and in Germany 28. We get 30 bushels of oats per acre; England nearly 45 and Germany more than 47. Proper management will double the yield and produce more than three times our present population can consume.''

As an outgrowth of the joint conservation conference in December, 1908, President Roosevelt invited President Diaz of Mexico and the Governor-General and Premier of Canada to a North American conservation conference. These governments sent representatives to a meeting held at the White House February 18, 1909. The principles of the original commission were endorsed and an invitation was extended to forty-five other nations to send delegates to a world's conference to be held at The Hague on a date to be later decided upon.

Conservation Commission:
Appropriation for, urged, 7648.
Commission report submitted, 7638.
Discussed, 7664.

Conservatives.—A faction of the Democratic party who from 1837 to 1840 voted with the Whigs against the subtreasury bill. On other questions the Conservatives acted with their party. The term is generally applied to those members of a political party who oppose radical measures of any kind.

Conspiracies, Unlawful. (See Illegal Combinations.)

Constantinople, Turkey:
Expulsion of Greeks from, 2774.
International conference to be held at, upon subject of cholera, referred to, 3576.
Robert College at, referred to, 3900.

Constellation, The—The flagship of Commodore Thomas Truxtun of the squadron sent to protect American shipping in the West Indies during troubles with France in 1799. The *Constellation* was built at Baltimore, and commissioned in 1798. Feb. 9, 1799, she defeated and captured the French frigate *L'Insurgente*, of 40 guns. Feb. 1, 1800, she defeated *La Vengeance*, of 54 guns, which, after a fierce engagement, escaped, owing to a storm. Congress presented Truxtun with a gold medal and a vote of thanks for his bravery during this engagement.

Constitution.—Fundamental law in a limited or free government. As applied to the United States of America, or to any State of the American Union, the constitution is a written statement of the powers of government. The people who hold the elective franchise are by prescribed forms called upon to establish their constitution which they may subsequently amend in accordance with its provisions. When established the constitution is paramount to the government organized under it. If any department of the government exceeds its authorized powers, the act is irregular and void. Thus, if an act of Congress or of a State Legislature does not conform in its terms to the constitution, which declares itself to be the supreme law of the land or of the State, as the case may be, the Federal or State Supreme Court, as the case may be, may decide the act in question to be unconstitutional and therefore of no effect. In Great Britain the constitution consists of customs, traditions, royal charters, statutes of Parliament, the common law, the Magna Charta, the Declaration of Rights, the Act of Settlement, the Reform Bill, etc. The British constitution has never had the direct sanction of the people; the Constitution of the United States and of each State of the Union has received such sanction. The Constitution of the United States was framed in a convention of the States, except Rhode Island, at Philadelphia, in 1787, and went into effect Mar. 4, 1789, having been ratified by eleven of the thirteen States. North Carolina and Rhode Island ratified it Nov. 21, 1789, and May 29, 1790, respectively. (See also Amendments.)

Constitution:
Amendment to—
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Joint resolution proposing, 3841.
Joint resolution proposing fourteenth, opposed, 3589.
Proposed by Taft, 7674, 7676.
Question of Congress proposing, until after admission of loyal Senators and Representatives of unrepresented States referred to, 3589.
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Referred to, 595, 786, 3722, 7674, 7676.
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Mode of election of United States Senators recommended, 3840, 3889.
Postponement of meeting of Congress suggested, 240.
Selection of Presidential electors recommended, 5644.
Slavery recommended, 3169.
Suability of States ratified, 250.
Successor to President in event of vacancy in Presidency and Vice-Presidency recommended, 3837, 3889, 4950.
Tenure of office by judiciary of United States recommended, 3841, 3889.
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Right to make and alter, basis of our political system, 200.
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Bank of United States *vs.* Planters' Bank of Georgia.
Batture Cases.
Bayard *vs.* Singleton.
Bollman Case.
Briscoe *vs.* Bank of Commonwealth of Kentucky.
Chisholm *vs.* Georgia.
Dartmouth College *vs.* Woodward.
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Garland Case.
Gibbons *vs.* Ogden.
Hepburn *vs.* Griswold.
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Income Tax Cases.
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Kilburn *vs.* Thompson.
Legal Tender Cases.
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Loewe *vs.* Lawlor.
Louisiana *vs.* Jumel.
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Osborn *vs.* United States Bank.
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Slaughterhouse Cases.
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United States *vs.* Todd.
Vallandigham Case.
Virginia Coupon Cases.
Ware *vs.* Hylton.
Worcester *vs.* Georgia.

Constitution, The.—A famous American frigate, known also as "*Old Ironsides.*" She was built at Boston in 1797, and carried 44 guns. July 17, 1812, she encountered a fleet of 5 British frigates, but through the masterly seamanship of Capt. Hull eluded capture. Aug. 19 she was attacked by the British frigate *Guerriere*, carrying 38 guns. Within half an hour the latter was a wreck and 85 of her men killed and wounded (502.) Dec. 29, 1812, after a hard-fought battle of 2 hours, the British man-of-war, *Java*, carrying 38 guns, surrendered to the *Constitution* (507). The British loss was 161 in killed and wounded, while the American loss was only 34. Feb. 20, 1815, the *Constitution* captured the *Cyane*, 20 guns, and the *Levant*, 18 guns. British loss 77 and American loss 15.

Constitution, The:
British frigate *Guerriere* captured and destroyed by, 502.
British frigate *Java* captured and destroyed by, 507.
Capt. Bainbridge in command of, 507.
Capt. Hull in command of, 502.

Constitution, The (slave ship), proceedings of court regarding, 895.

Constitution, Confederate. (See Confederate Constitution.)
Constitutional Rights discussed. (See powers of Federal and State Governments.)
Constitutional Treasury System:
Recommended by President Polk, 2256.
Successful operation of, discussed, 2406, 2498.

Constitutional Union Party.—The issues of 1860 and the years immediately preceding disrupted the Whig party. May 9 of that year representatives of the party held a convention at Baltimore and nominated John Bell, of Tennessee, for President, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President. Delegates were present from about 20 States. They took the name of the Constitutional Union party. They denounced the platforms of the other parties as tending "to widen political divisions," and declared their principles to be "the Constitution of the country, the Union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws." In the election it carried 3 States—Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia.

Constitutionalists.—A political party in Pennsylvania which under the Constitution of 1776-1790 favored the maintenance of that instrument as opposed to those who demanded a stronger government than could be had under it. They were the local forerunners of the Democrats and Anti-Federalists of later times. Between 1804 and 1808 a party arose which desired to amend the Constitution. They were called Conventionalists and the party opposed to them Constitutionalists.

Constitutions, State.—At the time of the Declaration of Independence only a few of the Colonies had local governments of their own. These were only temporary organizations. Constitutions were first adopted by the 13 original States as follows: Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Virginia in 1776; Georgia and New York in 1777; South Carolina 1778; Massachusetts in 1780; Delaware in 1792; Connecticut in 1818; Rhode Island in 1842.

Consul-General, title of, should be abandoned, 4923.
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Organization of class of supernumerary secretaries of legation abroad recommended, 4654.
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Cleveland, 4922, 5091, 5370, 5874.
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Consular Conventions.—The first practical step toward close diplomatic relations between nations is the establishment of the consular office within its dominions. This is brought about by treaties and agreements which are called consular conventions. The terms and conditions upon which consuls are established in foreign countries by the United States have been, generally speaking, the same. Consequently treaties of this nature bear such close resemblance to one another that they are here grouped for purposes of comparison, and only specific differences are noted. Such treaties provide that consuls-general, consuls, and vice-consuls shall be reciprocally received and recognized on presentation of their commissions in the way and manner customary in the several nations, and according to the court etiquette of the particular nation. An exequatur (see Exequatur) shall be issued to the representative by the government of the country to which he is sent. These representatives are to be treated with respect, dignity, and honor, due to the country whence they come. They are exempt from military service, public duty, and all personal and direct taxation, whether Federal, State, or municipal. If, however, the consular representative of a foreign nation is a resident of the country in which he acts, he is amenable to all of the laws, and pays taxes and performs public duties which his cit-

Consular Conventions—*Continued.*

izenship demands of him. Consuls have the right to hoist the flag of their nation over their official residence, or upon an official vessel. They are relieved of public witness duty, and when their evidence is necessary in connection with the administration of justice, their depositions may be taken in writing or at their dwellings.

Consular offices and dwellings are inviolable; local authorities may not invade them for any purpose; papers and documents deposited there may not be seized or examined; and the houses cannot be used as an asylum for the refuge or protection of criminals or fugitives from justice. Consuls-general and consuls have the power to appoint as consular agents any citizen of their own country, of the nation to which they are representatives, or of any other country, who shall be acceptable to the respective governments, and that consular agent shall have full authority to act when so certificated.

All consular officials of whatever rank have power and authority to take evidence, or depositions of captains, seamen, crews, passengers, or citizens of their own country, at the official residence, and may there execute any papers or documents. Consular representatives have the right of acquiring property and of disposing of it in any way; may conduct business, trade, or profession, exactly as do in these respects the citizens of the country in which they reside; and they may not be discriminated against in any way by reason of their being aliens. The discipline and internal order of the vessels of their country are entirely under the control of the consuls of the ports at which such vessels may be; and these officers may use the local judicial machinery freely for the arrest, detention, and punishment of deserters or mutineers, or for the preservation of the public peace. Expenses of such police or judicial action must be borne by the consuls. A definite time for the detention of deserters or criminals so arrested without trial, is set by treaties and varies from two to three months.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The consular convention with this country is contained in the treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation of 1853. (See Argentine Republic, Treaties with.)

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. — The consular convention was concluded in 1870 and ratified June 26, 1871.

BELGIUM.—The consular conventions of 1868, which expired in 1880, and that of 1880, still in force, govern the conduct and appointment of consuls.

BOLIVIA.—Agreement regarding consuls is contained in the treaty of peace, friendship, commerce, and navigation, of 1858. (See Bolivia, Treaties with.)

BRAZIL.—The consular convention with this nation is contained in the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, of 1828.

CHINA. — Consular regulations with China are contained in the several commercial treaties with that nation. (See China, Treaties with.)

COLOMBIA.—Consular regulations are contained in the treaty of peace, amity, navigation, and commerce, of 1846, with New Granada, and in the consular convention with Colombia of 1850. (See Colombia, Treaties with.)

COSTA RICA.—Consular regulations were covered by the treaties of friendship, commerce, and navigation, of 1851. (See Costa Rica, Treaties with.)

DENMARK.—The convention of friendship, commerce, and navigation, of 1826, and the consular convention of 1861, regulate the conduct and appointment of consuls.

FRANCE. — The consular convention with France was concluded Feb. 23, 1853.

GERMAN EMPIRE.—The consular convention was concluded Dec. 11, 1871.

GREECE.—The consular convention was concluded Nov. 19, 1902.

HAITI.—Consular regulations are contained in the treaty of amity, commerce, navigation, and extradition, of 1864. (See Haiti, Treaty with.)

HONDURAS.—Diplomatic and consular regulations are provided in the treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, of 1864.

ITALY.—The consular convention was concluded May 8, 1878, and a supplement was added on Feb. 24, 1881, covering the settlement of shipping disputes.

JAPAN.—The treaty of commerce and navigation of 1894 regulates consular and diplomatic relations.

LIBERIA.—The treaty of commerce and navigation of 1862 provides for the consular office.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN. — Consular office and functions are provided

Consular Conventions, Mecklenburg-Schwerin—*Continued.*
for in the treaty of commerce and navigation of 1847.
MOROCCO. — Consular provisions are contained in the treaty of peace and friendship of 1836, and in the convention as to protection of 1880.
MUSCAT.—Consular provisions are contained in the treaty of amity and commerce, of 1833.
NETHERLANDS. — The consular convention was concluded May 23, 1878.
OTTOMAN EMPIRE.—The treaty of commerce and navigation of 1830 provides for consular intercourse.
PARAGUAY.—Diplomatic and consular privileges are secured by the treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, of 1859.
PERSIA.—Diplomatic privileges are secured by the treaty of friendship and commerce of 1856.
ROUMANIA.—The consular convention of 1881 secures diplomatic and consular privileges.
RUSSIA.—The treaty of commerce and navigation of 1832 secures diplomatic and consular privileges.
SERVIA.—The consular convention of 1881 secures consular privileges.
SIAM.—The treaty of amity and commerce of 1856 provides for the appointment of a consul to reside at Bangkok.
SPAIN.—The treaty of peace of 1898, known as the treaty of Paris, provides for the consular office.
SWEDEN AND NORWAY.—The treaty of commerce and navigation of 1827 provides for the consular office and privileges.
SWITZERLAND.—The convention of friendship, commerce, and navigation, of 1850, provides for consular office and privileges.
TONGA.—The consular office and jurisdiction is regulated by the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation of 1886.
TRIPOLI.—The treaty of peace and amity of 1805 provides for consular residence at Tripoli.
TUNIS.—The consular office is secured by the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation of 1797.
ZANZIBAR.—The treaty as to duties on liquors, and consular powers, of 1886, governs the consular office.

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Consular Offices, inspection of, discussed, 6155.

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Recommended, 4564, 4631, 5091.
Value and importance of, discussed, 5091.

Consuls.—In international law an agent appointed and commissioned by a sovereign state to reside in a foreign city or town to defend the personal rights and to protect the business interests of such citizens of his country as may reside therein, and to collect and forward to the home government information on industrial and economic matters. He is not a diplomatic agent. He must be formally recognized by the power within whose jurisdiction he serves before he can legally discharge the functions of his office. From the early days of the Government the United States has maintained a consular service. By acts of 1848 and 1860 consuls were empowered to hear and decide judicial cases in certain Oriental countries. The title of consul-general was first introduced in 1855. In 1886 the consular service was reorganized upon a basis requiring the examination, by a board which has remained substantially unchanged to the present day. In 1895 President Cleveland issued an order requiring the examination, by a board composed of three members to be named by the Secretary of State, of applicants for appointment to places the salaries of which are more than

Consuls—*Continued.*
$1,000 and less than $2,500 per year. By an order of Nov. 10, 1905, President Roosevelt extended the operations of this order so that it now applies to applicants for all consular places, irrespective of the salaries attached to them. The present number of U. S. Consuls serving in all parts of the world is 1,100, while foreign nations maintain about 850 in the United States. (See Consular and Diplomatic Service.)

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Contested Elections in Congress, act regulating taking of testimony in, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 2108.

Contingent Expenses. (See Expenditures, Public.)

Continental Congress.—On receipt of the news of the passage of the Boston Port Act the Virginia assembly in 1774 advised a congress of all the Colonies. Upon this recommendation the First Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia Sept. 5, 1774, all the Colonies being represented except Georgia. Resolutions were passed commending the people of Massachusetts for their temperate resistance to the execution of the objectionable measures of Parliament and declaring that all America ought to support such opposition. This Congress also recommended an agreement not to import British goods after Dec. 1, 1774, and not to export goods to England after Sept. 10, 1775, unless such grievances as were set forth in a

Continental Congress—*Continued.*
declaration of rights and wrongs were redressed by the parent Government. The First Continental Congress sat until Oct. 26, 1774.

The Second Continental Congress convened at Philadelphia, May 10, 1775. This Congress was composed of delegates from each State, generally elected by the legislature. Each State was allowed one vote. It declared the independence of the United States and carried on the war with Great Britain. This body remained in session until Dec. 12, 1776, and then adjourned to meet at Baltimore, where it reassembled Dec. 20, remaining in session until Feb. 27, 1777, on which date adjournment was had until Mar. 12, when it reassembled at Philadelphia, remaining in session there until the 18th of the following September, when it adjourned to meet at Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 27, remaining there but one day. Oct. 1 it resumed its session at York, Pa. June 27, 1778, it adjourned to meet at Philadelphia, where it reassembled July 7, remaining there until June 21, 1783. Its next meeting was at Princeton, N. J., June 30, remaining in session at that place until Nov. 4, when it adjourned to meet at Annapolis, Md., Nov. 26, where its sessions were held until June 8, 1784. Adjourning, it next met at Trenton, N. J., Nov. 1. Dec. 24 it adjourned to meet at New York, where it remained in session until its final adjournment, Oct. 21, 1788.

The sessions here were as follows: Jan. 11 to Nov. 4, 1785; Nov. 7, 1785, to Nov. 3, 1786 (new officers being chosen at the commencement of this session); Nov. 6, 1786, to Oct. 30, 1787 (new officers again elected at beginning of session); Nov. 5, 1787, to final adjournment. It is a fact worthy of record that as the old Congress died, so the new was born, in the city of New York.

Continental Money.—On the authority of the Second Continental Congress an issue of paper money was begun in 1775 and continued till 1779. This "money" was in the nature of bills of credit and its value necessarily fluctuated with the fortunes of the Government which promised redemption. About $242,000,000 were put forth. At first the bills circulated on a par with gold, but later greatly depreciated. In 2 years they had become depressed to half the value of gold. In 1779 they were reduced to one-twentieth of their face value and afterward to one-fortieth. Congress then ordered the notes bought up at their market value, replacing them by a new issue at the rate of 20 to 1, to bear interest at 5 per cent. The old notes sank as low as 1,000 to 1 and finally disappeared.

Continental Soldiers. — The regular troops of the American Revolutionary Army. They were under the command of Washington and were paid by the Government. In 1775 Congress appropriated £6,000 for their support and appointed Washington to the command. Ten companies of expert riflemen were enlisted in Pennsylvania and Virginia. Continental soldiers should not be confounded with guerrillas and militia.

Contraband of War.—A term said to have been first employed in the treaty of Southampton between England and Spain in 1625. The treaty of the Pyrenees between France and Spain, signed Nov. 7, 1659, modified the previously entertained notions of articles contraband of war, and a still more liberal construction was put upon the word by the Declaration of Paris, Apr. 26, 1856. All arms, ammunition, and supplies which may be of use in carrying on war or aiding in defense are by the laws of war contraband, and are liable to seizure by either belligerent should a neutral attempt to convey them to the other belligerent. Gen. B. F. Butler in 1861 pronounced slaves of persons in rebellion against the United States Government contraband.

Contraband of War:
On British vessels for insurgents, 3352.
Trade in, and protection for neutral vessels, order regarding, 3377.

Contracts, Government, recommendations regarding, 3171.

Contreras (Mexico), Battle of.—Aug. 7, 1847, Gen. Twiggs's division began its march upon the City of Mexico. By the 18th the entire army was at San Augustine, 9 miles from the city. On the 19th a preliminary assault was made upon Contreras Hill, a fortified position about 4 miles from the city, held by Gen. Valencia with 6,000 men. Early the next morning Contreras Hill was taken by sudden assault, Valencia's army being completely routed, with a loss of 2,500 men. Among the prisoners were 4 generals. By this brilliant dash the Americans had gained one of the several strong positions by which the roads to the City of Mexico were guarded. The

Contreras (Mexico), Battle of—*Continued.*
American loss was 50 men killed and wounded. The Mexicans lost heavily in cannon, muskets and ammunition.
Contreras (Mexico), Battle of, referred to, 2386.
Convention, Diplomatic.—In the language of diplomacy, convention is usually synonymous with treaty, with the vague distinction that a convention relates to a few or unimportant or nonpolitical points. The protocol or informal treaty is sometimes referred to as a treaty. (See also Protocol.)
Convention Nominating.—An assembly of delegates or representatives for consultation on important political concerns and the nomination of candidates for office. Early American candidates for office either made a public announcement of their candidacy or were placed in nomination by a caucus more or less select. Out of this custom grew the Congressional caucus of party leaders and, at a later period, the legislative caucus. This was defective in that parties having no legislative delegates had no caucus delegates. This was remedied by sending caucus delegates from those districts not represented by legislative delegates. This immediate step was succeeded by the nominating caucus or convention as at present conducted, both in the several States and in the nation, consisting of delegates from all parts of a State or of the nation chosen for the express purpose of making nominations. The first State convention of which we have any record was held at Harrisburg, Pa., in 1788. The first national nominating convention was that held at Baltimore in September, 1831, by the Anti-Masons. In December of the same year the National Republicans, who were the progenitors of the Whigs, held a national convention at Baltimore. In May, 1832, a Democratic national convention nominated Jackson for President and Van Buren for Vice-President. About 1840 both parties adopted this practice, since which time it has become universal.
Convention, Revolutionary.—Previous to and at the beginning of the Revolution the royal governors of the Colonies dissolved the legislative assemblies because of their opposition to the oppressive measures of the Crown and Parliament. These assemblies immediately met in what were called revolutionary conventions. In a short time these bodies acquired all authority over the people, to the exclusion of the parent Government.
Convention Troops.—A name applied to Gen. Burgoyne's army after the surrender at Saratoga, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1777. A convention was signed fixing the terms of surrender. Burgoyne's officers and men, numbering nearly 6,000, were allowed under the convention to march out of camp with the honors of war, promising to refrain from further hostile acts against the States. Pending transportation to England they were quartered at Winter Hill and Prospect Hill, in Boston. Suspecting that the parole would be violated, Congress, after ratifying, revoked it. After a long delay Burgoyne and his staff were sent to England on parole, and the troops were transferred to Rutland, Vt., and afterward to Charlottesville, Va. There they remained till 1780, when the British were removed to Fort Frederick, Md., and the Germans to Winchester, Va. Later some of the convention troops were removed to Lancaster, Pa., and the others to East Windsor, Conn. By the end of 1782 they had been dispersed by exchange or desertion.
Conventions. (See International Conventions; Treaties.)
Convicts, Foreign, involuntary deportation of paupers, idiots, insane persons, and, to United States, 4852.
Cook, Clarence A., mentioned, 6857.
Cook, Joel; b. Philadelphia, Pa., March 20, 1842; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1863; later adopted journalism as a profession, and served various newspapers during a period of forty-five years; was a correspondent with the Army of the Potomac and a Washington correspondent during the war of the Rebellion; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Pennsylvania.
Cooley, Dennis N., treaty with Indians concluded by, 3592.
Cooley, Lyman E., member of commission to consider construction of canal from Great Lakes to Atlantic Ocean, 6179.
Coolidge, Joseph, jr., desk on which Declaration of Independence was written presented to United States by heirs of, 4540.
Letter of Robert C. Winthrop, regarding, 4541.
Cooly.—Originally the name of one of the aboriginal hill tribes of Hindustan. In a general sense the word is used to designate an Asiatic laborer not an artisan. In a more specific

Cooly—*Continued.*
sense the term is applied to the common laborer of China or India who emigrates to a foreign country under contract. The name is applied by Europeans in Hindustan to porters and laborers in general. In the United States the word is almost restricted to Chinese laborers who come into the country either voluntarily or under contract. Cooly immigration began when slavery ceased. Their importation and immigration into the United States have caused loud and frequent protests from the American laboring classes, especially in those portions of the country where the coolies mainly settle. The principal objection to them is that they underbid white labor in the open market and live more cheaply and amid surroundings intolerable to native workingmen. Another objection to them is that they do not amalgamate with the Caucasian race and do not become citizens of the country of their adoption. (See Chinese Immigration.)

Cooly Trade referred to, 2907, 3127, 3261, 3837, 3991, 4034, 4190.

Cooper, Allen Foster; b. Franklin Township, Fayette Co., Pa., June 16, 1862; graduated from the State Normal School, at California, Pa., 1882, and the law department of the University of Michigan, 1888; admitted to the bar, 1888; member of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, the district and circuit courts of the United States; and of the Supreme Court of the United States; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Pennsylvania.

Cooper, Harriet E., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5272.

Cooper, Henry Allen; b. Spring Prairie, Walworth Co., Wis., Sept. 8, 1850; grad. Northwestern Univ. 1873 and Union Coll. of Law, Chicago, 1875; in 1880 elected district attorney of Racine County, and reelected 1882, 1884 and 1886-87; member of State senate 1887-89; elected to the 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Wisconsin.

Copper, act regulating duties on, vetoed, 3903.

Copper, Coins, weight of, reduced to one pennyweight, sixteen grains, 183.

Copper Mines referred to, 764, 803.

Copperhead.—A term of opprobrium applied to citizens of the North who sympathized with the Southern Confederacy during the Civil War. The name was first used in a political sense in 1863 in reference to persons who favored peace on any terms. The epithet had its origin in the charge that those to whom it was applied were secret and insidious foes to the Union. The term has recently (1899) been applied to those who are not in sympathy with the prevalent ideas concerning the annexation of territory gained by the recent war with Spain, especially to those who are quietly endeavoring to foment discord among the people at home and the soldiers in the Philippines.

Copyright.—As defined by Drone, copyright is the exclusive right to multiply and dispose of copies of an intellectual production. Before the organization of the Federal Government the States issued copyrights. The Constitution authorized Congress to grant copyrights to authors and patents to inventors. Accordingly Congress passed a law in 1790 giving authors the exclusive right to their works for 14 years, with the privilege of renewal for 14 years, by themselves, or their heirs, executors or assigns. In 1831 the period was extended to 28 years, with the right of renewal of 14 years, the right being extended to the widow or children of a deceased author. In 1856 the protection of copyright was extended to dramatic works and in 1865 to works of art and photographs. Clerks of the district courts of the United States at first issued copyrights, but the act of 1870 provided that the right to issue should be vested in the Librarian of Congress, and in 1897 an office of Register of Copyrights, acting under the direction of the Librarian of Congress, was created. In 1891 the international copyright law passed, extending the privilege of American copyright to authors in such foreign countries as granted the same privilege to American authors. This reciprocal privilege, which is determined and effected by proclamation of the President, according to the terms of the law, has been availed of by several European and American nations, as follows: Belgium, France, Great Britain and Colonies and Switzerland in 1891; Germany and Italy in 1892; Denmark in 1893; Spain in 1895; Mexico and Chile in 1896; Costa Rica and the Netherlands in 1899; Cuba in 1903, and Norway in 1905.

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Switzerland and Italy regarding international, referred to, 4989.
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Correspondence with Great Britain regarding, referred to, 2003.
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Proclamation granting privilege to—
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Chile, 6125.
Denmark, 5827.
Referred to, 5874.
Germany, 5713.
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Italy, 5736.
Referred to, 5752.
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Norway, 7250.
Portugal, 5830.
Spain, 6024.
Copyright Convention, International:
At Berne, discussed, 4919, 5090.
Negotiations for, referred to, 4625.
Copyright Laws. (See Copyright.)
Corbin, Henry Clark; soldier; b. Ohio; enlisted as volunteer in Civil War, and passed into regular army as body guard to the President; adjutant at inauguration of Garfield, Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley; served as marshal of several large parades.
Corbin, H. C.:
Dispatch to Gen. Otis regarding force, etc., for Philippine Islands, 6580.
Eulogized, 6744.
Instructions to Gen. Merritt through, regarding joint occupancy of Philippine Islands with insurgents, 6579.
Instructions to Gen. Otis through, to avoid conflict with Philippine insurgents, 6584.
Order through to send troops to Iloilo, 6583.
Corea. (See Korea.)
Corinth (Miss.), Battle of.—Oct. 2, 1862, the Confederates under Generals Van Dorn and Price appeared in front of Corinth, and on the 3rd fighting began. Grant directed Rosecrans to call in all his forces for the defense, and dispatched Brig. Gen. McPherson to his support from Jackson, Miss. Ord and Hurlbut were sent from Bolivar by way of Pocahontas to attack the flank of Van Dorn. Rosecrans's army advanced five miles beyond the town and fell back, fighting, upon Grant's fortifications. The battle was resumed on the morning of the 4th, and before noon the Confederate repulse was complete. The Confederates numbered 38,000. The Federal forces amounted to 19,000. The Federal loss was 315 killed, 1,812 wounded, and 232 missing. The Confederate losses were 1,423 killed, 5,962 wounded, and 2,225 prisoners. On the 5th, while in retreat, the Confederates were attacked by the divisions of Ord and Hurlbut at the crossing of the Hatchie River, 10 miles from Corinth. A battery and several hundred men were captured.
Corinth, Miss., capture of, referred to, 3315.
Corn. (See Agricultural Products.)
Corn Laws.—In English history a series of laws covering the period from 1436 to 1846 regulating the home and foreign grain trade of England. During this time the export and import grain trade was the subject of elaborate and varying legislation. Very high protective duties were levied, which amounted to a prohibition of imports of grain, and large bounties were granted to encourage its exportation. After a long and bitter agitation for the repeal of the corn laws throughout England, Parliament in 1846, under the ministry of Sir Robert Peel, who had become a free trader, passed an act largely reducing the duty on imported grain, to take effect immediately, and further providing for a merely nominal duty after 1849 which was later entirely removed.
Corn Laws, repeal of, referred to, 2660.
Cornell, Alonzo Barton; telegrapher; b. Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1832; associated with Prof. Morse in early development of telegraph; rose successively from operator to acting president Western Union Telegraph Co.; elected member of State legislature, 1872, and governor of New York, 1879; trustee Cornell University, founded by his father.
Cornell, A. B., naval officer at port of New York, suspension of, discussed, 4463.
Cornplanter, Seneca chief, mentioned, 103.
Corporation Tax.—Every corporation, joint stock company, or association organized for profit, and every insurance company is required under the provisions of the Taft tariff of 1909, to pay annually an excise tax of 1 per cent. upon its entire net income

Corporation Tax—*Continued.*
over and above $5,000. This feature was put into the bill of 1909 to raise additional revenues to apply on the Treasury deficit. The section provides a form of publicity, which will enable the Government to exercise supervision over corporations.
Corporation income tax same as excise tax, 7674.
Corporation tax a tax on privilege and not on property, 7674.
Corporations. (See Commerce and Labor, Department of.)
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Taxes upon franchises of, recommended, 7422.
Treatment of American insurance companies in Russia discussed, 5961.
Work of Bureau discussed, 6859, 7031.
Corporations, Bureau of, policy and work of, 7031.
Corps of Engineers. (See Engineer Corps.)
Corson, Sarah A., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5285.
Corwin, Thomas (1794-1865); politician; b. Bourbon Co., Ky.; member of Congress, 1830-40; governor of Ohio, 1840-42; United States Senator from Ohio, 1845-50; Secretary of the Treasury under Taylor, 1850-53; member of Congress, 1859-61; and United States minister to Mexico, 1861-64; "The most brilliant and impressive of the stump-speakers of that day."
Corwin, Thomas, minister to Mexico:
Convention with Mexico proposed by, 3261, 3282.
Dispatches from, regarding war with Mexico, 3264.
Treaties with Mexico concluded by, 3264.
Costa Rica.—One of the Central American Republics. The name is Spanish and means "rich coast." It lies between lat. 8° and 11° 16′ north and long. 82° and 86° west, and is bounded on the north by Nicaragua, on the east by the Caribbean Sea, on the south by Colombia, and on the west and southwest by the Pacific Ocean. The soil is remarkably fertile, especially on the table-lands and in the valleys. The country was visited by Columbus in 1502. The first settlement was made by Francisco Hernandez in 1523. Independence from Spain was declared in 1821, and the territory formed part of the Federal Republic of Central America from 1823 to 1839. The government is vested in a president and a chamber of representatives elected every four years. Costa Rica is one of the five signatories to the Court of Arbitration of Central American Republics (q. v.) The principal exports of the country are bananas, coffee, gold and silver bullion, cedar, cocoa, rubber and hides, amounting in 1907, to $9,350,000, of which 48.10 per cent. came to the United States. Imports during the same year amounted to $7,558,135, of which the United States sold 44.95 per cent. of general merchandise. In 1905 Costa Rica had three merchant steamers of 671 tons and two sailing vessels of 551 tons. In 1907 there entered at the ports of Limon and Punta Arenas 711 vessels of 1,119,970 tons. Seven lines of steamships (one of which is American) regularly visit Limon. About 295 miles of railway connect the ports with the interior. The area of the country is about 18,400 square miles, and the population estimated for Jan. 1, 1908, is 351,176.
Costa Rica:
Boundary question with Colombia discussed, 4627, 5868.
Boundary question with Nicaragua—
Arbitration referred to President of United States, and award of, 5369, 6427.
Settlement of, indispensable to commencement of ship canal, 2702.
Survey of port and river of San Juan, 3444.
British protection over, correspondence regarding, transmitted, 2583.
Claims of United States against, 3048, 3100.

Costa Rica—*Continued.*
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Convention for adjustment of, 3175, 3185.
Commercial relations with, 3885.
Consul of United States in, referred to, 3832.
Correspondence regarding, transmitted, 2722, 2894.
Fugitive criminals surrendered to United States by, 5868.
Negotiations with, transmission of information regarding, refused, 2690.
Transmitted, 2695.
Outrages committed on American citizens in, 3048.
Postal convention with, 3284.
Relations with, 2690, 2691, 2695.
Rupture with Nicaragua amicably settled, 6325.
Territorial controversies between States on San Juan River, 2736.
Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 2675, 3175, 3185.
Exchange of ratification of recommendations regarding, 3201.
Costello, Mr., convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in Great Britain, 3834.
Referred to, 3897.
Released, 3902.
Cotton, James D., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5029.
Cotton. (See Agricultural Products.)
Cotton Cases, suits pending in Court of Claims known as, 4003.
Cotton Exposition.—From September 18, to December 31, 1895, was held at Atlanta, Ga., the Cotton States Industrial Exposition, having for its chief purpose the display of the agricultural, manufacturing and mineral resources of the southern States. The site covered an area of 189 acres in Piedmont Park, on which some thirty exhibition buildings were erected. The federal government and many foreign countries and various states of the union, as well as South and Central American republics made exhibits. Numerous congresses of educational and industrial interests were held in the auditorium, and to nearly every day was assigned some special feature of interest. The total attendance was 1,179,889. The receipts from admissions were $500,000; from concessions, $125,230; from rent of floor space, $79,000, a total of $704,230, as against a cost of $960,930.
Cotton Expositions. (See Atlanta, Ga.; New Orleans, La.)
Cotton Loan referred to, 3583.
Cottrell, Mr. (See Cedar Keys.)
Coudrey, Harry Marcy; b. Brunswick, Mo., Feb. 28, 1867; moved to St. Louis when 11 years of age; 1897-99, member of the municipal assembly of St. Louis, where he won the commendation of the public by his vigorous opposition to all boodle measures; elected to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Missouri.
Council.—An assembly summoned or convened for consultation, deliberation, or advice. Politically, councils are held not only to advise and consult with executive officers, but also to enact legislation. Colonial governments usually had a council similar to the upper houses of later legislatures. The name "council" was applied for a number of years to the higher branches of the legislatures of Delaware, Georgia, South Carolina, and Vermont. It has also been applied to the upper house of territorial legislatures, and in some States the governor has an executive council. The Federal Convention, in framing the Constitution, rejected proposition for an executive council, although it was urged by some statesmen of marked ability and experience.
Council Bluffs, Iowa, act authorizing purchase of ground for Government offices in, vetoed, 5258.
Counterfeiting:
Of foreign and domestic coins, 1136, 1268.
Pardons granted counterfeiters, etc., referred to, 3818.
Country Life Commission.—In August, 1908, President Roosevelt, desirous of improving social, sanitary and economic conditions on American farms, invited Prof. L. H. Bailey, of the New York College of Agriculture, at Ithaca; Henry Wallace, of *Wallace's Farmer*, Des Moines, Ia.; Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, at Amherst; Gifford Pinchot, of the United States Forest Service, and Walter H. Page, editor of *The World's Work*, New York, to assist him by acting as a committee of investigation, or "Commission on Country Life." "I should be glad," he said, "to have you report before the end of next December," as he proposed to use it in making recommendations to Congress. Its purposes he outlined as follows: "To ascertain what are the general economic, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the open country, and what, if anything, the farmers them-

Country Life Commission—*Continued.*
selves can do to help themselves, and how the Government can help them.'' The immediate purpose of the President in appointing the Commission was to gain from them information and advice which would enable him to make recommendations to Congress. The Commission on Country Life, in its investigations, was not directly concerned with agricultural methods, nor the productivity of farms.

The Commission carried on its inquiries and investigations in two ways—by correspondence and by personal visits to all rural portions of the United States. Besides the immense number of letters containing suggestions which were sent to the Commission by residents of the open country on their own initiative, the Commission mailed several hundred thousand circulars of inquiry. The answers to the questions in these circulars were analyzed, classified and arranged, giving a condensed and comprehensive consensus of the opinions of farmers as to what are the chief rural problems and what are the remedies for evils and deficiencies. The Commission supplemented and enlarged the information gained in this way by tours to all parts of the United States, holding conferences at which the farmers discussed with the Commissioners the situation in their own particular districts. After this the Commission formulated the data for its report. Prof. L. H. Bailey, N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., is chairman of the Commission.

Country Life Commission:
Report submitted, 7633.

County.—Originally the territory of a count or earl. County government was early established in this country. In 1639 Virginia had 8 counties, originally called shires. By 1680 the number was increased to 20. In South Carolina the original subdivision of the Colony was parish. Southern counties generally had officers and courts similar to those of England. Massachusetts first incorporated counties in 1643. In most Colonies, however, county government was established with English rule. Each state of the Union, except Louisiana, which adheres to the parish system, is now divided into counties, each of which contains a county seat, in which is usually located a court-house and a jail or prison.

Courier, The, officers and men of, rescued by Spanish ship *Sabina,* 2005.
Compensation for, requested, 2005.

Courts.—In the United States courts are public tribunals for the administration of justice and the interpretation of law. Their functions include the protection of private rights, the punishment of crime, and the regulation of conflicting interests of individuals and States. In accordance with the provision of the Constitution establishing a Supreme Court and conferring upon Congress power to create inferior tribunals, a regular system of courts has been formed. The system at first adopted has not been changed in any essential manner.

THE SUPREME COURT is the highest tribunal of the United States. It consists of a Chief Justice and eight associate justices and holds its sessions annually in the Capitol at Washington, commencing the second Monday in October. All its members are appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and hold office during good behavior, receiving a compensation which may not be diminished during their term of office. They have the privilege of retiring at the age of 70 if they have served 10 years and of drawing their salaries for the remainder of life. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extends to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties which are made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors or other public ministers and consuls; to all admiralty and maritime cases; to controversies to which the United States is a party; to controversies between two or more States, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State, claiming lands under grants of different States, between a State and foreign States and between citizens of a State and foreign States, citizens or subjects. In all cases affecting ambassadors or other public ministers and consuls and those in which a State shall be a party the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction. In all the other cases aforementioned it has appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact. The Supreme Court also has appellate jurisdiction over cases from the United States circuit courts where more than $2,500 is involved. In 1891, the cases pending before the Court had increased to such an extent that the

Courts, Supreme Court—*Continued.*
Circuit Court of Appeals was established to relieve it. The first session of the Supreme Court was held in 1790. (See also Supreme Court, Justices.)

CIRCUIT COURTS.—The judiciary act of 1789 provides for United States circuit courts and district courts inferior to the Supreme Court. No provision having been made for circuit judges, the circuit courts up to 1869 were held by justices of the Supreme Court and district judges. In 1801 Congress passed a law providing for 16 circuit judges, but it was repealed the following year. In 1869 special judges were provided for the circuit courts, and the New York circuit has since been given an additional one. Supreme Court cases having accumulated beyond the capacity of the court to consider them in reasonable time, Congress by an act of March 3, 1891, provided for an additional circuit judge in each circuit and established circuit courts of appeals, to consist of the circuit judges of each circuit, the district judges therein, and the justice of the Supreme Court assigned thereto. Three judges make up the court, two constituting a quorum; but one or more of the district judges of the circuit may be called on by the court to make up a quorum. These circuit courts of appeals have final jurisdiction over appeals from the district and circuit courts except in questions of the jurisdiction of those courts and in constitutional, prize, and capital cases.

DISTRICT COURTS.—District Courts are limited in jurisdiction to one State. Every State is a district and has at least one United States Court, while some have two or more. These are the admiralty and bankruptcy courts. They have jurisdiction in cases where an alien sues, and where the United States or an officer thereof or a foreign consul is a party. The district courts also have jurisdiction of such crimes as are not capital as the United States takes cognizance of. They have concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts or with the State courts where an alien sues for a tort in violation of a treaty. The classes of questions of which these courts take cognizance are determined by Congress. Originally each State constituted a district, but later some of the States were divided. There are now eighty-eight of these lowest grades of federal courts.

COURT OF CLAIMS.—This court was established by act of Congress, February 24, 1855. It has general jurisdiction of all "claims founded upon the Constitution of the United States or any law of Congress, except for pensions, or upon any regulation of an Executive Department, or upon any contract, expressed or implied, with the Government of the United States, or for damages, liquidated or unliquidated, in cases not sounding in tort, in respect of which claims the party would be entitled to redress against the United States, either in a court of law, equity, or admirality, if the United States were suable, except claims growing out of the late Civil War and commonly known as war claims," and certain rejected claims. It has jurisdiction also of claims of like character which may be referred to it by any Executive Department, involving disputed facts of controverted questions of law, where the amount in controversy exceeds $3,000, or where the decision will affect a class of cases or furnish a precedent for the future action of any Executive Department in the adjustment of a class of cases, or where any authority, right, privilege, or exemption is claimed or denied under the Constitution. In all the above-mentioned cases, the court, when it finds for the claimant, may enter judgment against the United States payable out of the public Treasury. An appeal, only upon questions of law, lies to the Supreme Court on the part of the defendants in all cases, and on the part of the claimants when the amount in controversy exceeds $3,000. The findings of fact by this Court are final and not subject to review. The statute of limitations prevents parties bringing action on their own motion more than six years after the cause of action accrued. Any of the Departments, however, may refer claims at any time if they were pending therein within a period of six years. By an act of January 20, 1885, Congress gave the court jurisdiction over "claims to indemnity upon the French government arising out of illegal captures, detentions, and confiscations prior to the ratification of the convention between the United States and the French republic concluded September 30, 1800."

The time of filing these claims was limited to two years from the passage of the act, and all claims not presented within that time were de-

Courts, Court of Claims—*Continued.*
cleared void. Under the provisions of an act of March 2, 1887, the Secretary of the Navy referred to this court all cases growing out of claims for bounty for war vessels captured or destroyed by the United States Navy during the late war with Spain, involving the consideration of every naval conflict that took place during that war and the rights of all the officers and men engaged. This court was also vested with jurisdiction over certain Indian depredation claims by an act of March 3, 1891. By the act of April 29, 1902, Congress conferred upon this court jurisdiction over all claims against the United States arising out of the payment of custom duties to the military authorities in the Island of Puerto Rico upon articles imported from the several States.
Court of Claims (see also Southern Claims Commission; War Claims):
Act in relation to new trials in, vetoed, 4168.
Claims pending in, referred to, 4205, 5755.
Joint resolution to refer certain claims to, discussed, 4741.
Judgments of, should be made final, 3252.
Method of verifying claims against Government, recommendations regarding, 4303.
Suits pending in, known as cotton cases, 4003.
Court of Private Land Claims:
Difficulty in administering law establishing, discussed, 5638, 5760.
Organization of, discussed, 5632.
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Alottment of justices of, to circuits, 3324, 3376.
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Bill for relief of, discussed, 5560.
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Circuit courts of appeals discussed, 5968.
Act regarding, vetoed, 5679.
Distribution of decisions of, referred to, 2130, 2212.
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Salaries of, increase in, recommended, 3996.
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Limitation upon right in felony cases to review by, recommended, 5632, 5880.
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Vacancies in, and reasons for not filling, discussed by President Lincoln, 3250.
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Jurisdiction referred to, 4654.
Of acting consuls and vice-consuls of United States in China, 2951.
Regulations for, 3111, 5388, 6590.
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Japan, 4072, 4630.
Korea, 5675, 7069.
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Reorganization of, recommended, 4923.
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Courts, Federal:
Act regarding establishment of circuit courts of appeals and regulating jurisdiction of, vetoed, 5679.
Carelessness in preparing statutes, discussed, 7598.
Change in procedure of, recommended, 7406.
Delays in, 7048.
Extension of jurisdiction of, recommended, 131.
Fee system as applicable to officials of, abolition of, discussed, 6161.
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Modifications in system of, recommended, 4640, 4939.
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Offenses against treaty rights of foreigners in United States should be made cognizable in, 5618.
Power of, over Executive Departments discussed, 1720.
Process of, should be uniform, 75.
Removal of cases from State courts to, restrictions on, recommended, 4939.
Removal of cases involving international obligations from State courts to, 1928, 1956.
Returns of causes pending in, referred to, 325, 641.
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Allotment of justices of Supreme Court to, 3324, 3376.
Appeals from, recommendations regarding, 4939.
Extension of system of, recommended, 1024, 1121, 1168, 3250.
Resumption of authority of, in States where rebellion had existed recommended, 3556.
Correspondence regarding, transmitted, 3576.
Transfer of original jurisdiction of, to district courts recommended, 4939.

Courts, Federal—*Continued.*
Circuit courts of appeals—
Act regarding, vetoed, 5679.
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Commissioners, jurisdiction to try misdemeanors recommended, 4939, 5879, 5968.
District—
Act providing for trials in, vetoed, 496.
Transfer of original jurisdiction of circuit courts to, recommended, 4939.
Courts-Martial:
In Army discussed, 4933.
Navy referred to, 892.
Regulations for government of, 5602, 6034.
Courts, Military, order in relation to trials by, 3638.
Courts of Appeals, Circuit. (See Courts, Federal.)
Courts, Provisional, in Louisiana, order regarding, 3323.
Courts, State:
Removal of cases from, to Federal courts, restrictions on, recommended, 4939.
Removal of cases involving international obligations from, to Federal courts, 1928, 1956.
Covington, James Harry; b. May 3, 1870, Easton, Talbot Co., Md.; entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1891; graduated LL. B. in 1894; elected to the 61st Congress from Maryland.
Covoda (N. Mex.), Battle of.—After Gen. Phil. Kearny had established the authority of the United States securely, as he thought, in New Mexico, he proceeded toward the Pacific, leaving small forces in the garrisons behind. Jan. 15, 1847, Governor Bent, Sheriff Elliott, and 20 others were murdered by insurgent Mexicans at San Fernando de Taos and 7 others at Turley's, 8 miles distant, in the valley of the Moro. Col. Sterling Price, who was in command at Santa Fé, learning of the uprising, Jan. 23 started for the scene with a force of about 400. He encountered a force of 1,500 at the village of Covoda, which he dispersed after a severe engagement.
Covode, John; merchant; b. Westmoreland Co., Pa., March 17, 1808; member of Congress from Pennsylvania, 1855-63, and 1867-69; died Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 11, 1871.
Covode, John, mentioned, 3571.
Covode Investigation.—A committee of the House of the Thirty-sixth Congress was appointed, with John Covode, of Pennsylvania, as chairman, to investigate charges made by 2 Anti-Lecompton Democrats, who alleged that President Buchanan had used corrupt influences to induce them to vote for the Lecompton bill. The investigating committee consisted of 5 members. The 3 Republicans voted to sustain the charges and the 2 Democrats to exonerate the President. No action was taken.
Covode Investigation, 3145, 3150.
Cowans Ford (N. C.), Battle of.—Feb. 1, 1781, Cornwallis, who had a second time invaded North Carolina, attempted to prevent the junction of Morgan's division of the American army with the main body under Gen. Greene. The Americans, pursued by the British, crossed the Catawba River at Cowans Ford. Gen. Davidson with 300 militia was left to oppose the crossing of Cornwallis. Davidson was killed and the militia scattered.
Cowdin, Elliot C., commissioner to Paris Exposition, report of, transmitted, 3828.
Cowles, Charles H.; b. July 16, 1875, Charlotte, N. C.; moved with his parents to Wilkesboro, Dec. 1885; was alderman for Wilkesboro in 1897; deputy clerk of the United States courts at Statesville and Charlotte from 1899 to 1901; private secretary to Representative Blackburn, 1901-1903; elected to the lower house of the general assembly in 1904 and 1906; elected to the 61st Congress from North Carolina.
Cowles, W. S., mentioned, 6744.
Cowpens (S. C.), Battle of.—One of the events following Gen. Greene's taking command of the Southern army in the Revolution, which decided the fate of the war in that quarter. Cornwallis, in command of the British army and in possession of South Carolina, meditated an invasion of North Carolina. Tarleton, with the advance guard of Cornwallis's army, consisting of about 1,100 men, pressed Morgan across the Pacolet, a branch of the Broad River, and back to the Cowpens, an extensive pasture ground on the Broad River about 2 miles south of the boundary line between the Carolinas. Morgan's force consisted of about 900 men. Jan. 17, 1781, Tarleton began the attack. The battle was well fought and displayed remarkable generalship on the part of Morgan. With his 900 men he surrounded and nearly annihilated Tarleton's 1,100, Tarleton and 270 men only escaping. The Americans lost but 12 killed and 61 wounded. Two standards, 100 horses, 35

Cowpens (S. C.), Battle of—*Continued.*
wagons, 800 muskets, and 2 cannon were captured.

Cox, Jacob Dolson; soldier, lawyer; b. Montreal, Can., Oct. 27, 1828, of American parents; brigadier-general Ohio volunteers, 1861, and promoted to major-general; governor of Ohio, 1866-67; appointed Secretary of the Interior by President in 1869; member of Congress from Ohio, 1877-79; author of "Atlanta," "The March to the Sea," "Second Battle of Bull Run as Connected with the Fitz-John Porter Case."

Cox, Jacob D., mentioned, 3812, 3815, 3817.

Cox, James M.; b. near Jacksonburg, Butler Co., Ohio, March 31, 1870; owner and publisher of the Dayton Daily News and the Springfield Daily News; elected to the 61st Congress from Ohio.

Cox, Samuel Sullivan (1824-1889); editor and politician; b. Zanesville, Ohio; member of Congress from Ohio, 1857-65; from New York City, 1869-73, and 1875-85; United States minister to Turkey, 1885-86; reelected to Congress in 1888; was known as "Sunset Cox," because of a florid and exuberant description of a sunset, which was written in the "Statesman," of Columbus, Ohio, of which he was the editor.

Cox, William Elijah; b. Dubois Co., Ind., Sept. 6, 1865; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Indiana.

Cox, Zachariah, arrest and confinement of, 352.

Crabbe, Col., execution of, referred to, 3012, 3096.

Cradle of Liberty.—A name applied to Faneuil Hall, Boston, an old building used as a market house and place of public meeting from the early days of the settlement. It has been the scene of some of the most stirring appeals to patriotism by American citizens, particularly during and previous to the Revolutionary War. Upon being refused the use of Faneuil Hall for a meeting in March, 1850, Daniel Webster wrote: "I shall defer my visit to Faneuil Hall, the cradle of American liberty, until its doors shall fly open on golden hinges to lovers of Union as well as liberty." The appellation has since clung to the building.

Craig, James, alleged secret agent employed by, for fomenting disaffection in United States, 483.

Craig, Robert; b. Virginia; member of Congress from that State, 1829-33, 1835-41.

Craig, Robert, mentioned, 4737.

Craig, William Benjamin, b. at Selma, Ala., Nov. 2, 1877; graduated from the law department of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., with the degree of bachelor of laws; engaged in the practice of the law; served as State senator of Alabama; elected to the 60th Congress from Alabama without opposition, and reelected to the 61st Congress.

Craighill, W. R., Yorktown monument built under direction of, 4850.

Crampton, John F. T., mentioned, 2582.

Cranch, William; jurist, lawyer; b. Weymouth, Mass., July 17, 1769; chief justice of District of Columbia, 1805-55; author of "Reports of Cases United States Courts"; died Washington, D. C., Sept. 1, 1855.

Cranch, William:
Commissioner of Washington City, 304.
Oath of office administered to President Tyler by, 1886.

Crane, James M., mentioned, 3014.

Crane, Thomas J., report of, on improving irrigation of Ohio River transmitted, 2685.

Crane, Winthrop Murray; b. Dalton, Mass., April 23, 1853; educated at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass.; paper manufacturer; lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, 1897-1899; governor, 1900-1902; appointed to the United States Senate Oct. 12, 1904, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. G. F. Hoar, and took his seat Dec. 6. He was elected by the legislature in January, 1905, to represent Massachusetts in the Senate and was reelected in 1907.

Craney Island, Va.:
British attack on, repulsed, 524.
Evacuation of batteries on, referred to, 3313.

Craven, T. A. M., mentioned, 3124.

Craven, Thomas T., thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Cravens, Ben, b. Fort Smith, Ark., Jan. 17, 1872; graduated from the law school of the University of Missouri in 1893; served as city attorney of Fort Smith for two terms, and district attorney of the twelfth judicial district for three terms; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Arkansas.

Crawford, Coe I., b. near Volney, Allamakee Co., Iowa, Jan. 14, 1858; graduated from the law department of the University of Iowa in 1882; located for the practice of law at Independence, Iowa, and after one year in practice went to Pierre, Dakota Territory; member of the Territorial legislature in 1889; upon the admis-

Crawford, Coe I.—*Continued.*
sion of South Dakota into the Union as a State, in 1889, became a member of the first State senate; elected attorney-general in 1892, and reelected in 1894; governor in 1905; nominated at the election held under the South Dakota primary law on June 9, 1908, as the Republican candidate for United States Senator, and was elected by the legislature.

Crawford, Richard B., act granting pension to, vetoed, 4126.

Crawford, Thomas Hartley; jurist, lawyer; b. Chambersburg, Pa., Nov. 14, 1786; member of Congress from Pennsylvania, 1829-33, and elected to State legislature; commissioner of Indian affairs, 1838; judge of District of Columbia criminal court, 1845; died Washington, D. C., Jan. 27, 1868.

Crawford, T. Hartley, communication from, regarding Indian affairs, 1797, 1838, 1842.

Crawford, William Harris; lawyer, jurist; b. Amherst Co., Va., Feb. 24, 1772; selected to prepare digest of laws of Georgia, 1799; served four years in State legislature; United States Senator, 1807-13; Minister to France, 1813-15; Secretary of War in 1815, in President Madison's Cabinet, and Secretary of the Treasury, 1816-25, in President Monroe's Cabinet; Democratic-Republican candidate for the presidency in 1824; appointed United States judge of the northern circuit of Georgia in 1827, where he remained until his death, in Albert Co., Ga., Sept. 15, 1834. He was the victim of the A. B. Plot.

Crawford, William H., mentioned, 1227.

Creager, Charles E.; b. Montgomery Co., Ohio, April 28, 1873; enlisted in the Spanish-American war as sergeant-major, and served under General Miles in the Porto Rico campaign; newspaper writer; elected to the 61st Congress from Oklahoma.

Crédit Mobilier.—A joint stock company originally chartered by the Pennsylvania legislature under the name of the Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency, with a capital of $2,500,000. The charter was purchased by a company having contracts for the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad. The value of the stock, which depended upon the liberality of the contracts made by Congress, rose to an enormous price and paid large dividends earned in the construction of the Union Pacific road. In the Presidential election of 1872 the Democrats charged the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Vice-President, and the Vice-President elect with accepting Crédit Mobilier stock as an indirect bribe for political influence. An investigation followed, in which it was developed that several members of Congress were holders of this company's stock. One Senator was recommended for expulsion, but as his term was about to expire no action was taken. Representatives Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, and James Brooks, of New York, were censured by the House.

Credit, Public:
Act to strengthen, referred to, 4415.
Bank of United States attempts to impair, 1232.
Discussed. (See Finances discussed.)
Faith of nation must be preserved, 334, 2079.
Indebtedness of States works injury to, 2061.
Progress of, witnessed by rise of American stock abroad, 73, 124.
Progressive state of, 76, 77, 95, 122, 317, 463, 549.
Provision for preservation of, recommended, 3073.
"Strength and security of Government rest upon," 212.
Support of, provision for, recommended, 58, 60, 61, 228, 2060, 2079, 2118, 3073.
System of, should not be left unfinished, 159.

Credit System discussed by President Van Buren, 1541.

Creditors, Government, payment of, in depreciated currency referred to, 1777, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1810.

Creek Indian War.—Tecumseh, the ambitious Shawnee chief, and his brother, the Prophet, in their efforts to work up a conspiracy of all the North American Indians against the United States, joined with the British in the War of 1812. Tecumseh was defeated by Harrison at Tippecanoe and was killed in the battle of the Thames, Oct. 5, 1813, but his schemes agitated and divided the Creek Nation. Weathersford, or Red Eagle, became so troublesome as the leader of the war faction that bodies of militia were sent against him from Tennessee and Georgia. The first serious outbreak of the Creeks was the massacre of the garrison and refugees at Fort Mims, Aug. 30, 1813. As a result, Alabama was almost abandoned by whites. Self-protection and a desire for revenge took possession of the people of Georgia and Tennessee. Gen. Jackson entered the field at the head of the Tennessee militia. Gen. Floyd led the Georgians to avenge the mas-

Creek Indian War—*Continued.*
sacre, and Gen. Claibourne was acting at the head of troops from Louisiana and Mississippi. The war received its death blow at the hands of Jackson at Horse Shoe Bend, Mar. 27, 1814. It lasted only 7 months. Taken alone it was of minor importance, but considered in connection with the War of 1812 it had an important bearing. With the subjugation of the Creeks perished all hope of Indian aid in the Southwest for the proposed occupation of the Mississippi Valley.

Creek Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Creole Case.—During the passage of the brig *Creole* from Hampton Roads to New Orleans with a cargo of slaves, in November, 1841, some of the negroes rose against the officers of the vessel, killed one of the owners, and ran the vessel into Nassau, New Providence. All were here set at liberty by the English authorities except those charged with murder. Great Britain refused to surrender them on demand of the United States (1944), but the matter was finally settled by a treaty in 1842. During the negotiations for this treaty resolutions embodying the principles of the Anti-Slavery Party were offered in Congress by Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio. He was censured by the House and thereupon resigned. Returning to Ohio he was reelected by a large majority, with instructions to present the resolutions again.

Creole, The, liberation of cargo of slaves on, at Nassau, New Providence, 1944, 1954.

Crescent City, The, not allowed to land passengers and mail at Havana, Cuba, 2770.

Crete:
Resolution of Congress declaring sympathy for suffering people of, referred to, 3891.
Revolution in, referred to, 3660.

Cridler, Thomas W., special commissioner to Paris Exposition, report of, transmitted, 6329.

Crime, international convention for suppression of, 4115.

Crimes and Misdemeanors:
Abduction of foreigners claiming protection of United States should be made a crime, 2550.
Convictions, executions, and pardons for capital offenses referred to, 991.
Degrees in crime of murder should be recognized, 5755, 5880, 5968.
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Trial of misdemeanors by United States commissioners recommended, 4939, 5879, 5968.

Criminal Code, revision of, recommended, 561, 2550, 2672.

Criminal Law, abuse of administration of, referred to, 4940, 5879, 7383.

Criminals. (See Fugitive Criminals.)

Criminals, Foreign, introduction of, into United States referred to, 2368, 4588.

Cristóbol Colón, The, mentioned, 6317.

Crittenden, John Jordan; soldier, lawyer; b. Woodford Co., Ky., Sept. 10, 1787; major in War of 1812, and served in State legislature; United States Senator from Kentucky, 1817-19, 1835-41, 1842-48, 1855-61; governor of Kentucky, 1848-50; served as Attorney-General in the Cabinets of Presidents W. H. Harrison, Tyler and Fillmore; elected to Congress from Kentucky, 1860; author of the Crittenden Compromise; died Frankfort, Ky., July 26, 1863.

Crittenden, J. J., Acting Secretary of State, 2648.

Crittenden Compromise.—This was one of the numerous schemes to compromise the slavery question on a peaceful basis. John J. Crittenden was a Senator from Kentucky and tried to harmonize North and South on the slavery question. He hoped to evade the impending war by proposing in 1860 a constitutional amendment which should divide the United States into slaveholding and nonslaveholding portions. He proposed dividing the two sections by the parallel of 36° 30′, the United States to pay the owner for every fugitive slave captured. The proposition, which included other compromise measures, was never submitted to the States.

Croggan, Kate L., mentioned, 7019.

Croker, Uriel, act for relief of, allowed to become law, 4852.

Crook, George:
Member of—
Ponca Indian Commission, 4582.
Sioux Indian Commission, 5480.
Report of, regarding services of Apache Indians, 5495.

Crook, U. S. Transport, collision of, 7065.

Crooks, James, claim of, against United States for seizure of schooner, 4975, 5662.

Crosby, Pierce, thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Cross Keys (Va.), Battle of.—During Stonewall Jackson's movement up the Shenandoah Valley in the summer of 1862 Generals Frémont and Shields were both on the alert to capture him, Frémont reached Strasburg June 1, just after Jackson had passed

Cross Keys (Va.), Battle of—*Continued.*
through. At Port Republic the Shenandoah River divides, and on the larger of the two branches, at a village known as Cross Keys, Frémont brought Ewell's division of Jackson's army to bay June 8. A slight skirmish ensued and Ewell retired during the night. Jackson soon after effected a junction with Gen. Lee, and together they fought the battles around Richmond.

Crow, Charles Augustus; b. Sikeston, Mo., March 31, 1873; was for seven years postmaster of Caruthersville; while acting as postmaster he several times called the attention of Congress to the manner of weighing mails; Congress finally revised the method, whereby it is estimated a saving of $10,000,000 a year was effected; was elected to the 61st Congress from Missouri.

Crow Creek Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Crow Creek Reservation. (See Sioux Reservation.)

Crow Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Crow Reservation, Mont., opened to settlement by proclamation, 5727.

Crowell, John; b. Halifax Co., Ala.; chosen delegate to Congress when the territory was organized, in 1817, and when the State entered the Union he was elected first representative in Congress, 1819-21; died Fort Mitchell, Ala., June 25, 1846.

Crowell, John, treaty with Indians concluded by, 960.

Crown Lands. (See Lands, Crown.)

Crown Point (N. Y.), capture of.—Immediately after the capture of Ticonderoga, May 12, 1775, Col. Seth Warner, with a small detachment of men, proceeded to Crown Point, on Lake Champlain, about 90 miles north of Albany. The place was strongly fortified and mounted 114 cannon, but was garrisoned by only 12 men. These were captured and the fort manned by Warner's men.

Crowninshield, A. S., report of, on lives lost by sinking of the *Maine*, 6295.

Crozier, Captain William, Peace Commissioner at The Hague, 6383.

Cruise of the Battle-Ship Fleet.—The most notable achievement of the Navy in time of peace was the voyage of the battle-ship fleet. This proved an epoch-making cruise, the longest ever undertaken by such a number of battle-ships, and enlisted the interested attention of the naval world.

Late in the spring of 1907 it was decided to send the Atlantic Fleet on a practice cruise to the Pacific, and in August of that year the final arrangements were determined upon.

The fleet sailed from Hampton Roads Dec. 16, 1907, after a review by the President, and made the passage to various ports for coaling and incidental stops at points in South America; engaged in target practice upon arrival at Magdalena Bay, Mexico, arranged by permission of the Mexican government; and reached San Francisco, May 1, 1908, without a single mishap to mar the voyage.

The fleet consisted of sixteen battle-ships, six torpedo boats, four auxiliaries. The number of men in the crews aggregated 15,000. The length of the cruise was 13,772 miles, and the duration of the voyage was 135 days.

After visits to Honolula and Manila the fleet set sail for home, leaving Manila Dec. 1, and arrived at Suez Jan. 1, 1909. The itinerary included passage through Suez Canal, and coaling at Port Said. The following was the itinerary after passing into the Mediterranean:

Connecticut—Vermont, arrive Villefranche, Jan. 14, leave Jan 27; *Minnesota — Kansas*, arrive Marseilles Jan. 14, leave Jan. 27; *Georgia—Nebraska — Kentucky*, arrive Genoa Jan. 15, leave Jan. 27; *Rhode Island —New Jersey*, arrive Leghorn Jan. 15, leave Jan. 27; *Louisiana—Virginia* arrive Malta Jan. 15, leave Jan. 19; *Louisiana—Virginia*, arrive Algiers Jan. 22, leave Jan. 30; *Ohio—Missouri*, arrive Athens Jan. 13, leave Jan. 25; *Wisconsin—Illinois—Kearsarge*, arrive Naples Jan. 17, leave Jan. 27. After leaving the above ports—First Division arrive Negro Bay Jan. 31, leave Feb. 3; First Division, arrive Gibraltar Feb. 3, leave Feb. 6; Second, Third and Fourth Divisions, arrive Negro Bay Feb. 1, leave Feb. 1; fleet reassemble off Gibraltar and proceed to United States, arrive Feb. 22, 1909, at Hampton Roads, Virginia.

When the purpose of giving this assemblage of battle-ships the privileges and advantages of a practice cruise, under such severe conditions, was announced, criticism from high technical quarters was heard. It was suggested that the undertaking was too monumental; that a battle-ship is too vast and complicated a piece of mechanism to send around the globe on an ordinary occasion; that dangers more than multiplied with num-

Cruise of the Battle-Ship Fleet—*Continued.*
bers in such a case; that disaster lurked on every submerged ledge and was borne on every unknown tidal current; that the skeletons of some of the ships would doubtless be left in the Straits of Magellan; that, if the fleet should succeed in rounding South America, it was reasonably certain that the individual ships would, one by one, arrive with machineries loose and almost unserviceable, with crews reflecting the demoralized condition of the matériel, and that a woeful spectacle of failure would thus be presented.

As to the matériel, the cold facts are that the ships practically took care of their own repairs on the cruise. The repair lists turned in at the United States naval station at Cavite, P. I., were significant, since they substantially showed what was needed after the voyage to the eastern borders of the Pacific by way of Australia and Japan, and they were negligible. The performance of the *Oregon* in 1898 was substantially repeated.

With respect to its effect upon the discipline of the men, this was highly beneficial. Too much can not be said of the magnificent conduct of the enlisted personnel throughout the history of the voyage and in the presence of an unprecedented succession of entertainments and shore hospitalities. The occasion brought to the front that element of greatest strength in our navy—the personal characteristics of the enlisted force. The tact, ability, and mastership of their profession shown by the officers, from the lowest to the highest, is likewise worthy of earnest commendation.

The result was to give us an opportunity to get better acquainted with the republics to the south of us; with our own island possessions; with the new and vigorous branch of the British Empire in Australia; and, particularly, with Japan; and it has afforded the people living in those countries a better opportunity to get acquainted with us. It has been everywhere, in the South American countries and most notably in Australia and Japan, understood and accepted, as it was intended, as the reaching out of a strong hand in friendly greeting on the part of America; and the cordial and enthusiastic hospitality extended to our fleet will no doubt be long remembered and has, unquestionably, exerted a powerful reflex influence on feeling in this country. Between the United States and every country visited there is a feeling of deeper interest and friendship than existed before the fleet sailed. Our own Pacific coast and island possessions have been placed in sight and touch with the strength of the nation.

Whatever may be said in technical criticism of the navy, the American people, to whom the ships belong and who paid for them, know, as the result of this extended cruise, at least, that the vessels will float; that their officers and men can handle them; and, so far as actual tests in time of peace can show, that the ships and the men are fit in every particular for any duty.

Crumpacker, Edgar Dean; b. La Porte Co., Ind.; admitted to the bar in 1876; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Indiana.

Cruzen, A. R., mentioned, 6934.

Cuartel Lot, survey and disposal of land known as, discussed, 5504.

Cuba.—The Island of Cuba was discovered Oct. 28, 1492, by Christopher Columbus, who took possession of it in the name of Spain. The first attempt at a permanent settlement was made in 1511 by Don Diego Columbus, a son of Christopher Columbus, and Diego Velasquez, who landed at Baracoa with 300 men. The first settlement at Sanitago de Cuba was made in 1514, and the following year a settlement was made at Trinidad. The island was first named Juana, then Fernandina, then Santiago, and later Ave Maria. Its present name is the one given to it by the natives of the island, whom Columbus described as a peaceful, contented, and progressive race. It is called "The Gem of the Antilles," and is the largest of the West India Islands. Its greatest length, following a curved line through its center, is 780 miles, and its average breadth is 60 miles. Its area is about 43,000 sq. miles. It is irregular, shaped somewhat like a half moon, long and narrow, extending from east to west, its convex coast facing the north. It has a coast line of about 2,000 miles, or, including all indentations, nearly 7,000 miles. The population of the island in 1899 was found by census to be 1,572,797, and estimated at 1,729,500 in 1904. According to the census taken in 1907, the population had increased to 2,048,980. The population in 1887 was

Cuba—*Continued.*
1,631,687 and the decrease during the insurrection and war of 1895-1898 has been computed at 200,000. Of the present population the whites constitute about sixty-eight per cent. and the colored, including the negroes, mulattoes, and Chinese, thirty-two per cent. The population of Havana, the capital city, is about 275,000. The island lies between long. 74° and 85° west and lat. 19° and 23° north. It is situated at the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico and divides that entrance into 2 passages. It is bounded on the north by Florida, Ocanpo, and Old Bahama channels, on the east by the Strait of Maisi, on the south by the Strait of Colon and the sea of the Antilles, and on the west by the Strait of Yucatan.

Cuba is generally low and swampy along the coast. Especially is this true of the southern coast, while the interior of the island is a high table-land. There are many mountain ranges in the interior, the highest land in the island being the Sierra Maestra, in the province of Santiago, which has one peak 8,320 feet in height. There are no known volcanoes in Cuba or in the Isle of Pines. On account of the peculiar shape of the island, being long and narrow, with its highlands in the interior, nearly all of the rivers flow to the north or to the south, and are therefore necessarily short. There are few navigable rivers, and these but for a short distance from their mouths and only for small coasters and canoes. In the interior there are many pretty lakes and bayous, and, while some of them are very picturesque, like the rivers they are of little importance commercially. Many of these lakes and bayous are salt-water bodies. Situated within and near the border of the northern tropical zone, the climate of the low coast lands of Cuba is that of the torrid zone, but the higher interior of the island enjoys a more temperate atmosphere. As in other lands on the border of the Tropics, the year is divided between a hot wet season, corresponding to the northern declination of the sun, and a cool dry period. From May to October is called the wet season, though rain falls in every month in the year. With May spring begins, rain and thunder are of almost daily occurrence, and the temperature rises high, with little variation. The period from November to April is called the dry season. For 7 years the mean annual rainfall at Havana in the wet season has been observed to be 27.8 inches, and of the dry months 12.7 inches, or 40.5 inches for the year. At Havana in the warmest months—those of July and August—the average temperature is 82° F., the maximum being 88° and the minimum 76°. In the cooler months—December and January—the thermometer averages 72°, the maximum being 78° and the minimum 58°. The average temperature of the year at Havana on a mean of 7 years is 77°; but in the interior, at elevations of over 300 feet above the sea, the thermometer occasionally falls to the freezing point in winter. Hoar frost is not uncommon, and during north winds thin ice may form, though snow is unknown in any part of the island. It hails frequently. The prevailing language is Spanish. The Roman Catholic is practically the only religion in Cuba, having the adherence of more than 90 per cent. of the population. But full religious freedom is permitted under the present constitution. Primary education is free and compulsory. Secondary and advanced education is under the control of the state. There is a good university in Havana. In 1904 there were 1,936 schools, with 3,593 teachers and 143,085 enrolled pupils. Prior to the Spanish-American War the enrollment was about 36,000. According to the census of 1899 sixty-four per cent. of the people could neither read nor write.

It is estimated that there are in Cuba about 20,000,000 acres of wild and uncultivated land, 12,000,000 of which are virgin forest. These forests are to a great extent dense and almost impenetrable in some sections, especially the eastern portions of Santa Clara, Puerto Principe, and some parts of Santiago de Cuba provinces. The Isle of Pines, a dependency of Cuba, is also heavily wooded. The forests preserve their verdure throughout the entire year. The palm is the most common of all the Cuban trees, and perhaps the most valuable. The lands most celebrated for their fertility are the districts of Sagua, Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Matanzas, and Mariel. The Valley of Guines owes its reputation to artificial irrigation. The principal agricultural products are sugar cane, coffee, tobacco, cocoa, cotton, sarsaparilla, vanilla, copal, china root, cassia, palma christi, mustard, pepper,

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ginger, licorice, balsam de Gautemala, india rubber, etc. The value of the tobacco crop for 1907 was $42,143,158. The fruits are numerous and delicious. Among them are the pineapple, custard apple, cocoanut plum, guava, banana, orange, citron, lemon, mango, etc. The island has a great variety of minerals, gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, asphaltum, antimony, platinum, petroleum, marble, jasper, etc., being found in greater or less quantity. As yet no coal has been found, although a substance resembling it is much used as fuel and generally called "coal" by the natives. Gold and silver have not been found in paying quantities, although the early settlers mined a considerable amount of each. The exports consist of sugar, tobacco, coffee, brandy, copper, wax, honey, cotton, leather, horn, cocoanut oil, timber and fruit. Besides the cigar factories there are no manufacturing industries of importance in the island. The railroad and telegraph systems are being rapidly developed, mainly by American capital, there are about 1,500 miles of railroads and about 3,400 miles of telegraph. Havana was founded on its present site in 1519. It was totally destroyed in 1538 by French privateers, but was immediately rebuilt. The capital of the island was located at Santiago de Cuba until 1550, when it was moved to the city of Havana.

During the latter part of the 18th and the early part of the 19th centuries, a number of insurrections and revolts were instituted, but were successfully suppressed by the Spaniards. An important one of these occurred in 1827-1829, when Cuban refugees in Mexico and the United States planned an invasion of Cuba. They organized throughout Mexico, United States and Colombia branches of a secret society known as the Black Eagle. On account of the antislavery sentiment which was beginning to show itself in these countries, the scheme proved a failure. A more serious insurrection occurred in 1844, when the slaves on the sugar plantations, especially in the province of Mantanzas, revolted. They were finally subdued and over 1,300 persons convicted and punished. President Polk made a proposition in 1848 for the purchase of the island by the American government for $100,000,000. In 1854 the Ostend Manfesto (q. v.) claimed the right of the United States, should Spain refuse to sell Cuba, to take and annex it. In the same year preparation was made in Cuba and the United States for another attempt at insurrection, but before the plans of the revolutionists were fully matured the leaders were betrayed, arrested and executed. During the next 14 years the island enjoyed a period of comparative quiet and prosperity. In 1868 a revolution broke out in Spain, and in October the natives of Cuba took up arms and declared their independence. During this period many of the nations of the Western Hemisphere recognized the Cubans as belligerents. Spain did not succeed in putting down the rebellion until 1878. It was during this war that the American ship *Virginius* was captured by the Spaniards, her cargo confiscated, and many of her passengers executed as revolutionists. This act nearly brought on war between Spain and the United States. About this time Spain was engaged in wars, and for the purpose of keeping them up Cuba was called on to furnish the larger portion of the means. Revenues were raised and the Cubans taxed to the utmost, paying from $3 to $6 per capita. At one time the Cuban debt reached nearly $1,250,000,000, and for the last 20 years of Spanish dominion the island paid an annual revenue to the crown of from $25,000,000 to $40,000,000. In 1886 slavery was totally abolished. During the latter part of the year 1894 another revolution broke out. At first the Spaniards considered it nothing more serious than a riot, but they soon found the revolution to be general throughout the island and backed by the most influential of its citizens. It was a downtrodden people fighting for independence.

Feb. 15, 1898, the U. S. battleship, *Maine* was blown up in the harbor of Havana. So much sympathy had been shown by the citizens of the United States for the Cubans and their cause that the Administration soon took a decisive step in the matter. By an act of Congress approved April 25, 1898, it was declared that war did exist and had existed since April 21, 1898, between the United States and the Kingdom of Spain (6354), whereupon the President, in a proclamation dated April 26, 1898, declared the existence of war (6474). After an unprecedented campaign (see Spanish-American War) by the United States, Spain asked for terms of

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peace, and on Aug. 12 an agreement was signed by representatives of the two countries for a suspension of hostilities, and commissioners were appointed from each country to arrange the terms of peace. The treaty of peace as concluded by the commission at Paris (see Paris, Treaties of) provided, among other things, that Spain relinquish all claims of sovereignty over and title to Cuba. When the treaty was signed (December 10, 1898) the United States assumed control of the island. In 1901 by an act of Congress, autonomous government was granted to take effect in May, 1902. A convention met on November 5, 1900, to decide upon a constitution, which constitution was adopted on February 21, 1901. It provided for a republican form of government, with a President (Tomas Estrada Palma); a Vice-President; a Senate to consist of 36 members, 6 from each department; a House of Representatives, having one member for each 25,000 of the population; it guaranteed freedom of speech, of the press, and of religious worship. It was upon the adoption of this constitution that the United States decided to pass over the government to the Island of Cuba as soon as the government of that island should agree to the following provisions which were comprised in the Platt amendment to the army appropriation bill approved March 2, 1901. These provisions were that: Cuba should make no treaty with any foreign power which would endanger its independence; contract no debt greater than the current revenue would suffice to pay; grant the United States the right of intervention; ratify all acts of the United States in Cuba during its military occupancy and safeguard all lawful rights acquired thereunder; complete sanitation of the island; omit the Isle of Pines from the proposed constitutional boundaries of Cuba; the title thereto being left to future adjustment by treaty; sell or lease to the United States the land necessary for coaling and naval stations. These conditions were accepted by Cuba June 12, 1901, by adopting them as an appendix to the consitution and the treaty carrying those provisions into effect was concluded with the United States on May 22, 1903, and ratified in 1904. The President and Vice-President of the Republic of Cuba were formally elected Feb. 24, 1902. Under treaties signed July 2, 1903, the United States has coaling stations in the Bay of Guantanamo and Bahia Honda, for which it pays $2,000 per year. A commercial convention between the United States and Cuba was concluded December 11, 1902, providing for the reciprocal reduction of 20 per cent. in the tariff rates on goods imported into the United States from Cuba and into Cuba from the United States. As an exception to this certain manufactured goods of the United States are admitted into Cuba at a reduction varying from 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. These rates are mutually preferential as respects like imports from other countries. The term of the treaty is five years, and it is to be continued after the expiration of that period from year to year unless terminated by either party after due notice. Another treaty carrying into effect the provisions of the Platt amendment was concluded on May 22, 1903, and was ratified in 1904. In August, 1906, an insurrection broke out and a United States commission assumed the provisional government. Jan. 24, 1909, the new President, José Miguel Gomez took office and the provisional government came to an end.

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Cuban Insurrection. (See Cuba, insurrection in.)
Culberson, Charles A., b. Dadeville, Tallapoosa Co., Ala., June 10, 1855; removed with his parents from Alabama to Texas in 1856, and settled in Dallas; graduated from the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, in the class of 1874; studied law under his father and at the University of Virginia; was elected attorney-general of Texas in 1890 and 1892; governor of Texas in 1894 and 1896; chosen United States Senator from Texas, Jan 25, 1899; reelected in 1905.
Culebra Island, reservation of lands on, 6743.
Cullom, L., mentioned, 6934.
Cullom, Shelby Moore; lawyer; b. in Wayne Co., Ky., Nov. 22, 1829; moved to Springfield, Ill., where he was elected city attorney and went to the State legislature in 1856; upon his reelection, in 1860, he was chosen speaker; after three consecutive terms in Congress, 1865-71, again speaker of house of State legislature, 1872-74, and governor of Illinois in 1876; reelected and resigned to go to the United States Senate in 1883; reelected 1888, 1894, 1900, 1906.
Cullom, Shelby M., member of commission to Hawaiian Islands, 6333.
Cullop, William Allen; b. Knox Co., Ind., March 28, 1853; admitted to practice of law at Vincennes, Ind., 1880; member of the Indiana legislature, 1891-93; elected to the 61st Congress from Indiana.
Cullum, George Washington; soldier, author; b. New York City, Feb. 25, 1809; brevet major-general United States Army; author of "Military Bridges with India Rubber Pontoons," and "System of Military Bridges."
Cullum, George W., bequest of, for erection of memorial hall at West Point, recommendations regarding, 5674.
Culver, Samuel H., treaty with Indians concluded by, 2762.
Cumberland, The, engagement with the *Merrimac* referred to, 3345.
Cumberland Road.—A national highway authorized by Congress and constructed at the expense of the Gen-

Cumberland Road—*Continued.*
eral Government. Appropriations for the purpose of building and maintaining this road were opposed by various Presidents and members of Congress on the ground that Federal aid to local internal improvements was unconstitutional. Mar. 29, 1806, the President was authorized to appoint 3 commissioners to lay out a road from Cumberland, on the Potomac, to the Ohio River, and $30,000 was appropriated for that purpose (406). The road was extended from time to time, reaching Illinois in 1838, when it was superseded by railways. The total amount appropriated was $6,821,246. President Monroe vetoed a bill for the repair of the road May 4, 1822 (711). This highway was also called the National road. (See also Internal Improvements.)

Cumberland Road:
Act for repair of, vetoed, 711.
Amendment providing for internal repairs recommended, 759.
Appropriations for, referred to, 785, 955.
Commissioners for—
Appointed, 406.
Duties of, 683.
Report of, 428, 445.
Constitutional amendment providing for internal improvements recommended. (See internal Improvements.)
Expenditures for, referred to, 933, 6284.
Provision for repair of, recommended, 962.
Referred to, 786, 1406.
Route of, approved, 428.
Superintendent of, 816.
Report of, 1491.
Survey of, referred to, 1036.

Cumming, Alexander:
Expedition of, among Indians, referred to, 2898.
Governor of Colorado, absence of, from Territory referred to, 3721.
Mentioned, 3279.
Treaty with Indians, concluded by, 2895.

Cummins, Albert Baird; b. near Carmichaels, Pa., Feb. 15, 1850; educated in Waynesburg (Pa.) College; (M. A. and LL. D.), and Cornell College, Ia. (LL. D.); member of the general assembly of Iowa; governor of Iowa from January, 1902, until elected, Nov. 24, 1908, to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate; reelected Jan. 19, 1909, for the term beginning March 4, 1909 to represent Iowa in the Senate.

Cummins, Richard W., treaty with Indians concluded by, 2273.

Cunningham, Maria, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5053.

Currency:
Defects in law pointed out and remedial legislation urged, 7429, 7430, 7460, 7461, 7667.
Discussed. (See Finances discussed.)
Of the Constitution, precious metals, discussed, 1465.
Plan of legislation for, indorsed by President Cleveland, 5985.
Discussed, 5993, 5999, 6072, 6091, 6175.
Precious metals, currency of the Constitution, 1465.
Reduction in, 630.
Uniformity of, necessity for, 58, 60, 549, 550, 563, 1896.

Currey, B. F., agent for removal of Indians, charges preferred against, 1447.

Currier, Frank Dunklee; b. at Canaan, N. H., Oct. 30, 1853; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1874; member of the New Hampshire house of representatives in 1879; was clerk of the State senate from 1883 to 1887; was president of the State senate in 1887; naval officer of customs at the port of Boston, Mass., from 1890 to 1894; speaker of the New Hampshire house of representatives in 1899; received the honorary degree of A. M. from Dartmouth College in 1901; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from New Hampshire.

Curtin, Andrew Gregg (1817-1894); politician; b. Bellefontaine, Pa.; governor of Pennsylvania, 1861-67; appointed minister to Russia by Grant, 1869-72; member of Congress, 1881-87, where he took a strong stand against pernicious pension legislation.

Curtin, Mary, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5293.

Curtis, Benjamin Robbins; lawyer, author, jurist; b. Watertown, Mass., Nov. 4, 1809; went to Boston in 1834, and served two years in State legislature; appointed justice United States Supreme Court 1851, and resigned 1857; counsel for President Johnson before high court of impeachment, 1868; author of "United States Supreme Court Decisions," etc.; died Newport, R. I., Sept. 15, 1874.

Curtis, Benjamin R., counsel for President Johnson in impeachment proceedings, 3924.

Curtis, Charles; b. Topeka, Kans., Jan. 25, 1860; received his education in the common schools; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1881; elected to the 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th,

Curtis, Charles—*Continued.*
58th, 59th, and 60th Congresses from Kansas; January, 1907, elected to United States Senate to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. J. R. Burton, resigned, and for the full term beginning March 4, 1907.

Curtis, William Eleroy; author, diplomat; b. Akron, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1850; special envoy to South and Central American republics, the Vatican, and Spain; executive officer International American Conference; author of "United States and Foreign Powers," "Capitals of Spanish America," "Japan Sketches," etc.

Curtis, William E., mentioned, 5833.

Cushing, Caleb; lawyer, jurist, author; b. Salisbury, Mass., Jan. 17, 1800; served in the State legislature, and in Congress, 1835-43; sent by President Tyler as envoy to China, where he negotiated an important treaty; colonel of Massachusetts volunteers in Mexican War; made justice of Massachusetts supreme court, 1851; Attorney-General in President Pierce's Cabinet, 1853-57; author of "Historical and Political Review of the Late Revolution in France," "Practical Principles of Political Economy," "The Treaty of Washington," etc.; died Newburyport, Mass., Jan. 2, 1879.

Cushing, Caleb:
Attorney-General, mentioned, 4841.
Chief Justice Supreme Court, nomination of, withdrawn, 4213.
Minister to—
China—
Instructions to, referred to, 2134, 2218.
Transmission of commission appointing, 2134.
Treaty with China concluded by, 2205.
Spain, payment of *Virginius* claims arranged by, 4290.
Secretary of Treasury, renomination of, and reasons therefor, 2086.

Cushing, William B., thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3457.

Cushman, Francis W.; b. May 8, 1867, at Brighton, Washington Co., Iowa; 1891 moved to the State of Washington; settled at Tacoma and engaged in the practice of law; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Washington.

Custer, George Armstrong; soldier; b. New Rumley, Ohio, Dec. 5, 1839; distinguished officer during Civil War, and later in campaigns against the Indians on the western plains; massacred with his entire command, near Little Big Horn River, in Montana, June 25, 1876.

Custer, George A., disaster to forces under, 4327.

Custer Massacre.—Maj. Gen. George A. Custer led with his regiment Gen. Terry's column in an expedition against the Sioux Indians in 1876. June 25, coming upon an encampment of Indians on the Little Big Horn River, in Montana, he divided his regiment (the Seventh Cavalry) into several detachments, one of which, under Maj. Reno, was ordered to attack in the rear, while Custer led 5 companies to the front. Reno was driven back and the Indians fell upon Custer and massacred his entire command of about 276 men, (4327).

Custom-Houses:
In New York—
Affairs of, investigated, 1952, 2007, 4423.
Expenses of, referred to, 2010.
Report of commissioners referred to, 2005, 2014, 4402.
Authority for instituting investigation demanded, 1952.
Reply of President, 1952.
Officers of, claims of, for additional pay discussed, 2722.
Partisan control over, order regarding, 4402.

Customs Administration Board discussed, 5549.

Customs, Collector of, compensation of, recommendations regarding, 4102.

Customs Congress of the American Republics, referred to, 6777.

Customs Districts, consolidation of, recommended, 4767.

Customs Duties. (See Import Duties.)

Customs Revenue, Commissioner of, creation of office of, recommended, 3985.

Cutler, George W., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5067.

Cutting, A. K., imprisonment of, by Mexican authorities, 4991, 5086, 5122.

Cutting, John B., account of, for expenditures in liberating American seamen in British ports, transmitted, 108.

Cutts, Richard D., report of, on marketable products of the sea, transmitted, 4117.

Cyane, The, sent to Greytown, Nicaragua, to demand reparation for injuries sustained by United States, 2816.
Bombardment by, discussed, 2816. (See also Greytown, Nicaragua.)

Czar of Russia. (See Russia.)

D

Dade, Francis Langhorn; soldier; b. Virginia; appointed lieutenant 12th infantry in 1813; captain, 1818, and brevet major, 1828; killed by Indians, near Fort King, Fla., Dec. 28, 1835.

Dade, Francis L., massacre of command of, by Seminole Indians, 1834.

Dahlberg, Gustav Isak, recommendation for indemnity to, 6457.

Dahlgren, John Adolph; naval officer, inventor, author; b. Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 13, 1809; conducted the siege of Charleston, S. C., and made brilliant record during the Civil War; created admiral in 1863; invented Dahlgren naval gun; author of technical works on the subject of naval guns and gunnery, and maritime law; died 1870.

Dahlgren, John A.:
- Rear-admiral in Navy, nomination of, 3356.
- Thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3284.

Dainese, F., claim of, for salary while acting consul at Constantinople, 2957, 2958.

Dakota, erecting North and South Dakota into a separate Internal Revenue district, 6608.

Dakota Central Railway Co., agreement for right of way to, through Sioux Reservation, Dak., transmitted, 4775.

Dakota Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Dakota Territory (see also North Dakota; South Dakota):
- Creation and organization of, referred to, 3254.

Dakotah Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Dallas, George Mifflin (1792-1864); statesman; b. Philadelphia; United States Senator from Pennsylvania, 1831-33; minister to Russia, 1837-39; Vice-President of the United States with Polk, 1845-49; was United States minister to England, 1856-61.

Dallas, Tex., bill to authorize construction of addition to public building in, vetoed, 5519.

Dalton, Tristram; legislator; b. Newbury, Mass.; in May, 1843; member of both branches of the Massachusetts legislature, and was chosen speaker of the house; elected to the first United States Senate under the Constitution; died Boston, May 30, 1817.

Dalton, Tristram, on committee to conduct inaugural ceremony of President Washington, 40.

Dalzell, John, b. New York City, April 19, 1845; moved to Pittsburg in 1847; graduated from Yale College, 1865; studied law, and was admitted to the bar, 1867; elected to the 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Pennsylvania.

Dames of the Revolution—The Society of Dames of the Revolution was organized in 1896. The regulation as to membership is that the Society shall be composed entirely of women above the age of eighteen years, of good moral character, who are descended in their own right from an ancestor who, either as a military, naval, or marine officer or official in the service of any one of the thirteen original Colonies or States, or of the National Government representing or composed of those Colonies or States, assisted in establishing American independence during the War of the Revolution, April 19, 1775, when hostilities commenced, and April 19, 1783, when they were ordered to cease. Local chapters may be organized when authorized by the Board of Managers of the Society.

Dana, E. T., arrest and maltreatment of, at Heidelberg, Baden, 2772.

Dana, Francis; lawyer, jurist; b. in Charlestown, Mass., June 13, 1743; delegate from Massachusetts to the Continental Congress, 1776-79, and in 1784 signed the Articles of Confederation; secretary of legation to Paris under John Adams; appointed minister to Russia, but not officially received; appointed minister to France, 1797, but declined; chief justice of State court, 1791-1806, when he resigned; died Cambridge, Mass., April 25, 1811.

Dana, Francis, minister to France, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 235.

Daniel, John Warwick, b. Sept. 5, 1842, Lynchburg, Campbell Co., Va.; entered Confederate army as second lieutenant, and was disabled while major and chief of staff in 1864; studied law at University of Virginia, and practiced with his father; is LL. D. of Washington and Lee University and of Michigan University; author of "Daniel on Attachments" and "Daniel on Negotiable Instruments"; member of Virginia house of delegates, 1869-72; member of State senate, 1875-81; elected to 49th Congress in 1884; to United States Senate from Virginia, for the term beginning March 4, 1887; reelected in 1891, 1897, and 1904.

Daniel, Peter Vyvian; lawyer, jurist; b. Stafford Co., Va., April 24, 1784; served in State legislature and as lieutenant-governor; appointed judge of United States District Court for Virginia, 1836, and in 1840 was made justice of the Supreme Court of the

Daniel, Peter Vyvian—*Continued.*
United States; died Richmond, Va., June 30, 1860.
Daniel, Peter V., Supreme Court justice, death of, referred to, 3250.
Daniels, Jared W., member of Indian commission, 5579.
Daniels, William H., collector of customs, suspension of, referred to, 4741.
Danish Government. (See Denmark.)
Dardanelles, restrictions on passage of Straits of Bosphorus and, by ships of other nations, 4078.
Darien, Isthmus of, canal across. (See Panama Canal.)
Darling, James H., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5037.
Dart, Anson, official conduct of, referred to, 3015, 3016.
Dartmoor Massacre.—In 1815, Dartmoor prison, in Devonshire, England, contained 10,000 French and 6,000 American prisoners of war, as well as impressed American seamen who had refused to fight against their country. The prisoners of war had been taken in the War of 1812 and the seamen had been impressed for several years prior to the war and were impatient for their liberty, the war having ended. On the 6th of April a number of sailors, in attempting to escape, came into collision with the guards and 33 Americans were wounded and 7 killed. After an investigation ample satisfaction was made by the British Government.
Dartmouth College vs. Woodward.—A celebrated case decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1819. June 27, 1816, the New Hampshire legislature amended the charter of Dartmouth College, increased the number of trustees to 21, and changed the name from Dartmouth College to Dartmouth University, creating a new corporation, to which the property of the old corporation was transferred. Woodward was the secretary and treasurer of the corporation under the new charter. The old trustees began suit against him for the recovery of the property. The State court decided against them. The case was taken on writ of error to the United States Supreme Court. The latter tribunal reversed the decision of the State court, declaring that the "charter of Dartmouth College is a contract within the meaning of that clause of the Constitution which prohibits States from passing any law impairing the obligation of contracts." The New Hampshire law was therefore declared unconstitutional and void. Daniel Webster conducted the case for the plaintiffs. This decision is one of the most important ever rendered by the Supreme Court. It settled the law holding that a charter granted to a private corporation is a contract, which cannot be altered in a material point without the consent of those who hold it unless the power of revision is reserved to the legislature by a clause in the charter or a general law of the State.
Daughters of the American Revolution.—The Society was organized in the city of Washington, D. C., October 11, 1890. The headquarters are in Washington. Its present membership is reported by the Secretary-General to be 47,111. Seven hundred and fifty State chapters exist in forty-five States and Territories and the District of Columbia, presided over by regents. Chapter regents have been appointed for England, Cuba, and the Philippines.

Any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of eighteen years, and who is descended from an ancestor who, "with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of independence as a recognized patriot, as soldier or sailor, or as a civil officer in one of the several Colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States," provided that the applicant shall be acceptable to the Society. Every application for membership must be indorsed by at least one member of the National Society, and is then submitted to the Registrars-General, who report on the question of eligibility to the Board of Management, and upon its approval the applicant is enrolled as a member.
Daughters of the Revolution.—The General Society was organized in the City of New York, August 20, 1891. Eligibility to membership is restricted to "women who are lineal descendants of an ancestor who was a military or naval or marine officer, soldier, sailor, or marine in actual service under the authority of any of the thirteen Colonies or States, or of the Continental Congress, and remained always loyal to such authority, or descendants of one who signed the Declaration of Independence, or of one who as a member of the Continental Congress or of the Congress of any of the Colonies or States, or as an official appointed by or under the authority of any such representative bodies, actually assisted in the establishment of American independence by service rendered during the

Daughters of the Revolution—*Continued.*
War of the Revolution, becoming thereby liable to conviction of treason against the Government of Great Britain, but remaining always loyal to the authority of the Colonies or States." State societies exist in a large number of States. The office of the General Society is 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Dauper, John, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5322.

Dauphine Island, Gulf of Mexico, fortifications at, of importance to defense of New Orleans and Union, 688.
Referred to, 695.

David, Pierre Jean, bust of Lafayette presented to Congress by, 992.

Davids Island, New York Harbor, new building for recruiting service at, referred to, 4664.

Davidson, Francis S.:
Act for relief of, 6776.
Vetoed, 6813, 6814.

Davidson, James H.; b. Colchester, Delaware Co., N. Y., June 18, 1858; grad. Albany Law School 1884 and was admitted to the bar of New York; subsequently moved to Wisconsin and commenced the practice of law at Princeton in 1887; in 1888 was elected prosecuting attorney of Green Lake County; in 1892 removed to Oshkosh; in 1895 was appointed city attorney; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Wisconsin.

Davis, Charles Henry:
Correspondence regarding squadron at Rio Janeiro and the Paraguay difficulties, 3890.
Rear-admiral in Navy, nomination of, 3356.
Thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3284.

Davis, Charles Russell; b. Pittsfield, Ill.; moved to Lesueur Co., Minn., at an early age; admitted to the bar and practiced law for more than thirty years in Minnesota; served for two years in the house of representatives, and four years in the State senate of Minnesota; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Minnesota.

Davis, Cushman K., member of Spanish-American Peace Commission, 6322.

Davis, George W., member of board to consider expedition to be sent for relief of Lady Franklin Bay Expedition, 4813.

Davis, David (1815-1886); jurist and statesman; b. in Cecil Co., Md.; associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, 1862-77; **nominated for President by the Labor-Reform party,** against Grant, 1872; United States Senator from Illinois, 1877-83; when Arthur succeeded to the Presidency, Davis was acting Vice-President, 1881-83.

Davis, Jeff; b. Little River Co., Ark., May 6, 1862; admitted to the bar at the age of 19 years; elected prosecuting attorney in 1892, and 1894; attorney-general, 1898; governor of Arkansas, 1901, 1903, and 1905; elected to the United States Senate from Arkansas, 1907.

Davis, J. C. Bancroft, Acting Secretary of State, 4178.

Davis, Jefferson (1808-1889); statesman; b. in Christian Co., Ky.; grad. West Point, 1828; took part in the Black Hawk and Mexican wars; member of Congress from Mississippi, 1845-46; United States Senator from Mississippi, 1847-51; Secretary of War under Pierce, 1853-57; United States Senator, 1857-61; president of the Confederate States, 1862; arrested near Irwinsville, Ga., 1865; imprisoned in Fortress Monroe, 1865-67, and amnestied, 1868.

Davis, Jefferson:
Correspondence of governor of South Carolina with President delayed by, 3195.
Declaration of, and advisability of attempting negotiations with, discussed, 3455.
Imprisonment of, and reasons for not placing, upon trial inquired into, 3572.
Report of Attorney-General regarding, referred to, 3576.
Negotiations with, for restoration of peace discussed and correspondence regarding, 3461.
Official acts of, in Virginia declared null and void, 3535.
Reward offered for arrest of, 3505.
Persons claiming, directed to file claims, 3551.

Davis, Maj., mentioned, 1445.

Davis, Maria, act to pension, returned, 5998.

Davis, Mr., mentioned, 418.

Dawes Commission discussed, 6272, 6346, 6389.

Dawson, Albert Foster; b. Spragueville, Iowa, Jan. 26, 1872; published the Preston (Iowa) Advance, and was afterwards city editor of the Clinton Daily Herald; served several years in the organization of Congress; was elected to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Iowa.

Day, William R.:
President of Spanish-American Peace Commission, 6322.
Secretary of State, 6476.
Dayton, William L., mentioned, 3265.
Dayton, Ohio, act for erection of public building in, vetoed, 5059.
Dean, John, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5303.
Dearborn, Henry A. S., mentioned, 1778.
DeArmond, David Albaugh; b. Blair Co., Pa., March 18, 1844; moved to Missouri and was State senator, circuit judge, and supreme court commissioner; elected to 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Missouri; d. 1909.
Deas, Edward, reappointment of, in artillery service discussed, 2437.
Debt, Public.—The Government of the United States under the Constitution began business in 1789 with a foreign debt of $13,000,000 and a domestic debt amounting to $42,000,000. It then assumed debts of the States amounting to $21,500,000, which had been contracted in prosecuting the Revolution. The debt was funded, and in 1796 the total was $83,800,000. It then began to decrease, and, though swelled $15,000,000 by the Louisiana Purchase, it was brought down to $45,200,000 in 1812. The War of 1812 increased the amount till in 1816 the debt reached $127,000,000. By 1835, however, it was virtually extinguished. It then began to grow. The Mexican War increased it from $15,600,000 to $68,300,000, but by 1857 it was reduced to $28,460,000. The Civil War ran the total indebtedness up to $2,681,000,000 in 1865. The prosperity of the country, enormous revenues from customs, and the successive fundings of the debt at lower rates of interest reduced it by 1876 to $2,180,395,067. By 1886 it had further contracted $1,783,438,607, but the Spanish War caused it to grow again till in 1899 it amounted to $2,092,686,024. For the financial year ending November 1, 1908, the public debt is stated as follows: Total of interest-bearing debt, $897,253,990; debt bearing no interest, and upon which interest has ceased, $396,403,888.04; certificates and treasury notes, offset by an equal amount of coin and silver bullion in the treasury, $1,344,315,869; aggregate of debt, including treasury notes and certificates, $2,637,973,747.04. Cash in the treasury, National bank 5 per cent. fund, credit balances, departments and other items, $1,770,503,682.71. Cash balance in the treasury, November 1, 1908, exclusive of reserve and trust funds, $166,882,253.18.
Debt, Public (see also Bonds; Loans):
Act directing payment of surplus in Treasury on, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 5073.
Act to facilitate refunding of, vetoed, 4589.
Discussed. (See Finances discussed.)
Extinction of, 1379, 1382.
Near approach of, 1014, 1160, 1247.
Referred to, 2252.
Increase in, 675, 2402, 2441, 3055.
In consequence of Mexican War, 2441.
Interest on, reduction of, recommended, 3874, 4415.
Payment of—
From surplus revenue before due, recommended, 2660, 2713.
In coin, discussed, 3991.
Payments on. (See Finances discussed.)
Progress of refunding, discussed, 4423.
Provision for, 98, 823, 1379.
Vacant lands sold for reimbursing, 100, 317, 584.
Debtors, Insolvent (see also Bankruptcy):
Modifications in laws regarding, recommended, 958, 1017, 1119, 1727.
Public officers availing themselves of benefits of act must be discussed, 1107.
Debts, British.—The treaty with Great Britain in 1783 provided for the payment of all debts owed by Americans to British subjects. Many obstacles were thrown in the way of prompt payment, however, some of the State governments going so far as to provide, even after the ratification of the treaty, that such debts might be paid to the State treasury, and the State would then refuse to entertain suits on the part of creditors. The Supreme Court decided in 1796 that such debts must be paid and that no State law could repudiate them. (See also Ware *vs.* Hylton.)
De Camp, John, thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.
Decatur, Stephen; naval officer; b. Sinnepuxent, Md., January, 1779; entered navy 1798; February, 1804, entered the harbor of Tripoli with a small party and burned the American frigate *Philadelphia*, which had been captured by Barbarians; for this act he was promoted to captain; active in War of 1812, as commander of *United States* and *President;* commander of squadron sent to Mediterranean, 1815, and captured two Algerine war vessels and dictated treaty of peace to

Decatur Stephen—*Continued.*
Dey of Algiers; killed in a duel near Bladensburg, Md., March 22, 1820, by Commodore James Barron.
Decatur, Stephen:
Captain in Navy, advancement of, to grade of, referred to, 362.
Claims of, arising from recapture of the *Philadelphia*, 1025.
Commander of the *United States*, 506.

Decimal System of Coinage, Weights, and Measures.—In 1782 Gouverneur Morris reported a decimal currency system designed to simplify the money of the United States. He ascertained that the 1440th part of a Spanish dollar was a common divisor for the various currencies. With this as a unit he proposed a coinage of 10 units to be equal to 1 penny; 10 pence to 1 bill; 10 bills to 1 dollar (equal to about 75 cents of the present money); 10 dollars to 1 crown. In 1784 Mr. Jefferson, as chairman of a committee of Congress, proposed to strike 4 coins upon the basis of the Spanish dollar, viz., a gold piece worth 10 dollars, a dollar of silver, a 10th of a dollar in silver, and a 100th of a dollar in copper. Congress adopted this proposition, making the dollar the unit, July 6, 1785, and the coins became known as the cent, dime, dollar, and eagle. Jan. 1, 1858 Canada adopted the decimal system of currency in use in the United States. By an act of Congress of May 16, 1866, the 5-cent nickel piece was made to conform to the decimal or metric system as to size and weight. The use of the metric system of weights and measures was authorized by Congress by a permissive act, not mandatory, and a table of equivalents was approved by Congress July 28, 1866.

Deck, Amanda F., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5274.

Declaration of Independence. — The unanimous expression of the delegates in Congress of the thirteen original States, setting forth the rights of men in general and of the colonists in particular, citing their grievances against the British Government, and declaring "that these united Colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent States." North Carolina took the first step toward independence by a resolution, **Apr. 12,** 1776, "to concur with those in the other Colonies in declaring independence," the same State having previously (May 31, 1775), in her famous Mecklenburg resolutions, which were forwarded to the Continental Congress, declared the people of the Colonies "a free and independent people, under the control of no other power than that of our God and the general government of the Congress." The title of the document was suggested by Virginia in her resolution of May 17, 1776, directing her representatives to propose in Congress a "declaration of independence." Such a resolution was introduced by Richard Henry Lee on June 8, but was not adopted until July 2. The document was prepared by a committee composed of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston. The draft was made by Jefferson. Congress made in the Declaration as presented by the committee 18 suppressions, 6 additions, and 10 alterations, many of them, however, not being important. The Declaration was adopted July 4, 1776, by the unanimous vote of 12 States, New York alone not voting. It was afterwards ratified by a convention of that State. It was engrossed and signed on Aug. 2, by all the members present, six signatures being afterwards added. The signers of the Declaration were: John Hancock, President of the Congress; New Hampshire: Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, Matthew Thornton; Massachusetts Bay: Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry; Rhode Island: Stephens Hopkins, William Ellery; Connecticut: Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, William Williams, Oliver Wolcott; New York: William Floyd, Philip Livingstone, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris; New Jersey: Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, Abraham Clark; Pennsylvania: Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross; Delaware: Cæsar Rodney, George Read, Thomas M'Kean; Maryland: Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, Charles Carrol, of Carrolton; Virginia: George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Nelson, jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton; North Carolina: William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn; South Carolina: Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, jr., Thomas Lynch, jr., Arthur Middleton; Georgia: Button Gwinnet, Lyman Hall, Charles Walton.

Declaration of Independence, 1.
Desk on which it was written presented to United States by heirs of Joseph Coolidge, jr., 4540.
Letter of Robert C. Winthrop regarding, 4541.
First copperplate of, bequeathed to Congress by Lafayette, letter of son presenting, 1342.
Signers of, 4.

Declaration of Rights.—The earliest general declaration of rights of which we have any official record was that of the Stamp Act Congress in 1765, which published what it called a "Declaration of Rights and Grievances of the Colonists of America." In this document they vigorously protested against the Stamp Act and all other plans to tax them by a parliament in which they had no representation. They demanded all the rights of British subjects. In 1774 the Continental Congress made a similar declaration against later aggressions of Parliament. Declarations of the same character were incorporated in the Declaration of Independence. (See also Bill of Rights.)

Decoration Day.—The custom of strewing flowers on the graves of their dead soldiers early in the spring of each year originated among the women of the South before the close of the Civil War. In some parts of the North a similar custom grew up, but its observance was not universal. May 5, 1868, while Gen. John A. Logan was commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, he issued an order fixing the 30th day of May of that year as a day for the general observance of the custom by members of the Grand Army and their friends. Since that time May 30 had been regularly observed as Decoration Day throughout the country. It is known as Confederate Memorial Day in the South. The particular days observed there are April 26th in Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Mississippi, and May 10th in North Carolina and South Carolina, while Virginia observes May 30th and Louisiana May 3rd (Jefferson Davis' birthday) under this title. In all States except Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas it is a legal holiday. Congress has by law declared Decoration Day a holiday in the District of Columbia and the Territories.

Decoration Day. (See National Cemeteries.)

Defalcation of Public Officers:
Application of public money for private uses should be made a felony, 1709.
Fredom from, discussed, 5542, 5746.
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Defenses, Public (see also Forts and Fortifications):
Board to examine and report upon, appointed, 4899.
Correspondence regarding, referred to, 3261.
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Adams, John, 226, 243, 255, 270, 281, 297, 301.
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Arthur, 4638, 4724, 4767, 4798, 4833.
Cleveland, 5099, 5878, 5966, 6159.
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De Fuca Explorations. (See San Juan de Fuca Explorations.)

De Haven, Lieut., expedition commanded by, in search of Sir John Franklin and companions, return of, 2668.

De Kalb, Baron Johann, claims of representatives of, for services rendered United States in Revolutionary War, 1270.

De Krafft, Elizabeth S., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5021.

Delafield, Richard, member of board to examine quotas of States under call for troops, 3476.

Delagoa Bay Railway, seizure of, by Portuguese Government, 5470.
Claims regarding, submitted to arbitration, 5546, 6433.

Delano, Admiral F. H., mentioned, 6914.

Delaware.—One of the thirteen original States, and next to Rhode Island the smallest in the Union, its total area being 2,050 sq. miles. Nickname, "The Diamond State;" motto, "Liberty and independence." It is bounded on the north by Pennsylvania, on the east by New Jersey and the Atlantic Ocean (Delaware River and Bay separating it from New Jersey), and on the south and west by Maryland. Delaware is essentially an ag-

Delaware—*Continued.*
ricultural State, 85 per cent. of its land area being devoted to farming. The crops are corn, wheat and fruit. About 16,000 acres are devoted to raising tomatoes, the canning and shipping of which is a flourishing industry. The capital invested in manufacture in the State in 1905 was $50,925,603, and 20,567 persons were employed. The cost of raw material was $24,833,806, and the value of the output, $41,160,276. The leading articles of manufacture are leather, railway equipment, machinery, paper and pulp, ships, flour, and knitted goods. There is a large trade by coastwise steamers, and some foreign commerce. Delaware was originally settled by Swedes under Peter Minuit in 1638, passing under the rule of the Dutch in 1655, and of the English in 1664. In 1682 it was united with Pennsylvania. In 1703 it received a separate assembly, but had a governor in common with Pennsylvania until the Revolution. It was the first State to ratify the Federal Constitution, Dec. 7, 1787. Though a slave State, it remained in the Union throughout the Civil War. It is sometimes called the "Blue Hen State" and its citizens the "Blue Hen's Chickens." Its population in 1900 was 184,735, and by an official estimate the figures will exceed 200,000 in 1909.

Delaware:
Circuit court in, time of holding, 249.
Constitution of United States, evidence of ratification of amendment to, 65, 170.
Resolutions of general assembly of, transmitted, 65.

Delaware Bay, erection of piers near, recommended, 786.

Delaware Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Delaware River, canal from Chesapeake Bay to. (See Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co.)

De Leon, Pablo Ocampo; b. in Manila, 1853; studied in St. Thomas University, from which he graduated with the degree of LL. B., 1882; under the Spanish régime was secretary of the royal court of Manila, prosecuting attorney of the district of Tondo, and secretary of the Bar Association of Manila; in the Filipino government at Malolos was a representative of the provinces of Principe, Infanta, Lepanto, and Bontoc, and was elected secretary of the Filipino parliament; was also appointed professor of law of the University of Malolos; during the revolution, and after the Malolos cause became hopeless, a meeting was called in Manila by those who were willing to submit to the American Government, and at this meeting he was the only one who stood firmly against giving up the struggle; was editor of La Patria, in Manila, publication of which was suspended by order of General Otis; shortly after the outbreak of hostilities between the Americans and Filipinos, appointed by the government of the Filipino republic its representative in Manila, with unlimited powers, and was known to the Americans as an "irreconcilable" and deported to Guam, where he remained two years; he was pardoned and returned to Manila, after taking the oath of allegiance to the American Government; elected Resident Commissioner in the United States by the Philippine legislature in November, 1907.

Delfosse, M. Maurice, selection of, as commissioner on fisheries question with Great Britain referred to, 4438.

De Long, George W., death of, in *Jeannette* expedition, 4726.
Remains of, removed to United States, 4834.

De Martens, M. F., arbitrator in Venezuelan boundary dispute, 6338.

Deming, Frances, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5050.

Democratic Party.—Individual liberty rather than strict government is a paramount sentiment in many American hearts. Those who originally looked with apprehension on the possibility of the central Government's encroaching upon the personal liberties of the people or the rights of States formed the nucleus of the National Democratic party, which has now maintained a continuous existence for more than a hundred years. The chief tenets of the party are succinctly set forth by Mr. Jefferson in his first inaugural address. These tenets he characterized as essential principles of our Government. His definition of the principles of the party is thus expressed: "Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none; the support of the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies; the preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad; a jealous care of

Democratic Party—*Continued.*

the right of election by the people—a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unprovided; absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism; a well-disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace, and for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burthened; the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith; encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid; the diffusion of information and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of the public reason; freedom of religion; freedom of the press, and freedom of person under the protection of the *habeas corpus*, and trial by juries impartially selected" (311).

Sympathy with the French revolutionists in 1789 and a desire that the Government should aid France in her war with England drew a number of disciples to the party entertaining these sentiments. Under the leadership of Thomas Jefferson the party took the name of Democratic-Republican and opposed the Federalists. Since Monroe's time it has been commonly known as the Democratic party, though previously it was known as the Republican party. From its inception in 1792 to 1801 it was the party of opposition. When the party got control of the Government it lost sight of some of its tenets, and many of its members at certain times supported measures tending toward nationalization. After the War of 1812 the Democrats had a clear field of operations until the second election of Monroe in 1820. Subsequently dissensions began to appear. Adams and Clay and their followers advocated protection, national aid to internal improvements, and a broader construction of the Constitution. They were first known as National Republicans, and after drawing to themselves many of the opponents of Andrew Jackson were called Whigs.

From the time of Jackson up to 1860 the Democrats by skillful party management won all the Presidential elections but two—those of 1840 and 1848. They carried the country through the war with Mexico, annexed Texas and the Californias, and abolished the United States Bank. With the introduction of the slavery question into politics the party began to lose strength in the North. The Democratic party was always strongest in the South, however. In 1860 the party split into two factions and the Republicans won the election. Then came the Civil War, and though many Democrats supported Lincoln and the Union the party lost power and prestige in the North generally, and the Republicans remained in control until 1884, when war issues had been superseded in the minds of many by economic questions. The party candidates in 1864 were George B. McClellan, of New Jersey, and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio; in 1868, Horatio Seymour, of New York, and Francis P. Blair, of Missouri; in 1872 the party in convention at Baltimore, July 1, ratified the nomination of the Liberal Republican party (q. v.) that had separated from the Republican party and named Horace Greeley, of New York, and B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, as Presidential candidates. The minority held a convention at Louisville, Kentucky, and nominated Charles O'Conor, who declined. Greeley was unsuccessful. In 1874 the Democrats regained control of the House of Representatives which they kept until 1880. In 1876 the candidates were Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana. The election was contested (see Electoral Commission), but finally settled in favor of the Republicans. In 1880 the nominees were Winfield S. Hancock, of Pennsylvania, and William S. English, of Indiana. In 1882 the Democrats regained control of the House, and in 1884 elected as their candidates, Grover Cleveland, of New York, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, in a campaign made largely upon the personal character and "records" of the opposing candidates. The party was not in full control of the Government, however, as the Republicans held the majority in the Senate. In 1887, by his message to Congress, President Cleveland brought the tariff question to the front, and in 1888, the Democratic candidates, Grover Cleveland, of New York, and Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, were defeated upon that issue. In that year the party lost control of the House as well. They regained control of the House in 1890, however, and in 1892 the party candidates, Grover Cleveland, of New

Democratic Party—*Continued.*

York, and Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, were elected. The party also gained control of the House and Senate. During this administration the Democrats repealed the Sherman silver purchase act (see Sherman Act), and passed the Gorman-Wilson tariff bill, with an income tax provision which was later declared unconstitutional. A political reaction began in 1893, helped by the commercial depression of that time, and the Democrats lost control of the House in 1894.

The strength of the radical free silver wing of the party now grew steadily, and in 1896 controlled the Chicago convention and nominated William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, and Arthur Sewall, of Maine, on a platform declaring for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. This resulted in the formation of the National Democratic (Gold Democrats) party, opposed to free silver, which held a convention at Indianapolis and nominated John M. Palmer, of Illinois, and Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky. This party received no electoral vote but had an important influence on the election by drawing votes from Bryan and Sewall. The nomination of the Democratic candidate was endorsed by the National Silver party, which was made up chiefly of silver Republicans, and Bryan was nominated by the People's party (q. v.). The Democratic party was defeated, its popular vote being 6,509,052 and the electoral vote 176. The Democratic party supported the war measures of the Republican administration in the war with Spain, but disagreed with it as to the settlement of problems growing out of the war, particularly in the question of the acquisition of the Philippines. In 1900 the Democrats declared "imperialism" to be the "paramount issue" and favored "an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give the Filipinos: (1) a stable form of government; (2) independence; and (3) protection from outside interference." The question of the free coinage of silver also entered into this campaign inasmuch as the party ratified the Chicago platform of 1896, and nominated William J. Bryan for President, and Adlai E. Stevenson for Vice-President. The popular vote was 6,358,729 and the electoral vote 155.

In 1904 free silver was in abeyance and the Democratic candidate declared himself in favor of the gold standard. The party platform also declared in favor of a promise of future independence for the Filipinos, the reduction of the tariff, and restrictive measures in dealing with trusts. The party candidates were Alton B. Parker, of New York, and Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, who were unsuccessful, the popular vote being 5,112,565, and the electoral vote 140. In 1908 the National Democratic convention was held in Denver, Colo., July 7 to 10, and nominated William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, for President, and John W. Kern, of Indiana, for Vice-President. The platform declared for publicity of campaign contributions, reduction of the tariff on the necessities of life and the admission, duty free, of articles competing with products controlled by trusts, internal improvements and conservation of natural resources, and the exclusion of such Asiatic immigrants as cannot become amalgamated with our population. The Democratic candidate for President received 6,393,182 votes against 7,637,676 for the Republican candidate. The electoral vote was 162 for the Democratic candidate to 321 for the Republican.

Democratic Societies.—Societies similar to the Jacobins of France were organized in 1793 in various parts of the United States to express sympathy with the French Revolutionists and propagate extreme democratic views. Washington vigorously denounced them for their opposition to his efforts to suppress the Whisky Insurrection in western Pennsylvania in 1794. They soon became extinct.

Demonetization of Metal.—To demonetize a metal is to take from it its standard monetary value and thus make it merely a commodity.

Demun and Chouteau, depredations committed on property of, by Mexicans, 1448.

Denatured Alcohol:

Use of, recommended, 7605.

Denby, Charles:

Member of Commission to Philippine Islands, 6584.

Minister to China, regulations for consular courts promulgated by, 5388.

Denby, Edwin; b. Evansville, Ind., Feb. 18, 1870; ten years in the customs service of China under Sir Robert Hart, while his father, Hon. Charles Denby, was United States minister to China; was a representative from Detroit in the Michigan legislature of 1903; served as gunner's mate,

Denby, Edwin—*Continued.*
third class, U. S. Navy, on the *Yosemite*, in the war with Spain; elected to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Michigan.

Denmark.—A Kingdom in northern Europe, comprising a part of the peninsula of Jutland and a group of islands, the principal ones being Zealand, Fünen, Laaland, Bornholm, Falster, Langeland, and Möen. The Government is a constitutional hereditary monarchy, with the legislature composed of 2 bodies. In the Middle Ages it was famous as the home of pirates. Christianity was introduced in the ninth century. Norway, Sweden, and Denmark were united in 1397. In 1448, after the death of the last male scion of the House of Svend Estridsen, the Danish Diet elected to the throne Christian I., Count of Oldenburg, whose family furnished sixteen consecutive kings, and expired after four centuries with the death of King Frederick, Nov. 15, 1863. In view of the death of this king without an heir to the throne the great powers of Europe signed a treaty at London by the terms of which the succession to the crown of Denmark was made over to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Souderburg-Glücksburg, and to the male descendants of his union with the Princess Louise of Hesse-Cassel, niece of King Christian VIII. The first successor of Christian IX. is King Frederick VIII., the present ruler, born in 1843, succeeded to the throne Jan. 29, 1906.

The king is required to be a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Legislative authority is vested under the charter in the rigsdag or congress, composed of the Landsthing or upper house, and the Folkething or lower house. Sweden separated from Denmark in 1523. Norway was ceded to Sweden in 1814. An unsuccessful war, known as the Schleswig-Holstein War, in 1864 was waged by Denmark against Prussia and Austria, which resulted in the loss of territory to Denmark. The present constitution was adopted in 1866. Area, including islands, 15,388 sq. miles; population (1906), 2,449,540. The colonial possessions of Denmark consist of Iceland, Greenland, and the islands of Saint Croix, Saint Thomas and Saint John, in the West Indies. Iceland which had been settled since about 900, and was a free republic down to 1262, passed into the hands of Norway in that year, and has been a Danish possession since 1380. Greenland has been a Danish colony since 1721. The Danish West Indies acquired in the seventeenth and eighteen centuries have been for some years the object of negotiations between this country and Denmark. On January 24, 1902, a treaty was signed for their purchase, but it was rejected by the Danish Landsthing. The Danish government is considering measures for the political representation of the islands in the home government and is perfecting plans for their industrial development.

Denmark:
Cession of St. Thomas and St. John Islands to United States, treaty regarding, 3777, 3779, 3796, 3886.
Claims of, against United States, 344, 365, 634.
Claims of United States against, 469, 867, 909, 976, 1008, 1044, 1068, 1109, 1157, 1243, 2173, 4462, 5369.
Agreement to submit, to arbitration, 5388.
Award of arbitrator, 5545.
Payment of, 976, 1008, 1068, 1112, 1157, 1243.
Commercial relations with, 1094, 1244, 2812, 2944.
Consuls of United States in, 90, 109.
Convention with, 3996.
Convicts in, banished to United States, 3835.
Copyright privilege extended, by proclamation, 5827.
Referred to, 5874.
Fugitive criminals, failure to negotiate convention with, for surrender of, 4561.
Importation of American products into, decrees placing restrictions upon, 6100.
Minister of, to United States, grade of, raised, 4718.
Naturalization treaty with, 4160, 4193.
Payment of claims of the United States against, 976, 1008, 1068, 1112, 1157, 1243.
Sound dues, treaty regarding, 2867, 2994, 3001.
Treaty with, transmitted and discussed by President—
Adams, J. Q., 911, 919.
Buchanan, 2994, 3001.
Grant, 3996.
Jackson, 1044, 1093, 1137.
Johnson, 3779, 3891.
Ratification of, by Denmark, 3819.
Vessels of, captured by American ships and claims based thereon. 3271.

Denmark—*Continued.*
Vessels of United States—
Seized or interfered with by, 5388.
Tolls levied on, discussed, 2812, 2867, 2944.
Denniston, William H., act for relief of, vetoed, 4222.
Denny, Alfred, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5024.
Dent, Stanley Hubert, Jr., b. Eufaula, Ala., Aug. 16, 1869; graduated from the Southern University, of Greensboro, Ala., with the degree of A. B., in 1886, and in 1889 was graduated in law from the University of Virginia; elected to the 61st Congress from Alabama, receiving 10,754 votes, none being cast against him.
Denver, Matthew Rombach; b. Dec. 21, 1870, Wilmington, Ohio; graduated Georgetown (D. C.) University; engaged in farming, manufacturing, and banking; elected to the 60th, and 61st Congresses from Ohio.
Departments, Executive. See the several Departments of:

State.	Navy.
Treasury.	Interior.
War.	Agriculture.
Justice.	Commerce and Labor.
Postoffice.	Independent Depts.

Dependencies (Insular:
Porto Rico and Philippines discussed, 7431, 7669.
Dependent-Pension Law discussed, 5552, 5762, 5883, 5977.
Depew, Chauncey Mitchell; b. Peekskill, N. Y., April 23, 1834; graduated from Yale College in 1856, and in 1887 received the degree of LL. D. from his alma mater; admitted to the bar in 1858, elected to the assembly in 1861 and 1862; in 1863 candidate for secretary of state, and reversed the Democratic success of 1862, being elected by 30,000 majority; in 1866 appointed attorney for the New York & Harlem Railroad Company; made general counsel of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company in 1875; president of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad in 1885; resigned in 1899 to become chairman of the boards of directors of the New York Central, the Lake Shore, the Michigan Central, and the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad companies; elected to the United States Senate from New York in 1899; reelected 1905.
De Poiery, Mr., captain by brevet, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 67.
Deposits, Public, Removal of.—In 1833 and prior thereto, the public funds of the Government were deposited in the Bank of the United States. President Jackson determined to discontinue this practice and to deposit the funds collected in State banks, while those in the Bank of the United States should be withdrawn as needed. William J. Duane, the Secretary of the Treasury, was opposed to the removal of the funds, particularly before the meeting of Congress. After fruitless effort to have him change his opinion on the subject, the President requested his resignation. It was given, and on the same day Sept. 23, 1833, Roger B. Taney, the Attorney-General, was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. He promptly made the necessary orders. The Senate passed a resolution of censure of the President and also rejected the nomination of Mr. Taney as Secretary of the Treasury. In a paper which he read to his Cabinet the President gave his reasons for removing the Government funds from the Bank of the United States, 1224.
Deposits, Public, Removal of:
President Jackson's paper to Cabinet. on, 1224.
Refuses to transmit to Senate, 1255.
Recommended, 1163, 1236.
Referred to, 1386.
Views of President Tyler on, 1897.
Depredations on Commerce. (See the several powers, claims against.)
Dermody, William, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5048.
Derne Expedition.—Gen. William Eaton, United States consul at Tunis, in 1805, espoused the cause of Hamet, Pasha of Tripoli, against the latter's usurping brother. With the cooperation of the United States naval forces in the Mediterranean, they defeated the usurper at Derne April 27, 1805. After this success a treaty highly favorable to the United States was negotiated with the Pasha.
Derrick, W. S., Acting Secretary of State, 2613.
Desertion, from Army and Navy, 6678, 6679.
Desert Lands. (See Lands, Desert.)
Des Moines Rapids, act for continuing improvement of, vetoed, 2921.
Des Moines River, acts to quiet title of settlers on lands on, vetoed, 4996, 5412.
De Stoeckl, Edward, mentioned, 3267.
Detroit, The, mentioned, 6365.
Detroit, Mich:
Civil authority over, recommended, 190.
Lands—
Ceded for post of, 421, 426.
Lying near, referred to, 355.
Memorials for district of, 430.

Detroit, Mich.—*Continued.*
Town and fort of, surrendered to the British, 500.
Recovery of, referred to, 524.

Detroit (Mich.), Surrender of.—In August, 1812, Col. Proctor, in command of the British troops in Canada, was joined by Gen. Brock with a body of militia and some Indians under Tecumseh. The forces at Sandwich amounted to 1,330 men, 600 of whom were Indians. Gen. Hull, in command at Fort Detroit, on the opposite side of the river, had 1,000 men available for duty. Aug. 16 the British sent a party of Indians and regulars across the river to assault the works. Hull surrendered the fort and the whole territory of Michigan, of which he was governor, without the discharge of a gun. About 2,000 men in all became prisoners of war. During the firing by the British 7 Americans were killed and several wounded. Gen. Hull was afterwards convicted of cowardice by a court-martial and condemned to death, but was pardoned by President Madison in consideration of his age and his services in the Revolutionary War. Subsequent investigations greatly modified the blame atached to Gen. Hull.

Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak., right of way for railroad through bill for, 4952, 5177.
Settlement rights given in, 6998.

Dewey, George; Admiral of the Navy; b. Montpelier, Vt., Dec. 26, 1837; graduated Annapolis Naval Academy, 1858, and assigned to Mediterranean squadron; served throughout Civil War in navy on lower Mississippi River and Gulf of Mexico, and later with North Atlantic squadron; commander of *Narragansett*, 1870; had charge of Pacific survey and Secretary of Lighthouse Board, 1872-82; captain-commander of the *Dolphin*, of White Squadron, 1884; commodore, 1896; assigned to Asiatic squadron, Nov. 30, 1897; April, 1898, following British declaration of neutrality, left port of Hong Kong, arriving at Manila Bay April 30, with nine vessels and 1,694 men; May 1, destroyed the Spanish fleet of thirteen vessels, and reduced the five batteries defending the city; raised to rank of acting rear-admiral and received vote of thanks and sword; Congress, 1899, recreated rank of Admiral, and President McKinley appointed Dewey to the office, previously held only by Farragut and Porter.

Dewey, George:
Attack of American land forces and capture of Manila assisted by squadron under, 6319.
Thanks of President tendered, 6568.
Member of Philippine Commission, 6584.
Spanish fleet destroyed in Manila Bay by American squadron under, 6297, 6315.
Appointed acting rear-admiral, 6297, 6568.
Sword to be presented to, 6302.
Thanks of Congress to, 6298.
Recommended, 6297.
Reply of, 6302.
Thanks of President tendered, 6568.
Referred to, 6297.
Suggestions from, regarding force, etc., for Philippine Islands requested by President, 6580.

De Witt, Hannah C., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5230.

Dexter, John S., district supervisor, nomination of, 91.

Diamond Mountain Forest Reserve (Cal.), proclaimed, 7256.

Diaz, A. J., arrest and imprisonment of, by Cuban authorities, 5516.

Diaz, Porfirio, revolution in Mexico and installation of, as President, 4419, 6333.

Dick, Charles, lawyer; b. Akron, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1858; served in the Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in Cuba in the war with Spain; represented the Nineteenth Ohio District in the 55th, 56th, 57th, and 58th Congresses; instrumental in securing the enactment of the Dick Militia law, and raising pay of army and navy; elected March 2, 1904, United States Senator for the short and long terms from Ohio.

Dickens, William, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5124.

Dickinson, Jacob McGavock, of Nashville, Tenn., Secretary of War in President Taft's Cabinet; b. Jan. 30, 1851, Columbus, Miss.; graduated from the University of Nashville; studied law at Columbia College, New York, in Paris, and at the University of Leipzig; LL. D., Columbia University of New York, University of Illinois and Yale; Assistant Attorney-General of the United States from Feb. 13, 1895, to March 8, 1897; in 1903 appeared as counsel for the United States before the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal in London; Assistant Professor of Latin in the University of Nashville; served several times by special appointment as judge on the Supreme Bench of Tennessee; was General Counsel of the Illinois Central Rail-

Dickinson, Jacob McGavock—*Continued.*
road Company at the time of appointment as Secretary of War.
Dickinson, Joseph, pensioned, 6941.
Dickson, James C., receiver of public moneys, nomination of, withdrawn and reasons therefor, 1040.
Dickson, Walter, outrages committed on family of, in Palestine, 3015.
Dickson, William Alexander; b. on the site of his present residence, Wilkinson Co., July 20, 1861; representative to the legislature in 1887; and 1890; elected to the 61st Congress from Mississippi.
Diekema, Gerrit John; b. Holland, Mich., March 27, 1859; served as member of the board of education, mayor, city attorney, and member of the legislature four consecutive terms, beginning in 1885; at the session of 1889 he was chosen speaker of the house of representatives; elected to the 60th Congress April 27, 1907, to fill a vacancy, and reelected to the 61st Congress from Michigan.
Dies, Martin; b. in Jackson Parish, La., March 13, 1870; moved to Texas with his parents in 1876; elected county judge of Tyler County in 1894; district attorney of the first judicial district of Texas in 1898; elected to the 61st Congress from Texas.
Dillingham, William Paul, b. Waterbury, Vt., Dec. 12, 1843; admitted to the bar in 1867; member of the Vermont house of representatives in 1876 and again in 1884; a State senator in 1878 and again in 1880; governor of Vermont from 1888 to 1890; Oct. 18, 1900, was elected United States Senator from Vermont to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Justin S. Morrill; Oct. 15, 1902, elected to succeed himself, and reelected Oct. 21, 1908.
Dime.—The smallest piece of silver now coined by the United States. In value it is the tenth part of a dollar. The word is taken from the French dixième, one-tenth, and was spelled "disme" on some of the first coins. Authorized in 1792 with a weight of 41.6 grains, it was afterwards (in 1853) reduced to 38.4 grains. The first dimes were issued in 1796.
Dingle, W. B., arrest and maltreatment of, at Heidelberg, Baden, 2772.
Dingley, Nelson, Jr. (1832-1899); statesman; b. Durham, Me.; for thirty years (1856-86) he was editor of the *Lewiston Journal;* sat in the State legislature, 1862-73; and was speaker, 1863-64; governor of Maine, 1874-75; sat in Congress, 1881-99; framed the Dingley tariff bill of 1897.
Dingley Tariff Act, revision of recommended, 7663, 7673, 7674.
Dinsmore, Silas, commissioner to treat with Indians, 423.
Diplomatic Agents. (See Consuls; Ministers.)
Diplomatic Conventions. (See Conventions, Diplomatic.)
Diplomatic Service. (See Consular and Diplomatic Service.)
Direct Taxes. (See Taxation; Taxes.)
Disability-Pension Act discussed, 5552, 5762, 5883, 5977.
Discretionary Powers of President. (See Executive Nominations; President; Removals from Office.)
Discriminating Duties. (See Vessels, Foreign tonnage on.)
Diseases, Contagious. (See Cholera; Contagious Diseases; International Sanitary Conference; Plague; Quarantine Regulations; Yellow Fever.)
Diseases of Animals. (See Animals and Animal Products.)
Dismal River Forest Reserve (Neb.), proclaimed, 6697.
Distilled Spirits:
Sale of, in Siam by American citizens, 4170.
Sale of, to Indians, recommendations regarding, 322, 6167.
Sale of, in Manila, information concerning transmitted, 6413.
Tax on—
Discussed by President—
Arthur, 4723, 4765, 4831.
Harrison, Benj., 5474.
Washington, 91, 97, 104, 119, 122, 123, 125, 126, 142.
Division of United States into districts for collection of, 91, 97, 104, 126.
Laws for raising. (See Revenue, Public.)
Removal of, on spirits used in arts and manufactures discussed, 5474.
District.—A name applied in the United States to those portions of territory which are without elective of representative institutions—for instance, the District of Columbia. South Carolina counties were formerly called districts. From 1804 to 1812 that portion of the Louisiana purchase lying north of the northern boundary of the present State was called the District of Louisiana. Before their admission as States Kentucky and Maine were called districts, respectively of Virginia and Massachusetts. The name "district" is also applied to those divisions of a State grouping certain counties or wards into separate Congressional districts for the election of Representatives in Congress.

District Attorneys. (See Attorneys, District.)

District Courts. (See Courts, Federal.)

District of Columbia.—Congress is authorized by the Constitution to "exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding 10 miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States." July 16, 1790, after a long and bitter discussion, a district 10 miles square lying on both sides of the Potomac River was selected. Maryland ceded 64 sq. miles on the north bank of the river and Virginia 36 sq. miles on the south bank. The District was first called the Territory of Columbia. The seat of Government was removed thither in 1800. July 9, 1846, the portion south of the Potomac was ceded back to Virginia.

For a time the superintendence of the District of Columbia was in the hands of three commissioners, but in 1802 Washington was incorporated and its government was placed in the hands of the people, with a president and a council, the former appointed by the President. In 1820 a mayor, to be elected by the people, was substituted for the president. From 1871 to 1874 the District had a Territorial government, the upper house and the governor being appointed by the President and the lower house selected by the people. This was found to be unsatisfactory, and in 1874, Congress provided for a board of 3 commissioners to take charge of all matters pertaining to the District government. June 11, 1878, Congress provided for a permanent government, consisting of 3 commissioners, 2 to be appointed from civil life by the President, the third to be detailed from the officers of the Engineer Corps of the Army. Area, 64 sq. miles, practically all included in the City of Washington; population, (1900), 278,718. An official estimate for 1909 places the figure at 340,000.

District of Columbia (see also Washington City):

Act—
- Fixing rate of interest on arrearages of taxes due in, returned, 5502.
- For promotion of anatomical science and to prevent desecration of graves vetoed, 4998.
- Prescribing times for sales and for notice of sales of property in, for taxes returned, 5212.
- Prohibiting bookmaking and pool selling in, vetoed, 5528.
  - Referred to, 5551.
- Providing for recording deeds, etc., in, vetoed, 4335.
- Respecting circulation of bank notes in, vetoed, 3288.
- To abolish board of commissioners of police, in, etc., vetoed, 4384.
- To authorize reassessment of water-main taxes or assessments in, returned, 6102.
- To pay moneys collected under direct tax of 1861 to States, Territories, and, vetoed, 5422.
- To punish unlawful appropriation of property of another in, returned, 5672.
- To regulate elective franchise in, vetoed, 3670.
- To regulate practice of medicine and surgery in, etc., returned, 6102.

Appropriation for, recommended, 4108.

Armory of—
- Damages to be incurred by repealing act providing for construction of, referred to, 2901.
- Location of, referred to, 2911.
- Site for, selected, 2899.

Benevolent institutions in, deserve attention of Congress, 3388, 3452, 4459, 4579, 5385.

Board of public works in, report of, referred to, 4119.
- Work accomplished by, 4208.

Bonded indebtedness of, discussed and recommendations regarding, 4221.
- Report on, 4256.

Boundaries of, referred to and proclaimed, 86, 92, 94.

Bridge over Rock Creek, construction of, referred to, 1844.

Bridges over Potomac River in, construction and repair of, discussed, 1171, 1257, 2710, 4638, 4679, 5114.
- Injuries sustained by, referred to, 1448.

Buildings for offices of, recommended, 4578, 4840, 4950, 5114.

Buildings, public, in, construction of, referred to, 182.

Ceded to Congress for permanent seat of Government, 92.

Charities and reformatories in, 6878.

Congress assembled in, 261, 295, 298.

Contagious diseases, provisions against, recommended, 854.

Courts of—
- Appeals from, to Supreme Court

District of Columbia—*Continued.*
recommendations regarding, 4939, 5103.
Minister of Netherlands refuses to testify in, 2952.
Supreme Court, selection and service of jurors in, bill regarding, returned, 5396.
Crimes against chastity in, inadequacy of laws relating to, 5633.
Debt of, discussed, 4429.
Delegate in Congress to represent, recommended, 1091, 1120, 3652.
Depression in pecuniary concerns of, 1396.
Deputy marshals, bailiffs, etc., in, compensation to, referred to, 3664.
Distribution of arms, ordnance, stores, etc., to Territories and, regulations regarding, 5159, 5462.
Electric wires in, report of board to consider location, etc., of, transmitted, 5647.
Government of, discussed, 295, 298, 300, 1091, 1120, 1612, 4257.
Referred to, 4372.
Territorial government in, discussed, 4108, 4158.
Improvements to streets in, recommendations regarding, 4950.
Insane asylum in—
Appropriation for, 2708.
Construction of, discussed, 2750.
Erection of, recommended, 1621, 2204.
Estimate for deficiency appropriation for, 4677.
Institution of learning for, recommended, 4208.
Interests of, discussed by President—
Arthur, 4734, 4773, 4840.
Buchanan, 2994, 3060, 3107, 3184.
Cleveland, 4950, 5113, 5384.
Fillmore, 2628, 2673, 2710.
Grant, 4208, 4257.
Harrison, Benj., 5487.
Hayes, 4429, 4459, 4532, 4579.
Lincoln, 3254, 3452.
Pierce, 2825, 2873, 2943.
Polk, 2265.
Roosevelt, 6768, 7033, 7034, 7363.
Taylor, 2561.
Tyler, 1903, 1942, 2124, 2204.
Van Buren, 1612, 1720.
Laws of—
Commissioners appointed to revise and codify, 2873.
Proclamation fixing time and place of election for voting on adoption of code, 3021.
Referred to, 3014.
Revision of civil and criminal code recommended, 4840.
Revision of, necessary, 1396, 1478, 1492, 1611, 5114, 5384, 5633, 7073, 7074.
Statute of limitations for crimes should not be limited to 2 years, 1168.
Want of uniformity in, 1091.
Laws of adjoining States applicable to, insufficient, 326.
Legislation in, power of, should be taken from Congress and vested in people, 616.
Liberal spirit of Congress in relation to, 2750.
Liquors, amendment of laws regulating sale of, etc., in, recommended, 4950, 5114, 5385, 5487, 5766.
Military governor of. (See Wadsworth, James S.)
National celebration of the centennial anniversary, 6347, 6404, 6456.
Penitentiary in—
Compensation to inspectors of; referred to, 1036, 1091, 1495.
Completion of, referred to, 1091.
To be erected, 930.
Plan of, referred to, 105.
Police regulations of, recommendations that Commissioners be clothed with power to make, 5114.
Police system for, recommended, 1942.
Political rights to citizens of, extension of, recommended, 1396.
Prisoners in, provision for, recommended, 326.
Public schools in, aid for, recommended, 4430, 4532, 4578.
Discriminations against District in donation of lands for support of, 4459.
Referred to, 98, 182.
Reform school for girls in, construction of, recommended, 5632.
Reform school in, supply of blankets for, discussed, 4371.
Relinquishment of portion of, to Virginia discussed and recommendation that it be regained, 3252.
Commissioners appointed on affairs of, 4256.
Reservations in, appropriations for, recommended, 4430.
Seat of government—
Boundaries of, referred to and proclaimed, 86, 92, 94.
Removed from Philadelphia to Washington, 281, 295, 298, 299, 300.
Sewerage system of, committee to report upon, appointed, 5487.
Report of, transmitted, 5514.
Slavery in, abolished, 3274.
Steam railway lines—
Concentrating upon Washington, construction of, urged, 3351.
Controversies regarding occupation of streets by, 4950, 5114, 5385.

District of Columbia—*Continued.*
Recommendations regarding location of depots and tracks, 4459, 4579, 4651, 4734.
Street railroad companies in, report of board on amount chargeable to, referred to, 4273.
Survey of, commissioners directed to make, 86, 94.
Report of, referred to, 128.
Taxes in, remitted by Congress should be charged to National Treasury, 4806.

Divorce.—Laws providing for the dissolution of the marriage tie exist in all the states and territories except South Carolina. In that state divorce is not granted on any grounds whatsoever, either by courts of justice or by acts of the legislature. In all other states infidelity and violation of the marriage vows are recognized as valid grounds for divorce. In New York adultery alone is a valid ground for absolute divorce. Impotence or physical inability in almost all states either justifies divorce or renders the marriage voidable. Other grounds generally recognized are: willful desertion; habitual drunkenness; conviction of felony; intolerable, extreme, or repeated cruelty; desertion. Condonation, collusion, or connivance, with the purpose of procuring a divorce, is in all states regarded as a bar to the dissolution of marriage. In the case of Haddock *vs.* Haddock, it was decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1906, four justices dissenting, that a divorce granted in a state where the defendant is not domiciled, without personal service of process or a voluntary appearance by the defendant, though valid in the state where decreed, need not be recognized by any other state.

On account of this ruling and the diversity of state laws on the subject, a conference was held in Washington in 1906, which was attended by representatives of forty states, the territory of New Mexico and the District of Columbia. In November of that year at a second session of the conference a model divorce law was agreed upon and submitted to the various state legislatures. This law specifies as the ground for the annulment of marriage, impotency, consanguinity and affinity, existing marriage, fraud, force, or coercion, insanity unknown to the other party, marriage where wife was under sixteen, or husband under eighteen unless confirmed after arriving at such age. The causes for absolute divorce recommended are adultery, bigamy, conviction of certain crimes, extreme cruelty, willful desertion for two years, and habitual drunkenness. The causes recommended for legal separation recommended are adultery, extreme cruelty, willful desertion for two years, hopeless insanity of husband, and habitual drunkenness. The conference recommended that no additional causes be recognized. The proposed law provides that, except in cases of bigamy or adultery, jurisdiction shall depend upon two years' residence. If a party has moved into a state after the cause for divorce arose, no jurisdiction shall be taken unless this cause was recognized in the state in which such party resided at the time the cause arose. It also provides that every state adopting this law shall give full faith and credit to the decrees issued by any other state adopting it.

This law was adopted by Delaware and New Jersey in 1907.

In 1889, the Commissioner of Labor made a report of the statistics of divorce covering the period of twenty years 1867-1886. He showed that whereas in 1867 there were only 9,937 divorces recorded, there were, during the last year considered, 25,535, an increase of 157 per cent., while the population increased only about 60 per cent. The total number of divorces recorded during the twenty years was 328,716. The ratio of divorces to marriages was in 1900 one divorce to each 15.4 marriages, and was at another period as high as one to every 8.5 marriages for the entire country and as high as one to every 5.7 for a single state.

In 1908 another report on marriage and divorce was made by the Census Bureau. This covered the twenty years 1887-1906. The total number of divorces reported for this period was 945,625, as compared with the 328,716 for the previous twenty years. These figures indicate about one divorce in every twelve marriages, and that the divorce rate is higher in the United States than in any other country supplying statistics. Two-thirds of the divorces during forty years were granted the wife. Only 3.9 per cent of the entire number for the last twenty years were granted solely on account of intemperance.

Divorce, uniform laws on, advocated, 7072, 7428.

Dix, John Adams; soldier, statesman; b. Boscawen, N. H., July 24, 1798; joined

Dix, John Adams—*Continued.*
the army in 1812 and served through the second war with England; while serving in the army studied law, and in 1828 resigned his commission as captain and took up practice of law at Cooperstown, N. Y.; served as adjutant-general and secretary of State of New York; was elected to the State legislature and United States Senator; appointed Secretary of the Treasury, Jan. 9, 1861; while in this position, with the Confederacy organized and the authority of the Federal Government defied in the South, he sent to Lieutenant Caldwell in the revenue service at New Orleans the historic message: "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot"; organized and sent into service during the Civil War seventeen regiments of militia; major-general of volunteers, June, 1861; as commander of the Seventh Army Corps he secured control of the whole country between the Pamunkey and Rappahannock rivers, and cut off Gen. Lee's communication with Richmond, and had the Confederate capital almost at his mercy in June, 1863, when he was ordered to fall back to the defense of Washington; during the draft riots in New York, in 1863, he was appointed commander of the Department of the East and succeeded in subduing the disorder and restoring business confidence; first president of the Union Pacific Railway Company, 1863-68; served through the Civil War, and was appointed minister to France; and later was elected governor of New York, 1872; died New York City, April 21, 1879.

Dix, John A.:
Applications to go south across military lines to be made to, 3302.
Authority given to, while commanding at Baltimore, 3313.
Commissioner to examine cases of state prisoners, 3310.
Mentioned, 3279.
Prisoners of war released to report to, 3303.

Dixie.—A term applied originally to New York City when slavery existed there. According to the myth or legend, a person named Dixie owned a large tract of land on Manhattan Island and a large number of slaves. As Dixie's slaves increased beyond the requirements of the plantation many were sent to distant parts. Naturally the deported negroes looked upon their early home as a place of real and abiding happiness, as did those from the "Ole Virginny" of later days. Hence Dixie became the synonym for a locality where the negroes lived happy and contented lives. In the South Dixie is taken to mean the Southern States. There the word is supposed to have been derived from Mason and Dixon's line, formerly dividing the free and slave States. It is said to have first come into use there when Texas joined the Union, and the negroes sang of it as Dixie. It has been the subject of several popular songs, notably that of Albert Pike, "Southrons, hear your country's call"; that of T. M. Cooley, "Away down South where grows the cotton," and that of Dan Emmett, the refrain usually containing the word "Dixie," or the words "Dixie's Land" During the Civil War the tune of Dixie was to the Southern people what Yankee Doodle had always been to the people of the whole Union and what it continued in war times to be to the Northern people, the comic national air.

Dixie, The, mentioned, 6318, 6805, 6806, 6909.

Dixie Forest Reserve (Utah), proclaimed, 7301.

Dixon, Joseph M.; b. Snow Camp, N. C., July 31, 1867; graduated from Guilford College, North Carolina, May, 1889; admitted to the bar 1892; moved to Montana and was elected a member of the Montana legislature in 1900; elected to the 58th and 59th Congresses, and to the United States Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1907.

Dixon, Lincoln; b. Vernon, Jennings Co., Ind., Feb. 9, 1860; elected prosecuting attorney for the sixth judicial circuit of the State in 1884; reelected in 1886, 1888, and 1890; was elected to the 59th, 60th, and 61 Congresses from Indiana.

Doane, R. L., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5303.

Dock Yards for construction of large vessels, recommended, 600.

Docks:
Appropriations for building, should be separated from those of naval service, 2625, 2670.
Construction of—
Appropriation for, recommended, 769, 1335.
Discussed, 333, 335, 2669.
Referred to, 769, 985, 2414.
Site for, 934.
Report of commission to select, transmitted, 5566, 5650.
Spanish war vessels repaired at American, 4005.

Dodds, Francis H.; b. in the township of Louisville, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., June 9, 1858; moved to Isabella Co., Mich., with his parents, in 1866; engaged in the practice of law at Bay City, and Mount Pleasant, Mich.; elected to the 61st Congress from Michigan.

Dodge, Henry, troops in Indian campaign under command of, 1332.

Dodge, William E., member of Indian commission, 3977.

Dole, Sanford Ballard; judge of the supreme court of Hawaii, head of the provisional government of Hawaii, and president of the republic of Hawaii from the overthrow of the kingdom till the annexation of the islands to the United States; b. Hawaii, April 23, 1844, of American parents; admitted to the bar in Boston, and returned to Hawaii; the provisional government, of which he was the head, negotiated a treaty of annexation with the United States, but President Cleveland withdrew the treaty and requested President Dole to relinquish to the queen her authority in the islands; Dole refused and later (1898) visited the United States and Congress passed an act annexing the islands to the United States.

Dole, Sanford B.:

Member of commission to recommend legislation for Hawaiian Islands, 6333.

Minister of foreign affairs of provisional government of Hawaii, letter from, transmitted, 5906, 5907.

Sovereignty of Hawaiian Islands transferred to United States by, 6332.

Dole, William P., treaty with Indians concluded by, 3393, 3394, 3395, 3400, 3402, 3411, 3413.

Dollar.—Derived from daler or thaler. The American silver dollar is modeled after the Spanish milled dollar. It was authorized by an act of Congress passed in 1792, which declared 371¼ grains of pure silver to be equal to 24¾ grains of pure gold and each equivalent to a dollar of account. It was made the unit of value. The silver dollar was first coined in 1794 and weighed 416 grains, 371¼ grains being of silver and the remainder alloy. In 1837 the weight was reduced to 412½ grains by decreasing the weight of alloy. In 1873 provision was made for a dollar of 420 grains for use in trade with China and Japan known as the "trade dollar." The gold dollar was issued under the act of Mar. 3, 1849. Its coinage was discontinued in 1890. The coinage act of Feb. 12, 1873, tacitly suspended the coinage of silver dollars (except the trade dollar) and made the gold dollar the standard of value. The act of Feb. 28, 1878, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase each month, at market value, not less than $2,000,000 and not more than $4,000,000 worth of bullion, to be coined into silver dollars of 412½ grains each. This act was repealed by the act of June 14, 1890. By act of 1900, the gold dollar again became the standard of value in this country. (See Coinage Laws; Coins and Coinage.)

Dolliver, Jonathan Prentiss; b. near Kingwood, Preston Co., Va. (now W. Va.), Feb. 6, 1858; graduated in 1875 from the West Virginia University; was admitted to the bar in 1878; elected to the 51st Congress from Iowa; member of the House also in the 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, and 56th Congresses; Aug. 23, 1900, appointed United States Senator to fill a vacancy; elected Jan. 21, 1902, to succeed himself; reelected, 1907 senator from Iowa.

Dolphin, The (British cruiser), seizure of the *Catherine* by, discussed, 2070.

Dolphin, The (United States brig), seizure of the *Echo* by, discussed, 3058.

Dolphin, The (United States dispatch boat), contract regarding construction of, discussed, 4935.

Dominican Republic. (See Santo Domingo.)

Donaldson, Edward, thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Donaldson, Joseph, jr., treaty with Algiers concluded by, 184.

Donelson, Andrew J., minister to Germany, nomination of, 2455.

Recall of, referred to, 2549.

Doorkeeper.—By an act of Mar. 3, 1805, the designation of Doorkeeper of the Senate was changed to Sergeant-at-Arms. He executes all orders relating to decorum and is officially charged with all matters relating to the keeping of the doors of the Senate. He orders persons into custody and makes arrests by direction of the Senate. The duties of the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives are varied and complicated. Under the rules of the House he is required to enforce the rules relating to the privileges of the floor, and is responsible for the conduct of his employees—messengers, pages, laborers, etc. He also has charge of all the property of the House. He reports to Congress annually the amount of United States

Doorkeeper—*Continued.*
property in his possession, also the number of public documents in his possession subject to orders of members of Congress. He has more patronage than any other officer of the House. The appointments made by him number between 160 and 200.

Dorn, Andrew J., commissioner for the United States, treaty made by, with the Senecas, August, 1854, 2829.

Dorr's Rebellion.—A forcible effort to overthrow the State government of Rhode Island in 1840-1842. After the Declaration of Independence Rhode Island retained her original colonial charter, which provided for only limited suffrage. Many of the citizens were dissatisfied with the State government. In October, 1841, a convention of delegates prepared a constitution. This was submitted to popular vote and, it was claimed, received a majority of the votes cast. The established government considered these efforts to be little short of criminal. A legislature elected under the new constitution assembled at Newport May 3, 1842, with Thomas W. Dorr as governor. Governor King proclaimed martial law. The Dorr party offered armed resistance, but their forces were dispersed and Dorr fled the State. Returning, he again offered resistance to the State authorities, but was captured, tried, and convicted of treason. He was pardoned in 1852. In September, 1842, a State convention adopted a constitution which embodied nearly every provision that had been advocated by Dorr and his followers.

Dorr's Rebellion:
Correspondence regarding, 2139.
Discussed, 2136.

Doty, James D.:
Mentioned, 3397.
Treaty with Indians concluded by, 1912.

Dougherty, Mary Ann, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5267.

Doughface.—A term first applied by John Randolph, of Virginia, to Northern Congressmen who supported the Missouri Compromise of 1820. It was intended to apply to those who were easily molded by personal or unworthy motives to forsake their principles. It was generally applied to Northern people who favored slavery, but was also sometimes used to stigmatize those Southern citizens who opposed the prevailing sentiment of their section on the slavery question.

Douglas, Albert; b. Chillicothe, Ohio, April 25, 1852; attended the Harvard Law School, where he received the degree of LL. B. in 1874; returning to Chillicothe, began the practice of law; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Ohio.

Douglas, James, governor of Vancouver Island, repayment of sum advanced by, recommended, 3067.

Douglas, Stephen Arnold (1813-1861); politician; b. Brandon, Vt.; elected judge of the supreme court of Illinois, 1841; member of Congress from Illinois, 1843-47; United States Senator, 1847-61; author of the "Squatter sovereignty" doctrine, and reported the Kansas-Nebraska bill, 1854; nominated by the Democratic party in 1860 against Lincoln for the Presidency; he was known as the "Little Giant."

Douglas, The, indemnification for, to be made by Great Britain, 2111.

Douglass, Frederick, recorder of deeds, District of Columbia, resignation of, referred to, 5116.

Dow, Jennette, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5063.

Drafts, Government, sale or exchange of, for bank notes, and payment of Government creditors in depreciated currency, 1777, 1806, 1807, 1808.

Drafts, Military.—A drawing by lot to select men to fill the ranks of the Army in time of war. The method of increasing the Army by draft was first resorted to in 1814, during the war with Great Britain. Militiamen only were subject to this draft, and the result was unsatisfactory. During the Civil War an effort was made to recruit the Army by a draft upon the militia. A bill having this object in view failed in Congress on the ground of unconstitutionality. Another bill, prepared without reference to the militia, but operative upon every able-bodied male citizen of military age, passed Congress May 3, 1863. An attempt to enforce this act caused a serious outbreak of the lawless element of the people of New York City. The city was in the hands of a mob for 3 or 4 days and much valuable property was destroyed. Apr. 16, 1862, and July 18, 1863, the Confederate congress passed conscription laws.

Drake, Mary J., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5405.

Draper, William H.; b. Worcester Co., Mass., June 24, 1841; moved to Troy in 1847; engaged in manufacturing cordage and twine; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from New York.

Drawback.—A term used in commerce to signify the remission or refunding of tariff duties when the commodity upon which they have been paid is exported. By means of the drawback an article upon which taxes are paid when imported may be exported and sold in foreign markets on the same terms as though it had not been taxed at all. The drawback enables merchants to export imported articles taxed at home and sell them in foreign markets on the same terms as those offered from countries where no tax is imposed.

Drayton, Daniel, pardon of referred to, 2918.

Dred Scott Case.—A celebrated Supreme Court case, decided in 1857, important from its bearing on the Missouri Compromise of 1820. Scott was a Missouri slave, and upon being taken into territory covered by the Missouri Compromise sued for his freedom. Being then sold to a citizen of another State, he transferred his suit from the State to the Federal courts under the power given to the latter to try suits between citizens of different States. The case came on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. Chief Justice Taney, for the court, delivered an exhaustive opinion, holding that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional and void; that one of the constitutional functions of Congress was the protection of property; that slaves were recognized as property by the Constitution, and that Congress was therefore bound to protect slavery in the Territories. Scott was put out of court on the ground that he was still a slave and being such could not be a citizen of the United States or have any standing in Federal courts. Associate Justices Curtis and McLean filed dissenting opinions. The decision aroused great excitement throughout the country, particularly in the North.

Dred Scott Case, Supreme Court decision regarding, discussed, 2985, 3029, 3085, 3160.

Drexel, Joseph W., chairman of executive committee on pedestal of Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, 4982.

Driscoll, Daniel A.; b. Buffalo, N. Y., March 6, 1875; elected to the 61st Congress from New York.

Driscoll, Michael Edward; b. Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1851; educated in Monroe Collegiate Institute, at Elbridge; graduated Williams College, 1877; admitted to the bar in 1879; in 1905 appointed by the superintendent of insurance of the State of New York as counsel in the examination of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, which was the beginning of the investigation of the great insurance companies of that city; elected to the 56th, 57th 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from New York.

Driver, The, ordered from and forbidden to reenter waters of United States, 391.

Drum, Richard C., Adjutant-General:
Union and Confederate flags, return of, to respective States, recommended by, 5163.
Proposition withdrawn, 5164.

Dry Docks. (See Docks.)

Dry Tortugas, survey of, for naval station, 1038.

Duck Valley, Nev., payment of settlers for improvements on lands in, referred to, 4664, 4776.

Dudley, The, seizure of, and claims arising out of, 4114, 5198, 5547, 5673, 5873, 5962.
Award in case of, 6070.

Dullye, Eugene, expulsion of, from Prussia, 3123.

Duluth, Minn., act for erection of public buildings at, vetoed, 5054.

Dunbar, William, appointed to explore Washita River, 387.

Dunham, Aaron, district supervisor, nomination of, 91.

Dunkirk, N. Y., proclamation granting privileges of other ports to, 2859.

Dunlap, Margaret, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5127.

Dunlap, Robert P.:
Correspondence regarding imprisonment of Ebenezer S. Greely, 1575, 1622.
Correspondence regarding northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)

Du Pont, Henry Algernon; b. Eleutherean Mills, Newcastle Co., Del., July 30, 1838; entered the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia in 1855, and United States Military Academy July 1, 1856; commissioned second lieutenant, Engineers, 1861; first lieutenant, Artillery, 1861; served with honor throughout Civil War; twice brevetted for gallant and meritorious services, and awarded a medal by Congress; resigned from the army, 1875, and became president and general manager of the Wilmington and Northern Railroad Company; elected United States Senator June 13, 1906, from Delaware to serve the unexpired portion of the term beginning March 4, 1905.

Dupont, Samuel F.:
Mentioned, 3279.
Thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3265, 3271.
Durand, E. Dana, appointed to Civil Service, 6854.
Durango, The, convention with Texas for adjustment of claims in case of, 1686.
Durey, Cyrus; b. in Caroga, Fulton Co., N. Y., May 16, 1864; engaged in lumbering; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from New York.
Duskin, George M., removal from office of, President declines to give reasons for, 4960.
Dutch East Indies, discriminating duties on vessels of, suspended, 5154.
Duties. (See Foreign Import Duties; Import Duties; Vessels, Foreign, tonnage on.)
Dwamish Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Dwight, John Wilbur; b. Dryden, N. Y., May 24, 1859; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from New York.

E

E Pluribus Unum. — A Latin phrase meaning "Out of many, one," or "One of many." It alludes to the formation of one Federal Government out of several independent States. It is the motto of the United States, having been selected by a committee composed of John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson. They made their report on a design for a motto and great seal Aug. 10, 1776. The phrase is probably derived from "Moretum," a Latin poem by Virgil. It was also the motto of the Gentleman's Magazine, which was quite popular in the Colonies at the time the selection was made. It first appeared on coin issued by New Jersey in 1786.

Eads, James B.:
Grants to, for construction of jetties in Mississippi River, order regarding, 4282.
Improvement of South Pass of Mississippi River, under, discussed, 4362, 4524.

Eagle.—The $10 gold coin of the United States. Its coinage was authorized in 1792. Coined first in 1794, it has since been legal tender to any amount. The first delivery was of 400 eagles Sept. 22, 1795. Coinage was suspended in 1805 and resumed in 1837. It takes its name from the figure of the national bird which is stamped on the reverse. (See also Coinage Laws; Coins and Coinage.)

Earthquakes in Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia, 3885.

East Florida. (See Florida.)

East Florida Claims:
Discussed and payment of, recommended, 1727, 1906, 4520, 4536, 4560.
Reports on, referred to, 4541.

East River, N. Y., appropriation for removal of Flood Rock in, recommended, 4788.

East Tennessee University, act for relief of, vetoed, 4169.

Eastport, Me., proclamation granting privileges of other ports to, 2859.

Eastry, The, collisions of, 6774, 6933.

Eaton, Dorman B., chairman Civil Service Commission, report of, discussed, 4588.

Eaton, John, publication of second edition of Second Arctic Expedition suggested by, 4666.

Eaton, John H., treaty with Indians concluded by, 1271.

Eaton, Lydia A., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5321.

Eaton, William:
Correspondence regarding war with Tripoli transmitted, 379.

Echo, The, captured with more than 300 African negroes on board by U. S. brig *Dolphin*, near Key Verde, on the coast of Cuba, and taken as a prize to Charleston, S. C., 3058.
Recommendations regarding removal of, 3059.

Eckert, Jacob, act to remove charge of desertion from record of, vetoed, 6007.

Eckert, T. T., negotiations for, and correspondence regarding restoration of peace, 3461.

Ecuador.—A Republic of South America. It is bounded on the north by Colombia, on the south by Peru, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. Eastward its claims extend to the confines of Brazil, but the claim to the eastern base of the Andes is disputed by Colombia and Peru. The country is traversed from north to south by the Andes. Some of the highest peaks of South America are in Ecuador, and there are also numerous volcanoes. The principal products and exports are cocoa, ivory nuts, coffee, rubber, straw hats and hides; Panama hats are made almost exclusively in Ecuador. The inhabitants are whites (of Spanish descent). Indians, and mixed races. The President is elected for 4 years. The Congress consists of 2 chambers. Catholic is the prevailing religion, but the constitution of 1886 guarantees the free exercise of all religions. Ecuador was conquered by the Spaniards in 1533-34. With the aid of Bolivar the Spanish rulers were expelled (1822-23), and the country was united to the Colombia Confederation. In 1830 it seceded and adopted its present name. Political revolutions have been frequent in the country. Area, about 116,000 sq. miles; population (1900) 1,205,600.

Ecuador:
Civil war in, 1319.
Claims of United States against, convention for adjustment of, 3348, 3402.
Failure of, to pay first installment of award under, 3584.
Commercial convention with, 1751.
Convention with, respecting case of Emilio Santos, 5957.
Diplomatic relations with, discussed, 4630, 5468.
Earthquakes in, 3885.
Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 4160, 4247.
Imprisonment of American citizens in, 4856.
Released, 4915, 4990.
Treaty to settle claim regarding, 5369.

Ecuador—*Continued.*
Naturalization treaty with, 4119, 4193.
Report of George E. Church upon, transmitted, 4744.
Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 1784, 2051, 3348, 4160, 4247.
Expresses desire to negotiate, 1694.
Probably rendered abortive, 1933.
Edgcomb, Willard W., treaty with Orange Free State concluded by, 4116.
Education (see also Indian Schools; Military Academy, National University; Naval Academy):
Act donating lands for benefit of agricultural colleges vetoed, 3074.
Appropriation of proceeds of sales of public lands for, recommended, 4106, 4157, 4558, 4578, 4645.
Constitutional amendment regarding, suggested, 397, 444, 587.
Constitutional amendment regarding maintenance of free schools by States, etc., recommended, 4288.
Government aid to, recommended by President—
Arthur, 4645, 4730, 4771, 4840.
Harrison, Benj., 5489.
Roosevelt, 7424.
Taft, 7664.
In Alaska, appropriation for, recommended, 4667, 5483.
In Army discussed, 4570, 5879.
In Indian Territory, recommendations regarding, 6346.
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Recommended, 398, 470, 4065, 4208.
Of freedmen discussed and referred to, 3995, 5489.
Recommendation that States be required to afford good common schools, 4310.
Recommendations regarding education in States, 4431, 4458, 4554, 4578.
Sectarian tenets not to be taught in public schools, 4310.
Technical and industrial discussed, 7424.
Education, Bureau of:
Discussed by President—
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Hayes, 4531, 4578.
Establishment of, referred to, 4066.
Education, Commissioner of:
Duties of, respecting education of freedmen referred to, 3995.
Report of, referred to, 4458.
Education, Industrial, report on, transmitted, 5782.
Educational Land Grants, 1029, 1045, 3587, 4206, 5974.
Recommended, 398, 470, 4065, 4208.
Educational Requirements for Voters, recommended by President Grant, 4310, 4365.
Edwards, Arthur et al., act for relief of, vetoed, 3138.
Edwards, Charles Gordon; b. Tattnall Co., Ga., July 2, 1878; educated at Gordon Institute, Barnesville, Ga., Agricultural College, Lake City, Fla., and the University of Georgia, graduating B. L. from the latter 1898; moved to Savannah; Oct. 11, 1906, elected to the 60th, and 61st Congresses from Georgia.
Edwards, Don Calvin; b. Appanoose Co., Iowa, July 13, 1861; educated in Iowa and Kansas; located in Kentucky and was elected to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Kentucky.
Edwards, Ninian; lawyer, jurist; b. in Montgomery Co., Md., March, 1775; moved to Kentucky and was twice elected to the legislature; later judge of the general court of Kentucky, of the circuit court, of the court of appeals, and finally chief justice of the State, all before reaching his thirty-second year; appointed by President Madison to be governor of Illinois Territory in 1809, to which office he was three times reappointed; when Illinois was admitted to the Union, he was elected to the United States Senate, serving (1818-24); elected governor in 1826, serving till 1831; died of cholera in Belleville, Ill., July 20, 1833.
Edwards, Ninian:
Minister to Mexico, examination of, by committee referred to, 808.
Treaty with Indians concluded by, 589.
Edwards, W. H., report of, transmitted, 5769.
Eel River Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Egan, Patrick, minister to Chile. (See *Baltimore,* The.)

Egypt.—A country in northeastern Africa. It is famous for the great antiquity and former splendor of its civilization. It is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean Sea, on the east by the Gulf of Suez and the Red Sea, and on the west by the African desert. Its soil has been celebrated for its great productiveness, due to the inundations of the river Nile, three sets of crops being raised each year. The chief products are cotton, sugar, beans, wheat, ivory, oil seeds and senna. Egypt has 14 provinces and is a hereditary viceroyalty ruled by a Khedive. Egypt is nominally subject to Turkey and pays an annual tribute of $3,300,000, but in all internal and international

Egypt—*Continued.*
affairs the Khedive is completely independent. In practice, however, the actual control is in the hands of Great Britain. The prevailing language is Arabic. Area, 380,000 sq. miles, but the settled portion—the valley and delta of the Nile—is only 12,013 sq. miles; population (1900), 11,189,978.

Egypt:
American citizens in, proclamation regarding rights of, 4231, 4344.
Discussed, 4244, 4357.
American representative in, death of, referred to, 3446.
Ancient obelisk presented to New York City by Government of, 4520, 4564.
Change of personal head of, 4520.
Commercial convention with, agreement regarding, 4849.
Consular courts in, discussed, 4759.
Consuls in, relieved of judicial powers discussed, 4192.
Diplomatic relations with, 4824.
Resumed, 3446.
Disturbances in, and protection for American citizens discussed, 4715.
Expulsion of Greeks from, referred to, 2828.
Judicial code of reform tribunal of, to be revised, 4564.

Ehrman, Felix, consular correspondence of, 6788, 6792.

Eight-Hour Law.—Congress, Aug. 1, 1892, passed a law restricting to 8 hours the working day of all laborers and mechanics employed by the Government or upon Government contracts, but no corresponding reduction in wages was made (3969, 4129). Violation of this law is punishable by fine and imprisonment. (See also Hours of Labor.)

Eight-Hour Law should be extended, 7468, 7588.

Ekin, James A., member of commission to try assassins of President Lincoln, etc., 3534.

El Caney (Cuba), Battle of. (See Santiago (Cuba), Battle of.)

El Caney, Cuba, captured by American troops, 6317.

El Dorado, The, arrest and search of, by Spanish authorities, 2869, 2976.

Elder, Samuel S., member of Gun Foundry Board, 4748.

Elderkin, David T., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5040.

Eldridge, Rebecca, act for relief of, vetoed, 5009.

Election Commission charged with inquiring into subject of election laws recommended, 5646, 5766.

Election Law, Federal, recommended, 5490, 5562, 5766.

Election Laws.—Article I section 4, of the Constitution provides that "the times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by legislature thereof, but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators." Uniformity in the election of United States Senators was first provided for by act of Congress in 1866 and for members of the House in 1875. July 2, 1890, a measure was introduced in the House to amend and supplement the election laws of the United States and to provide for a more efficient enforcement of such laws. It passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate. (See Force Bill.)

Elections.—The deliberate choice of a person or persons for office of any kind by the voting of a body of qualified or authorized electors. The first Presidential election was held in 1788-89. All the candidates stood for the offices of President and Vice-President, the one receiving the largest number of votes being declared elected President and the next highest Vice-President. Up to 1824 the electors in many of the States were chosen by State legislatures. In the colonial period the people of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island elected their governors. in all the Colonies the people elected the representatives in their assemblies, either by ballot or by a *viva voce* vote. Laws against treating any violence were in force, but disturbances were not uncommon at voting places. (See Suffrage.)

Elections:
Act prohibiting military interference at, vetoed, 4484.
Army and Navy prohibited from interferring in, 3866.
Complications growing out of, in Southern States, and other disturbances, discussed, 4071, 4072, 4104, 4117, 4161, 4166, 4218, 4219, 4250, 4259, 4273, 4367, 4372.
Federal interference in, discussed, 4259.
Habeas corpus suspended in certain sections, 4090, 4093.
Revoked as to certain county, 4092.
Proclamation regarding, 4086, 4088, 4089, 4090, 4092, 4093, 4177, 4226, 4230, 4276, 4350.

Elections—*Continued.*
Congressional and claims of members to seats discussed, 4446.
Constitutional convention in Cuba, ordered, 6448.
Discussed, 4445, 4512, 4553.
Educational requirements for voters recommended, 4310, 4365.
Federal supervision of Congressional, recommended, 5490, 5562, 5766.
Gerrymander discussed, 5643.
In Arkansas, disturbances regarding, and claims of persons to governorship discussed, 4218, 4219, 4252, 4273.
Proclamation regarding, 4226.
In California, correspondence regarding national military forces to be used at, referred to, 4076.
In Louisiana, complications growing out of, discussed, 4161, 4166, 4250, 4259.
Federal interference in, discussed, 4259.
Proclamations regarding, 4177, 4230.
In Mississippi, proclamation regarding complications growing out of, 4276.
In the South and results of amendments to Federal Constitution discussed, 4445, 4553.
In Virginia, troops at polling places during, referred to, 4367, 4372.
Not to be held in Hawaii, 6590.
Partisan interference in, by public officers—
Discussed by President Tyler, 1905, 1942.
Order regarding, of President—
Cleveland, 5079.
Hayes, 4402.
Presidential discussed. (See President of United States.)
Stimulus of personal interests in, should be restrained, 1942.
Troops stationed at polling places in Southern States discussed, 4367, 4372.

Elective Franchise to Freedmen:
Discussed by President—
Garfield, 4598.
Hayes, 4445, 4553.
Johnson, 3557.
Free exercise of right of suffrage discussed and recommendations regarding, 5490, 5562, 5643.

Electoral College.—The name commonly given to the electors of a State when assembled to vote for President and Vice-President. Though informally used since about 1821, the term first appeared in the law of Jan. 23, 1845, which empowered each State to provide by law for the filling of vacancies in its "college of electors." Under the Constitution the electors are to meet at a time and place designated by the law of their State and separately vote by ballot for President and Vice-President. No organization is required, though the electors usually organize and elect a chairman. The original ballots are the property of the State. By a law of 1792 the electors are required to make 3 lists of the persons voted for, the respective offices they are to fill, and the number of votes cast for each. They must take, sign, and seal 3 certificates, 1 for each list, certifying on each that a list of the votes of such State for President and Vice-President is contained therein, adding thereto a list of the names of the electors of the State, made and certified by executive authority. They appoint a suitable person to deliver 1 certificate to the President of the Senate at the seat of Government. Another certificate is to be forwarded by mail to the President of the Senate. The third certificate is to be delivered to the Federal judge of the district in which they assemble. The electoral college is then dead, whether it adjourns or not.

Electoral College:
Increase of political power of Southern States in, due to constitutional amendments, discussed, 4445.
Joint resolution declaring certain States not entitled to representation in, discussed, 3461.
One branch of Congress formed into, productive of mischief, 1395.
Referred to, 2188.

Electoral Commission.—In the Presidential election of 1876 Rutherford B. Hayes and Samuel J. Tilden were the respective Republican and Democratic candidates. Charges of fraud were made concerning the electoral votes of Florida, Louisiana, Oregon, and South Carolina. On Jan. 20, 1877, Congress appointed a commission, called the Electoral Commission, to investigate the charges and determine the validity of the returns. This is the only time a commission of this sort has been appointed and much doubt has been expressed as to its constitutionality. The commission consisted of 15 members—3 Republican Senators, 2 Democratic Senators, 3 Democratic Representatives, 2 Republican Representatives, and 5 Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. Its members were Justices Nathan Clifford (president of the commission), Samuel F. Miller, Stephen J.

Electorial Commission—*Continued.*
Field, William Strong, and Joseph P. Bradley; Senators George F. Edmunds, Oliver P. Morton, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Thomas F. Bayard, and Allen G. Thurman (replaced later by Francis Kernan), and Representatives Henry B. Payne, Eppa Hunton, Josiah G. Abbott, George F. Hoar, and James A. Garfield. The commission, by a vote of 8 to 7, on Feb. 9, 1877, decided to sustain the validity of the Hayes electoral ticket in Florida, and later gave similar decisions regarding the returns from the other States. After the work of the commission the vote of the electoral college stood 185 for Hayes and 184 for Tilden.

Electoral-Commission Bill approved and reasons therefor, 4376.

Electoral Messengers, compensation to, recommendations regarding, 4850.

Electors, Presidential.—The Constitution provides that the number of electors from each State for choosing President and Vice-President shall be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives from that State, no one of them to hold a national office. By 1872 the general ticket method of selecting electors was adopted in all the States. Before this several methods were in vogue, in some States by joint ballot of the legislature, in others by a concurrent vote of the two branches of the legislature, in still others by a district vote, and by general vote. (See Article XII. of the Constitution, 30.)

Electors, Presidential:
Constitutional amendment regarding selection of, recommended, 5644.
Method of appointment of, and effect of gerrymander discussed, 5643.

Electric Telegraph. (See Telegraph Lines.)

Electricians, International Congress of, at Paris, discussed and recommendations regarding, 4581, 4625, 4714.

Electricians, National Conference of, at Philadelphia, 4956.

Elkhorn Forest Reserve (Mont.), proclaimed, 7132.

Elkins, Stephen Benton, b. Perry Co., Ohio, Sept. 26, 1841; was admitted to the bar in 1864, and went to New Mexico, and began the practice of law; was a member of the Territorial legislative assembly of New Mexico in 1864-65; elected to the 43d, and 44th Congresses; later moved to West Virginia and devoted himself to business affairs; appointed Secretary of War Dec. 17, 1891, in President Harrison's Cabinet; in 1894 was elected to the United States Senate from West Virginia, and reelected in 1901 and 1907.

Ellerbe, James Edwin; b. near Marion, S. C., Jan. 12, 1867; entered Wofford College, at Spartanburg, S. C., 1884, spending three years; graduated, 1887, A. B.; elected to the State legislature; elected to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from South Carolina without opposition.

Ellery, Charles, lieutenant in Navy, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 1129.

Ellett, Charles, ordered to report to Rear-Admiral Porter, 3325.

Ellicott, Andrew, United States commissioner for running line between United States and Spanish possessions, 962.

Ellis, Albert G., treaty with Indians concluded by, 2529.

Ellis, Powhatan, minister to Mexico:
Mentioned, 1790.
Nomination of, 1537.

Ellis, William Russell; b. near Waveland, Montgomery Co., Ind., April 23, 1850; moved to Guthrie Co., Iowa, in 1855; graduated from Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames; LL. B. from the law department of the Iowa State University at Iowa City, 1874; settling in Heppner, Oreg., in 1884; elected to Congress and served from March 4, 1893, to March 3, 1899; in 1900, was elected circuit judge of the Sixth judicial district of Oregon for a term of six years, which ended July 1, 1906; moved to Pendleton in 1901; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Oregon.

Ellsworth, Oliver (1745-1807); jurist and statesman; b. Windsor, Conn.; represented Connecticut in the United States Senate, 1789-96; received 11 electoral votes for President in the third electoral college, 1796; chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, 1796-1800; minister extraordinary to France, 1799.

Ellsworth, Oliver, minister to France, nomination of, 274.

Elvins, Politte, lawyer; b. March 16, 1878, St. Francois Co., Mo.; elected to the 61st Congress from Missouri.

Emancipation of Slaves:
Compensation to States abolishing slavery recommended, 3269, 3292, 3334.
Draft of bill for, 3285, 3337.
Recommendation again to be made, 3297.
Constitutional amendment regarding, recommended, 3453, 3556.

Emancipation of Slaves—*Continued.*
Ratification of, 3570, 3643.
Discussed by President Hayes, 4394.

Emancipation Proclamation.—Early in the Civil War many persons began to agitate for a proclamation from the President declaring the slaves free. It was the intention of President Lincoln, as he declared, to preserve the Union without freeing the slaves, if possible. Sept. 22, 1862, he issued a preliminary proclamation (3297) as a war measure, calling upon all the people in rebellion against the United States to return to their allegiance, promising measures of relief in case of compliance, and threatening to free the slaves in those States and parts of States which should still be in rebellion on the 1st day of January next succeeding the proclamation. This had no effect. Accordingly, on Jan. 1, 1863, President Lincoln issued a supplementary proclamation (3358) declaring the freedom of the slaves in all the States which had seceded except 48 counties in West Virginia, 7 counties in Virginia, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and 13 parishes of Louisiana, including the city of New Orleans. The thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, in force Dec. 18, 1865, completed the work of emancipation, by which 3,895,172 slaves were made free.

Emancipation Proclamation, 3358.
Carpenter's painting of Lincoln and Cabinet at first reading of, presented to Congress, 4435.
Notice given that slaves would be emancipated on Jan. 1, 1863, 3297.

Embargo.—A prohibition imposed by a country to prevent its vessels or those of neutral or hostile powers leaving its ports. The United States Government laid embargoes at various times between 1794 and 1815. Upon the breaking out of war between France and Great Britain in 1793 each country ordered the seizure of neutral vessels bound for the ports of the other. In consequence of the depredations of England and France upon the commerce of the United States, an act was passed Apr. 18, 1806, prohibiting trade with Great Britain and her colonies. Dec. 22, 1807, Congress, at the suggestion of Jefferson, passed an embargo act prohibiting the sailing of any merchant vessel, save coasters, from any American port. Jan. 9, 1808, another and more stringent act was passed. These measures failed to bring either France or England to terms, and, though somewhat modified by the act of Mar. 12, 1808, they wrought much injury to shipping and export trade of the United States. They were extensively evaded, and Mar. 1, 1809, were repealed and replaced by the nonintercourse law, which forbade French and English vessels entering American ports. Another embargo act was passed Dec. 10, 1813, during the second war with Great Britain.

Embargo:
On American vessels referred to, 427.
On foreign vessels—
For 60 days recommended, 484.
Governors requested to call forth militia if necessary to enforce, 144.
Imposed, 458.
Removed, 457, 466.

Embezzlement. (See Defalcation.)

Emerson, John B., petition of, regarding use of his invention referred to, 2528.

Emery, A. H., compensation to, for services in perfecting testing machine recommended, 4540.

Emigrants to United States. (See Immigration.)

Emigration of Negroes. (See Negroes.)

Eminent Domain.—The original or superior ownership retained by the people or State by which land or other private property may be taken for public use or benefit. This is the most definite principle of the fundamental power of the government with regard to property and the most exact idea of property remaining in the government or in the aggregate body of the people in their sovereign capacity, giving the right to resume original possession in the manner directed by law whenever its use is essential to the mutual advantage and welfare of society. If, for instance, the proper authorities deem it necessary for the general good to open a street, lay out a park, dig a canal, abate a nuisance, charter a railroad, etc., and the owners of the land on the route or space desired refuse to sell or demand an exorbitant price for their property, the State, by eminent domain, has the power of control, and the courts may compel the surrender of the property upon due compensation being determined by a board of appraisers. The Constitution of the United States limits the exercise of the right of eminent domain to cases where public good demands it and requires compensation to those from whom property is taken.

Emmons, G. T., reports on Alaskan Indians, 7069.

Emory, U. E., map of Texas compiled by, 2166.

Emory, W. H., report on survey of boundary between Mexico and United States transmitted, 2915.

Emory, William H., commander of the *Bear* in Lady Franklin Bay Expedition, 4835.

Employees. (See Government Employees; Officers, Public.)

Employers Liability Law proposed for District of Columbia, 7026, 7360.
Discussed by President Roosevelt, 7026, 7416, 7467, 7468, 7485, 7506.
Government employees in service, compensation for, recommended, 7507.
Government employees injured on Panama Canal, compensation for, urged, 7508.

Emucfau (Ala.), Battle of.—In January, 1814, Jackson, with 930 volunteers and 200 friendly Indians, again took the field against the hostiles. Jan. 21, with Gen. Coffee, he camped near Emucfau, on a bend in the Tallapoosa, in southern Alabama. Indications pointed to the presence of Indians, and the whites kept vigil all the night. At dawn of the 22d the savages made the attack. Gen. Coffee repulsed the Indians, driving them back 2 miles. The Indians then rallied, attacking a second time, but were again repulsed. Gen Coffee was wounded. His aid-de-camp and 2 or 3 others were killed. Several privates were wounded. Jackson abandoned his excursion after this battle and retired toward Fort Strother.

Encomium, The, seizure of slaves on board, referred to, 1499.
Compensation by Great Britain in case of, referred to, 1732, 1784.

Endicott, Mordecai T., mentioned, 7400.

Endicott, William C., Secretary of War: Union and Confederate flags, return of, and Confederate flags, return of, to respective States recommended, 5163.
Proposition withdrawn, 5164.

Engineer Corps:
Entitled to consideration, 471.
Increase in, recommended, 873, 954, 1387, 1474, 1607, 4638.
Officers of, referred to, 1685.
Recommending increase in, 873, 954, 1387, 1474, 1607, 4638.

England. (See Great Britain.)

Englebright, William F., b. New Bedford, Mass., Nov. 23, 1855; moved to Vallejo, Cal., where he received his education; entered the service of the United States at the navy-yard, Mare Island, as a house joiner's apprentice; later he established himself in Nevada City as a mining engineer; elected Nov. 6, 1906, to fill an unexpired term in the 59th Congress, and succeeded to the 60th and 61st Congresses from California.

Eno, Amos F., secretary of Arkansas, appointment of, revoked, 3377.

Entangling Alliances.—An expression originally used by Thomas Jefferson in an inaugural address. He counseled "peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none," as one of the principles which "form the bright constellation which has gone before us and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation" (311). The expression has since come into general use in discussions of our foreign relations.

Enterprise, The.—An American brig of 14 guns which, while cruising off the coast of Maine, Sept. 5, 1813, under command of Capt. Burrows, met and captured the British brig *Boxer*, also of 14 guns. The fighting was desperate and lasted 40 minutes, during which both captains were killed. The captured brig was towed into Portland, Me.

Enterprise, The (brig), seizure of slaves on board, referred to, 1499.
Compensation by Great Britain in case of, referred to, 1732, 1784.

Enterprise, The, (schooner), engagement with Tripolitan cruiser, 315.

Epidemics. (See Contagious Diseases; International Sanitary Conference; Quarantine Regulations.)

Era of Good Feeling.—A period of American political history between 1817 and 1823. All political issues seemed to have been settled by the War of 1812. The Federalist party had dwindled to an insignificant few, and the grounds of their contentions seemed to have disappeared. The Democrats held undisputed sway in Government and the best of feeling prevailed everywhere. The inaugural address of Monroe in 1817 (573) was calculated to promote harmony and soothe the feelings of the minority. The President made a tour through New England and was enthusiastically received. In 1820 he was almost unanimously reelected, only one electoral vote being cast against him. The later issues of the tariff and internal improvements at public expense had not yet developed, but with the election of John Quincy Adams in 1824 opposition to his policy began to grow, with Jackson as a center. Jackson had been the popular candidate for the Presidency in 1824. Failing of a majority in the electoral college,

Era of Good Feeling—*Continued.*
he was defeated in the House by a coalition of the friends of Clay and Adams, who later formed the Whig party, and the Era of Good Feeling ended.

Ericsson, John; engineer, inventor; b. Langbanshyttan, Sweden, July 31, 1803; appointed cadet in the Swedish corps of engineers, 1814, and rose to the rank of captain; early displayed precocious talent as an inventor; made many improvements in the application of artificial draught to locomotives, and in 1829 built an engine which, in competition with Stephenson's locomotive, ran a mile in 56 seconds, and inaugurated the era of rapid railway travel; English indifference to his inventions caused him to move to America in 1839; here he applied the screw propeller principle to steamboats, and in 1843 to United States war ships; originated the range-finder; discarded the breaching for heavy guns, and placed the machinery of war vessels below the water line, and protected it with coal bunkers; made the first practical application of twin screw propellers; the success of his ironclad *Monitor* in defeating the *Merrimac* at Hampton Roads, Va., March 9, 1862, stayed the rising tide of Confederate success and compelled the reconstruction of the navies of the world; he devoted the last years of his life and expended a fortune in experimenting on machines to utilize the heat of the sun to generate motive power; invented a solar engine which he left as a legacy to future time when the coal mines shall cease to supply the world with a concentrated form of fuel; died New York City, March 8, 1889, and his remains were transferred with national honors to his native land and buried at his birthplace.

Ericsson, John:
Memorial of American Society of Mechanical Engineers relating to, transmitted, 5565.
Restoration of remains of, to Sweden, discussed, 5547.

Erie, The, claims of Sweden for alleged misconduct of commander of, 1172.

Erie and Oswego Canal, memorial in favor of enlarging docks of, 3282.

Erie, Lake. (See Lake Erie.)

Erie (Pa.) Marine Hospital tendered United States for use of soldiers' and sailors' home, 4786.

Ernst, Oswald H., mentioned,7400.

Erskine, D. M., mentioned, 437, 463.

Erving, George W.:
Instructions to, upon appointment as minister to Spain, in 1814, and during his mission to that court as United States plenipotentiary, 2210.

Erwin, Miss., riot at, 6771.

Esch, John Jacob; b. Norwalk, Monroe Co., Wis., March 20, 1861, of German parents; in 1865 his parents moved to Milwaukee, and five years later to Sparta, Wis.; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Wisconsin.

Espriella, F. V. de la, foreign minister of Panama, 6796.

Espy, James P., meteorological report, of, transmitted, 2777.

Essex, The.—A United States frigate of 32 guns. Aug. 13, 1812, she was attacked by the *Alert*, a British sloop of war carrying 26 guns. One broadside from the *Essex* nearly sunk the *Alert* and caused her surrender. Among the midshipmen of the *Essex* at this time was David Glasgow Farragut, then 11 years old. Later the *Essex* started for the Pacific on an independent cruise. At this time she carried 46 guns. Under command of Capt. David Porter she seized nearly all the British whaling vessels off the coast of South America, capturing or destroying $2,500,000 worth of the enemy's property, 360 seamen, and over 100 cannon. In February, 1814, she was surprised in the harbor of Valparaiso, Chile, by 2 British men-of-war—the *Phœbe*, carrying 52 guns, and the *Cherub*, 28 guns. Mar. 28 the *Essex*, already crippled by a squall in the attempt to get to sea, tried to escape, but was surrendered a helpless wreck to the enemy after a bloody battle, in which one-half of her men and all but 1 officer were wounded or slain.

Essex Junto.—A synonym for New England Federalism. The name was first applied by John Hancock in 1781 to a group of Essex County (Mass.) Federalists. They advocated a stronger general government and the protection of the commercial interests of the country. President John Adams brought them into national prominence by accusing them of trying to bring on a war with France in 1798. Fisher Ames, Cabot, the Lowells, Higginson, Pickering, Parsons, and Goodhue were among the prominent members of the Essex Junto. John Quincy Adams sharply criticises their policy and principles in his writings.

Estacourt, James B. B., commissioner of Great Britain in northeastern boundary question, report of, 2023.

Estelle, The, order to United States marshal in Rhode Island to take possession of, 4443.

Estopinal, Albert; b. in the parish of St. Bernard, La., Jan. 30, 1845; elected to the Louisiana house of representatives in 1876 and 1878; elected to the State senate in 1880, and served continuously in that body until 1900, when he was elected lieutenant-governor of the State and served four years in that position; served in the Confederate army, surrendering to Gen. Canby, at Meridian, Miss., in March, 1865; elected to the 60th Congress to fill a vacancy, and succeeded to the 61st Congress from Louisiana.

Esty, Charles J., act granting pension to, 5412.

Europe.—The smallest grand division of the Eastern Continent. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Sea; on the east by the Ural Mountains, the Ural River, the Caspian Sea, and the Kara River; on the south by the Mediterranean Sea, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Marmora; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. It is the most highly civilized and populous of the three grand divisions of the Old World. In form it is a huge peninsula projecting from the northwest of Asia. Length northeast and southwest, 3,400 miles; breadth north and south, 2,400 miles. It lies within lat 71° 11′ and 35° 59′ north and long. 9° 31′ and 66° east. Its area is estimated at about 3,555,000 sq. miles, and it has a coast line more extensive in proportion to its size than any other great natural division of the globe, estimated at about 19,500 miles. Population about 380,200,000, or 106 for every square mile.

Europe, railway systems of, referred to, 3270.

European and West Virginia Land and Mining Co., agreement with agents of Mexico referred to, 3723.

Eustis, Abraham:
Correspondence regarding Dorr's Rebellion, 2153.
Troops under, in Seminole War, 1834.

Eutaw Springs (S. C.), Battle of.—Lieut. Col. Stewart had succeeded Lord Rawdon in command of the southern division of the British army and established headquarters at Orangeburg, S. C. Gen. Greene, who had been resting the American army on the hills of the Santee River, had been reenforced by 700 North Carolina continentals. His army thus increased to more than 2,500 men, Greene determined to attack Stewart, whose force did not exceed 2,000. Stewart fell back about 40 miles to Eutaw Springs, near the Santee River, in South Carolina. Here Sept. 8, 1781, a fierce but indecisive battle was fought. Stewart kept the field, but at night retired toward Charleston, and Greene took possession of the battle ground and sent detachments in pursuit of the British. The total American casualties as given by Gen. Greene were 408. The British loss was 693.

Evans, Charles D., appointed to civil service, 6855.

Evans, Fannie, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5049.

Evans, John, geological survey of Oregon and Washington by, referred to, 3016.

Evans, John:
Treaty with Indians concluded by, 3393.
United States Senator, mentioned, 3573.

Evans, Robley D., mentioned, 6297, 6744.

Evarts, William Maxwell; lawyer; b. Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1818; leading counsel employed to defend President Johnson in his trial before the Senate, and was Attorney-General of the United States, 1868-69; one of the three lawyers appointed to defend the interests of the United States before the tribunal of arbitration at Geneva in 1871 to settle the Alabama claims; maintained the unconstitutionality of State laws taxing United States bonds and National Bank stock; one of the counsel to defend Henry Ward Beecher in 1875; delivered the oration at the opening of the Centennial Exposition in 1876; his orations also include eulogies of Chief Justice Chase, William H. Seward, and Daniel Webster; Secretary of State under President Hayes in 1877-81; elected United States Senator from New York for term beginning March 4, 1885, and was twice reelected; died New York City, Feb. 28, 1901.

Everett, Edward (1794-1865); statesman; b. Dorchester, Mass.; Eliot professor of Greek at Harvard College, 1815; editor of the *North American Review,* 1820-24; representative in Congress, 1825-35; governor of Massachusetts, 1836-40; United States minister to Great Britain, 1841-45; president of Harvard, 1846-49; Secretary of State, 1852-53; United States Senator, 1853-54; candidate for the Vice-Presidency, as

Everett, Edward—*Continued.*
nominee of the Constitutional Union party, in 1860, with John Bell, against Lincoln; his oration on Washington and on Gettysburg, delivered 1863, are his best-known rhetorical works.

Everett, Edward:
Mentioned, 2082, 2169, 2910.
Secretary of State, 2727.

Ewarts, William M.:
Counsel for President Johnson in impeachment proceedings, 3924.
Secretary of State, first proclamation as, convened Congress in extraordinary session to provide for support of army, 4399.

Ewell, Richard S., Mentioned, 2569.

Ewing, Thomas (1789-1871); statesman; b. in West Liberty, Ohio Co., Va.; taken in childhood to Ohio, he studied and practised law there with eminent success; United States Senator, 1837-1847, 1850-51; Secretary of the Treasury, under Harrison, 1841, but resigned because Tyler vetoed a national bank bill of which Ewing was part author; first Secretary of the Interior, 1849-50; opposed Clay's compromise bill and the fugitive slave bill; and supported Lincoln's war policy.

Ewing, Thomas, Secretary of Treasury, mentioned, 2010.

Ex Post Facto Law.—A law passed after the commission of a crime or misdemeanor for which it provides punishment: a retroactive law. The Constitution of the United States prohibits the passage of such laws either by Congress or by any other legislative body. A law which renders an act punishable in a manner in which it was not punishable when it was committed has also been decided to be an *ex post facto* law. Various decisions of the courts specifically define an *ex post facto* law to be one which makes an innocent act done before its passage criminal; one which aggravates a crime and makes it legally greater than when committed; one which changes the punishment or makes it greater than that affixed to the crime by the law when committed; one that changes the legal rules of evidence applicable to the offense already committed, to the injury of the offender. The constitutional prohibition of *ex post facto* laws applies to criminal and penal statutes only, and not to those which affect property.

Exchange for Official Documents (see also International Bureau of Exchanges):
Agreement at Paris concerning, 4718.
Convention concerning, 4985.

Exchange, Medium of. (See Medium of Exchange.)

Exchequer, plan of, recommended, 2057, 2119.

Excise Laws.—As early as 1790 a national excise law was passed. Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury, insisted that such a tax was necessary, but the law was not passed without a fierce debate. The tax imposed at first varied from 25 to 40 cents a gallon on imported spirits, from 9 to 25 cents on domestic distilled liquors, and from 11 to 30 cents when the material was molasses or other imported product. This tax was reduced in 1792. Opposition to it was strong throughout the country, culminating in the Whisky Insurrection in western Pennsylvania in 1794. Under Jefferson the excise tax was abolished. It was revived again in 1813, during the war with Great Britain. In 1817 it was again repealed and no excise tax was collected by the General Government until 1862, during the Civil War. In 1864 the excise rates were raised, the rates on liquor rising from 60 cents to $2 per gallon, while in 1865 the rates were still further increased. After that time the excise rates gradually declined, till in 1875 the liquor tax stood at 90 cents per gallon. Excise rates remained thus until 1894 when the tax on liquor was raised to $1.10. During the Spanish War, however, excise rates were again raised, those on fermented liquors being doubled. By an act of March, 1902, however, the last of the war taxes were removed and the rate of excise was left as it was before the war.

Excise Tax, power to levy rests in national government, 7674. (See Taxation.)

Executive.—That branch of a government to which the execution of laws is intrusted. The executive may be a king, an emperor, or a president, or a council or other body. From 1775 to 1789 the United States Government had no other executive than Congress, which, however, created a Board of War, Board of Treasury, etc. The Constitution invested the President with executive power, sharing only the powers of appointment and treaty making with the Senate. Executive Departments were established by the First Congress under

Executive—*Continued.*
the Constitution. Governors appointed by the Crown exercised the executive functions of the Colonies, except in Rhode Island, Connecticut, and for a short time in Massachusetts, whose governors were elected by the people. At the outbreak of the Revolution, when the royal governors had been deprived of their powers, and before the State constitutions had been adopted, executive power was invested in a committee of safety. In some Colonies an executive council, with a president or chairman, was chosen by the provincial congresses. Most of the State constitutions provided for governors. In the United States the Executive is one of the three great departments of government, the other two being the legislative and the judicial. Historically the legislative branch is first, because it was placed first in order in both the work of the Convention and in the final draft of the Constitution. Practically the executive department is clearly prior in consideration so far as foreign powers are concerned. Under some Administrations executive power has been greatest in influence; under others perhaps smallest of the three. The weight of the Executive has steadily increased since the inauguration of the Government, not only on account of the appointing power, which is shared with the Senate and which grows with the expansion of the Republic, but for other reasons. The President's functions are constantly exercised when Congress and the judiciary are taking recess. Besides, he is the one person who represents to the average citizen the concrete majesty of law—the embodiment of authority in a democratic representative government.

Executive Cabinet.—Official conduct of, complimented, 2203, 2714.

Executive Departments. — The Executive Branch of the United States Government comprises the following nine subordinate Departments, each of which is presided over and directed by a head who is known as the Secretary of the Department. The Secretaries of the various Departments constitute what is termed the "Cabinet" (q. v.). They are chosen by the President, but must be confirmed by the Senate. Each acts under the authority of the President. The annual salary is $12,000. (1) State, which administers foreign affairs; (2) Treasury, which has charge of the finances; (3) Justice, which is the legal counsel of the Government; (4) War, which administers military affairs; (5) Post-office, which has charge of mail service; (6) Navy, which has charge of naval affairs; (7) Interior, which has charge of matters pertaining to home affairs, including public lands, Indians, patents, pensions, education, railroads, and census; (8) Agriculture, which collects and disseminates information on agricultural subjects; (9) Commerce and Labor, which cares for the industrial interests of the country. The Department of Labor, which was created June 13, 1888, and absorbed in the Department of Commerce and Labor on its establishment, February 14, 1903, was an independent Executive Department, although its head was known as a Commissioner, instead of Secretary, and was not a member of the Cabinet.

Executive Departments (see also the several Departments.)
Act regarding advertising of, vetoed, 4388.
Advertising in newspapers by, inquired into, 2911.
Aliens employed in, report on number of, transmitted, 6102.
Applications to, should be in writing, 3456.
Appointment of laborers, 6747.
Appointments and promotions in, order regarding preference to be given veterans in, 3637, 6727.
Appointments in, having relation to civil service, 4990. (See also Executive Nominations.)
Buildings occupied by, referred to, 3897.
Canvassing for outside support for promotion forbidden, 6727.
Circulars asking for political contributions circulated in, 4784.
Closed for Thanksgiving, 3245.
Communications to be transmitted to head of proper Department, order regarding, 3859, 3981.
Employees in—
Official conduct of, complimented, 2714.
Order permitting—
To participate in decoration of graves of soldiers, 3862, 4118, 4137, 4184, 4237, 4282, 4352, 4402, 4443, 4508, 4552, 4603, 4712, 4753, 4818, 4899, 5078, 5350, 5463, 5540, 5609, 5832, 5949, 6046.
To participate in public exercises, 4879, 6590, 6595, 6611, 6730.
To witness inauguration of President Cleveland, 4881.

Executive Departments—*Continued.*
Ordered to organize into companies for defense of Washington, 3323.
Partisan interference in elections by. (See Elections.)
Referred to, 3585.
Rendering honors to rebel living or dead, inquired into, 3591.
Wages of, not to be affected by reduction in hours of labor, 3969, 4129.
Examination of operations of, invited, 6058.
Extension of power to make temporary appointments of heads of, recommended, 3348, 5568.
Personal interviews with heads of, order regarding, 3546.
Postage accounts of, referred to, 2360.
Power of judiciary over, discussed, 1720.
Record of efficiency of persons in, 5642.
Recommended, 5615.
Redistribution of bureaus among, recommended, 7608.
Salaries in, 6743.
Transfer of duties among, recommended, 2264, 4060.
Vacancy occasioned by death of head of, recommendations regarding filling, 3348, 5568.

Executive Mansion.—The President's official residence at Washington. It is built in the English Renaissance style of architecture, with a projecting columned and pedimented porch on the front entrance and a large semi-circular projecting bay on the garden front opposite. The corner stone was laid by Washington in 1792, and it was first occupied by President John Adams in 1800. It stands on Pennsylvania avenue, slightly over a mile from the Capitol, and is surrounded by about 20 acres of handsomely laid out grounds. The Executive Mansion is 2 stories high, and 176 feet long, 86 feet wide, and is built of freestone painted white. From this latter circumstance it is familiarly known as the White House. When the British captured Washington in 1814, the Executive Mansion, together with other buildings, was burned. Congress authorized its restoration in 1815, which was completed in 1818, and it has been occupied by each successive President since. The White House had long been too small for the purpose it was intended to serve and in 1902-3 extensive alteration and additions were made, many features of the original architect were restored and the pressure of space was relieved by the erection of executive offices in the grounds connected with the main building.

Executive Mansion:
Completion of, 595.
Furniture should be provided for, by Congress, 595.
Improvement of, 808.
Restoration of, 6769, 6779.

Executive Nominations (see also Removals from Office):
Act—
Prescribing oath of office to be taken by persons who participated in rebellion discussed, 4076.
Regulating tenure of certain civil offices vetoed. (See Tenure-of-Office Act.)
Appointing power discussed by President—
Buchanan, 3190.
Fillmore, 2616.
Jackson, 1261, 1272, 1351.
Johnson, 3690, 3767, 3820.
Tyler, 1903, 1958.
Appointments—
Applicants refused by President Tyler, 1958.
For limited period, 638.
Referred to, 3662.
Relation of members of Congress to, discussed, 4557.
Discussed, 3062.
Errors in, arrangements for corrections of, recommended, 802.
Interviews with President, 5831.
Persons appointed or permitted to continue in office without consent of Senate inquired into, 3663.
President Madison declines to confer with Senate regarding, 515.
Rejections of, President Jackson's message asserting that Senate is not required to give reasons for, 1261.
Renewal of, 2646.
Request of—
House for names of applicants for office refused by President Tyler, 1958.
Senate for correspondence regarding, right to make, denied by President Jackson, 1272.
Senate for reasons for making, refused by President Jackson, 1261, 1351.
Resolution of Senate regarding, and reply of President Hayes, 4433.
Rules regulating interviews with President regarding, discussed, 5831.
Withdrawal of, by President—
Harrison, W. H., not acted on by Senate, 1876.
Jackson, not acted on by Senate, 1002.

Executive Orders. (See the several subjects.)

Executive Salaries. (See Salaries, Executive.)

Executive Session.—The Constitution of the United States provides that the President "shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law." A rule of the Senate providing for the manner of advising and consenting to Executive recommendations requires that "when acting upon confidential or executive business, unless the same shall be considered in open executive session, the Senate Chamber shall be cleared of all persons except the Secretary, the Chief Clerk, the Principal Legislative Clerk, the Executive Clerk, the Minute and Journal Clerk, the Sergeant-at-Arms, the Assitsant Doorkeeper, and such other officers as the Presiding Officer shall think necessary, and all such officers shall be sworn to secrecy." The Senate is then said to be in executive session. The House holds no executive sessions. It may go into secret session, however, whenever confidential communications are received from the President, or whenever the Speaker or any member shall inform the House that he has a communication which ought to be kept secret for a time.

Exequatur.—A Latin word meaning "Let him execute." In diplomatic usage the word is used to signify a document authorizing an official to act in the capacity of agent or representative. Usually a written recognition of a person in the character of consul or commercial agent issued by the government to which he is accredited and authorizing him to exercise his powers. The government from which an exequatur is asked has the right to refuse it either on political or personal grounds. The government may also withdraw it. When deprived of his exequatur a consul may withdraw with his records or delegate his powers to another, according to instructions.

Exequaturs:

Refusal of Turkey to grant exequaturs to consuls of United States referred to, 6092, 6148.

Revoked—

Consul of—

Belgium, 3420.
Chile, 3625.
France, 260.
Frankfort, 3709.
Great Britain, 2924, 2925.
Hanover, 3709.
Hesse, 3709.
Nassau, 3709.
Oldenburg, 3710.
Spain, 2588.
Sweden and Norway, 3626.
Revocation annulled, 3630.

Vice-consul of—

Portugal, 4038.

Sweden and Norway, 3627.
Revocation annulled, 3630.

Exhibitions.—International and national exhibitions have been described as the mile-stones of commercial and industrial progress. They cultivate taste, afford material for comparison, and make people acquainted with the markets. Many branches of business have been called into existence or extended by their influence. The first international exhibition held in America was that at New York City in 1853. On a very much larger scale was that held in Philadelphia in 1876, known as the Centennial Exposition. Then followed the International Cotton Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., in 1881; the Southern Exposition at Louisville, Ky., in 1883; the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, Ill., in 1893, and the Midwinter Exhibition at San Francisco, Cal., in 1893-94; the International Cotton Exposition at Atlanta, Ga., in 1895; the Tennessee Centennial Exhibition at Nashville in 1897; the Trans-Mississippi Exhibition at Omaha, Nebr., in 1898; the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1901; the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition at Charleston, S. C., in 1902; the Louisiana Purchase Exposition held at St. Louis, Mo., in 1904; the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition at Portland, Ore., in 1905, and the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific, at Seattle, Wash., in 1909. (See under separate headings for detailed descriptions of the various expositions.)

Exhibitions (see also Adelaide; Antwerp; Arcachon; Atlanta; Barcelona; Bergen; Berlin; Boston; Brussels; Caracas; Chicago; Cincinnati; Hamburg; London; Louisville; Madrid; Melbourne; Munich; New Orleans; Oporto; Paris; Philadelphia; Sydney; Vienna):

Exhibitions—*Continued.*
Discretionary authority to send delegates to, recommendations regarding, 4714, 4763, 4827, 5546, 6325.
Expansion, Territorial:
Annexation discussed. (See Alaska; California; Cuba; Florida; Gadsden Purchase; Hawaiian Islands; Louisiana Purchase; New Mexico; Philippine Islands; Puerto Rico; St. John Island; St. Thomas Island; Santo Domingo; Texas; Yucatan.)
Foreign policy discussed by President—
Adams, John, 228.
Adams, J. Q., 862, 868, 884, 895, 903, 922, 950.
Buchanan, 2966, 2998, 3037, 3041, 3066, 3089, 3092, 3173, 3177.
Cleveland, 4912, 5867, 5871, 5873, 5892, 5955, 5963, 6064, 6068, 6087, 6148.
Fillmore, 2614, 2656, 2701, 2715.
Grant, 3985, 4006, 4015, 4018, 4050, 4053, 4082, 4101, 4143, 4176, 4192, 4245, 4290, 4365.
Harrison, Benj., 5445, 5618, 5750, 5783.
Harrison, W. H., 1873.
Hayes, 4418, 4420.
Jackson, 1159, 1222, 1324, 1370, 1378, 1456, 1484, 1500.
Jefferson, 311, 346, 349.
Johnson, 3564, 3581, 3777, 3886, 3888.
Lincoln, 3248, 3255, 3327, 3444.
McKinley, 6248, 6281, 6295, 6307.
Madison, 452, 473.
Monroe, 573, 582, 624, 627, 639, 672, 685, 762, 787, 791, 817, 829.
Pierce, 2731, 2745, 2807, 2864, 2904.
Polk, 2229, 2236, 2248, 2276, 2322, 2337, 2361, 2386, 2431, 2437, 2444, 2480.
Taylor, 2548, 2555.
Tyler, 1890, 2049, 2064, 2160, 2169, 2171, 2176, 2190, 2193, 2206.
Van Buren, 1590, 1702, 1748, 1819.
Washington, 120, 213.

Expatriation.—The voluntary renunciation of the rights and liabilities of citizenship in one country to become the citizen or subject of another. The right of expatriation has been sanctioned by custom and usage in the United States. The Government has even in a number of instances refused protection to native-born and naturalized citizens on the ground that they had expatriated themselves. Notwithstanding this there has never been any statutory provision for expatriation other than is contained in the act of Congress of July 27, 1868, which declares it the natural and inherent right of all people, and that any denial or restriction thereof is contrary to the fundamental principles of government. Expatriation has been frequently pleaded before the Supreme Court, but the plea has always been overruled. Though the right be admitted, except in the case of persons subject to military service, holding public trusts, or charged with crime, the difficulty remains to give evidence of the mode of expatriation. British subjects cease to be such upon being naturalized in other countries, and such persons, in order to be again considered British subjects, must be renaturalized on their return to Great Britain. In France and Germany the somewhat indefinite claim of domicile in a foreign land is accepted as evidence of expatriation.

Expatriation. (See Naturalization Laws.)
Expeditions Against Foreign Powers (see also Neutrality):
Discussed by President—
Arthur, 4640.
Buchanan, 2978, 2997, 3180.
Fillmore, 2643, 2649, 2697.
Jefferson, 394, 395, 400, 417.
Johnson, 3640, 3655, 3658.
Monroe, 582, 583, 590, 592, 601, 609, 769.
Pierce, 2741, 2779.
Polk, 2455.
Taylor, 2549, 2585.
Van Buren, 1616.
Washington, 146.
Proclamations against, by President—
Buchanan, 3027.
Cleveland, 6023, 6126.
Fillmore, 2647, 2648.
Grant, 4039, 4045.
Jefferson, 392.
Johnson, 3631.
Madison, 546.
Pierce, 2804, 2805, 2921.
Taylor, 2555.
Tyler, 1925.
Washington, 149.
Expeditions, Exploring. (See Exploring Expeditions.)
Expeditions, Unlawful. (See Expeditions Against Foreign Powers.)

Expenditures, Public.—In 1794 the annual expenditures of the Federal Government amounted to only $6,300,000. In 1814 they ran up, on account of the war with Great Britain, to $34,700,000. They fell in 1834 to $18,600,000. In 1854 they were $55,000,000. During the last year of the Civil War (1865) they amounted to $1,295,000,000; but in 1878 they had declined to $237,000,000. For the following 10 years the expenditures averaged $260,000,000 per annum. For the fiscal year end-

Expenditures, Public—*Continued.*
ing June 30, 1893, they were $459,400,000, made up largely of interest and pensions. In 1896 they were $434,678,654, an for the year ending June 30, 1899, they had increased to $605,072,180. Since the Spanish War the expenditure has naturally been reduced; for the year ending June 30, 1905, it was $567,411,611, or some $23,987,752 in excess of the revenue. In 1907 the expenditures were $578,360,592, and the revenues amounted to $665,306,134, which is $86,945,543 more than the expenditures.

Expenditures, Public (see also Foreign Intercourse):
Act making appropriations for—
Approved and reasons therefor, 3128, 4327.
Vetoed, 4488.
Act making appropriations to supply deficiencies vetoed, 6115.
Congress warned about, 6238.
Contingent fund, account of, rendered, 80, 127, 325, 343, 354, 366, 382, 405, 421, 447, 482.
Discussed. (See Finances discussed.)
Economy in, recommended, 5890, 6177.
Estimates, etc., of, referred to, 281, 297, 4213, 4523.
Failure of Congress to provide for, discussed, and recommendations regarding, 3073, 3102, 4322, 4404, 4472.
Provisions for, recommended by President—
Buchanan, 3073.
Hayes, 4472.
Van Buren, 1541.

Experiment Stations, discussed, 5384, 5888, 5980, 6347.

Experiment Stations, Agricultural, report of, 6773, 6935.

Exploring Expeditions (see also Arctic Expeditions; *Jeannette* Polar Expedition; Lady Franklin Bay Expedition; Pacific Ocean Exploring Expedition; South Sea Exploring Expedition; Wilkes Exploring Expedition):
Across continent recommended, 341, 886.
Naval expeditions referred to, 4449.

Explosives, order to prevent shipment of, 4815.

Export Duties, levied by foreign powers referred to, 4744.

Exports.—The value of exports from the United States was, in round numbers, in 1790, $20,000,000; in 1800, $32,000,000; in 1810, $42,000,000; in 1820, $52,000,000; in 1830, $58,500,000; in 1840, $112,000,000; in 1850, $135,000,000; in 1860, $356,000,000; in 1870, $455,000,000; in 1880, $824,000,000; in 1890, $845,000,000; in 1892, $1,113,000,000; in 1901, $1,460,462,806; in 1902, $1,355,481,861; in 1903, $1,392,231,302; in 1904, $1,435,171,251; in 1905, $1,491,744,641; in 1906, $1,717,953,382; 1907, $1,880,851,078; in 1908, $1,860,773,346. These figures do not include exports of gold and silver.

Exports:
Aggregate of, to France referred to, 768.
Embargo on—
Modification of laws regarding, recommended, 527.
Recommended, 526.
Laws in regard to, 528, 866.
Prohibition on—
Recommended, 517.
Removal of, recommended, 527.
Value of, for year ending June—
1845, 2252.
1846, 2346.
1847, 2401.
1848, 2496.
1851, 2658.
1852, 2705.
1877, 4422.
1881, 4633.
1884, 4830.
1885, 4925.
1886, 5093.
1890, 5555.
1891, 5627.
1892, 5743.
1893, 5875, 5887.
1894, 5964, 5978.
1896, 6156, 6171.
1899, 6357.
1900, 6439.
Value of, from commencement of Government, 1045.

Expositions. (See Exhibitions.)

Express, The, American vessel attacked by, 2675, 2680.

Expunging Resolutions.—Mar. 28, 1834, the Senate passed a resolution censuring President Jackson and declaring that in removing the Federal deposits from the Bank of the United States he had assumed authority not conferred by the Constitution and the laws. Through the effort of Senator Benton an "expunging resolution" was passed Jan. 16, 1837. A black line was drawn around the resolution of censure in the Journal and across it was written the words "Expunged by order of the Senate this 16th day of January, 1837." The expunging resolution was strenuously opposed by Webster, Clay, and Calhoun.

Extradition Conventions. (See Fugitive Criminals.)

Extradition, International. — Extradition treaties have been concluded by the Government of the United States with the principal governments of the world and many of the smaller ones. The first was that with Great Britain negotiated by John Jay in 1794. Congress, however, made no law for carrying out its provisions. Again, in 1842 a second treaty was

Extradition, International—*Continued.*

negotiated. This was found to be inadequate in many ways. For instance, a criminal whose offense was not covered by the treaty was extradited on another charge and then tried for his real offense. This called forth a protest from Great Britain. By 1886 the treaty of 1842 was found to be entirely inadequate to existing conditions. The Phelps-Rosebery convention of that year offered a more satisfactory system, but was rejected by the Senate. That body, however, ratified the Blaine-Pauncefote convention of 1889, which accomplished the desired result. The United States has now extradition treaties with 40 nations, but has no such treaties with the following countries: Bulgaria, China, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Greece, Honduros, Korea, Morocco, Panama, Paraguay, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, and Siam. The latest extradition treaties made were those with Cuba and Uruguay in 1905. Crimes which are recognized as extradital with all nations are: murder, and attempts to murder, arson, robbery, embezzlement, forgery and counterfeiting. Crimes at sea are extradital with all but France. Burglary, criminal assault, abduction, perjury and destruction of railroads are extradital under the majority of the treaties.

Extradition Treaties.—The United States has concluded extradition treaties with all of the principal countries of the world and many of the smaller. These vary greatly in the extraditable crimes. But the the general conditions and means of extradition of all are the same. The essential principle of all of these treaties is that a fugitive from justice cannot be extradited from a country for one crime and tried upon another, without having ample opportunity and time to depart from it. The requisition for extradition is made through the diplomatic agents, or when such are wanting through the consular office. Sufficient proof of guilt within the law of the country from which extradition is sought must accompany the requisition; or if the fugitive has been sentenced or convicted prior to his escape, a legalized copy of the sentence of the judge, or of the warrant for arrest, must accompany the requisition. In urgent cases the provisional arrest of the fugitive may be secured by telegraphic or mail request, in which cases proceedings must be begun against the prisoner within a period of, usually, two months.

Political offenses or crimes are not extraditable, and an extradited person cannot be tried subsequently for a political offense, or connection with one prior to extradition. Where the person whose extradition is sought has committed an offence against the laws of the country of asylum he must be tried, and, if guilty, fulfill his punishment before being handed over to the other nation. Expenses of extradition are to be borne by the country seeking requisition. No extradition is possible if the offence with which the fugitive is charged is unpunishable by reason of the statute of limitation of the country of asylum. All articles and property in possession of the fugitive at the time of arrest are so far as is practicable to be returned with him, whether or not the proceeds of crime.

Where requests for the extradition of the same person come to a nation from more than one other country, unless directed otherwise by treaty provisions, he is to be handed over to the officers of the country first making requisition. The countries with which the United States has extradition treaties in force and the extraditable offences are as follows:—

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC — (1896). — Homicide, assassination, parricide, poisoning, infanticide, manslaughter, or the attempt to commit any of these crimes; arson, burglary, house-breaking, shop-breaking, robbery with violence, larceny of the value of $200; forgery, counterfeiting, embezzlement of public monies or of private funds exceeding $200; fraud or breach of trust of $200; perjury or subornation of perjury; rape, abduction, kidnapping or child-stealing; train-wrecking, accomplished or attempted; piracy, mutiny, destroying, or attempting to destroy a ship; assaults on shipboard; and trading in slaves where such is prohibited by the laws of both countries.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—(1856). — Murder, assault with intent to kill, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery, making or circulating counterfeit money, or embezzlement of public monies.

BADEN—(1857).—Murder, attempt to commit murder, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery, making or circulation of counterfeit money, or embezzlement of public money.

BAVARIA—(1853). — Murder, assault with intent to commit murder, piracy,

Extradition Treaties, Bavaria—*Continued.*
arson, robbery, forgery, making or circulating counterfeit money, or embezzlement of public money.
BELGIUM—(1901).—Murder, parricide, assassination, poisoning, infanticide, attempt to commit murder, rape, attempt to commit rape, bigamy, abortion, arson, piracy, mutiny on shipboard, larceny, burglary, house-breaking, forgery, making or circulating counterfeit money, embezzlement of public money, or of private funds, exceeding $200 or 1,000 francs; train-wrecking, obtaining money or goods under false pretences, kidnapping of minors, and reception of stolen articles.
BOLIVIA—(1900).—Murder, assassination, parricide, infanticide, poisoning, attempt to commit murder, manslaughter, arson, robbery, burglary, forgery, counterfeiting, embezzlement exceeding $200; fraud or breach of trust, when $200 or more is involved; perjury, subornation of perjury, rape, abduction, kidnapping, train-wrecking, piracy, mutiny, destroying a vessel, asaults at sea, slave-trading in violation of the laws of both countries.
BRAZIL—(1898).—Same as Bolivia.
CHILE—(1900).—Same as Bolivia.
CHINA.—No extradition.
COLOMBIA—(1888).—Same as Bolivia.
DENMARK—(1902).—Same as Belgium.
FRANCE—(1843 and 1845, and 1858).—Murder, assassination, parricide, infanticide, poisoning, attempt to commit murder, rape, forgery, arson, and embezzlement. By the treaty of 1845: Robbery, burglary, and house-breaking. By the treaty of 1858: Making or circulating counterfeit money and embezzlement by hired or salaried persons.
GREAT BRITAIN—(1889).—Voluntary manslaughter, counterfeiting, embezzlement, larceny, receiving stolen goods, fraud, perjury, subornation of perjury, rape, abduction, child-stealing, kidnapping, burglary, house-breaking, piracy, mutiny, destroying a vessel, assault at sea, slavery and slave-trading. By a supplement of 1900 there were added: Obtaining money under false pretenses, train-wrecking, and procuring abortion.
GREECE.—No extradition.
GUATEMALA—(1903).—Same as Bolivia, with the addition of: Mayhem, bigamy, bank robbery, embezzlement of bank funds, obtaining money or property by threat and receiving same.
HAITI—(1864).—Murder, assassination, parricide, infanticide, poisoning, attempt to commit murder, piracy, rape, forgery, counterfeiting, arson, robbery, and embezzlement.
HONDURAS.—No extradition.
ITALY.—(1868, 1869, 1884).—Murder, assassination, parricide, poisoning, infanticide, attempt to commit murder, rape, arson, piracy mutiny, burglary, robbery, forgery, counterfeiting, and embezzlement. By the addition of 1884: Kidnapping.
JAPAN—(1886).—Same as Haiti.
LUXEMBURG—(1883).—Same as Great Britain.
MEXICO—(1889 and 1902).—The extent of extraditable offences is greater in the case of Mexico than in any other treaty of the United States, probably on account of the contiguity of territory. The list of extraditable offences includes: Murder, assassination, parricide, poisoning, infanticide, rape, bigamy, arson, piracy, destroying a vessel, mutiny, burglary, house-breaking, bank robbery, robbery, forgery, fraudulent use of the courts, counterfeiting, introduction of counterfeiter's tools, embezzlement of public or private funds, embezzlement of bank or trust funds, embezzlement by hired or salaried persons, kidnapping, mayhem, endangering human life by destruction of railroads, bridges, and the like; obtaining money or property by violence, threats, or false pretense; receiving or buying goods known to have been wrongfully obtained; larceny to the extent of twenty-five dollars or more, or receiving goods to that value, knowing them to have been stolen. By the addition of 1902, bribery was added.
MOROCCO.—No extradition.
MUSCAT.—No extradition.
NETHERLANDS.—Same as Great Britain, with the addition of bigamy, abortion, larceny, and embezzlement.
NORWAY—(1893).—Same as Netherlands.
OTTOMAN EMPIRE—(1874).—Same as Haiti.
PANAMA.—By the treaty of 1903, the matter of extradition was left for future adjustment.
PARAGUAY.—No extradition.
PERSIA.—No extradition.
PERU—(1899).—Same as Bolivia.
PORTUGAL.—No extradition.
PRUSSIA—(1852).—This treaty was concluded by the king of Prussia for Prussia and other states. It was ac-

Extradition Treaties, Prussia—*Continued.*
ceded to by Bremen, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Schaumburg-Lippe, and Württemburg. It includes as extraditable crimes: Murder or assault with intent to commit murder, piracy, arson, robbery, forgery, or the utterance of forged papers, counterfeiting, and embezzlement of public monies.
ROUMANIA.—No extradition.
RUSSIA—(1887).—Same as Great Britain.
SALVADOR.—No extradition.
SERVIA—(1901).—Same as Netherlands.
SIAM.—No extradition.
SPAIN.—Extradition treaties of 1877 and 1882 abrogated by the treaty of friendship of 1902, and not reestablished up to 1909.
SWEDEN—(1893).—Same as Netherlands.
SWITZERLAND—(1900).—Same as Belgium.
VENEZUELA.—No extradition.

Extraordinary Session Messages. (See Special Session Messages.)

Extraordinary Sessions of Congress, proclamations convening, by President—
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Cleveland, 5828.
Harrison, W. H., 1876.
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Jefferson, 345, 412.
Lincoln, 3214.
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Van Buren, 1538.

Extraordinary Sessions of Senate, proclamations convening, by President—
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Tyler, 2220.
Van Buren, 1857.
Washington, 130, 204, 571.

Ezeta, Carlos:
Extradition proceedings in case of, transmitted, 5544, 5992.

Ezra's Church (Ga.), Battle of.—July 27, 1864, Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard was appointed to the command of the Army of the Tennessee and Gen. Hooker resigned the command of the Twentieth Corps, being succeeded by Gen. H. W. Slocum. The Army of the Tennessee was moved from the extreme left to the extreme right of the position before Atlanta. Gen. Hood, taking advantage of this movement, July 28 made an attack on the Fifteenth Corps, under Logan, at Ezra's Church. Logan was well supported by Blair's and Dodge's corps. The Federal accounts represent that the fighting continued from noon till 4 o'clock P. M., when the Confederates retired with a loss of 2,000. The Federal loss was 600. Gen. Sherman says that the Confederates sustained an overwhelming defeat. Gen. Hood states that no material advantage was gained by either opponent, and that the loss was small in proportion to the numbers engaged.

F

Faben, J. W., Dominican minister, mentioned, 4017.

Fair Oaks (Va.), Battle of. (See Seven Pines (Va.), Battle of.)

Fairbanks, Charles Warren; lawyer, legislator, and twenty-sixth Vice President of the United States; b. Union Co., Ohio, 1852; removed to Indianapolis, 1874, and admitted to the bar in that year; elected United States Senator, 1897, to succeed Daniel W. Voorhees, and reelected, 1903; Joint High Commissioner at Quebec to adjust Canadian difficulties, 1898; Vice-President of the United States with Roosevelt, 1905-1909.

Fairchild, George Winthrop; b. Oneonta, Otsego Co., N. Y., May 6, 1854; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from New York.

Fairchild, Lucius:
- Letter of, and memorial relative to Paris Exposition transmitted, 3668.
- Member of Cherokee Commission, 5481.

Faire, B. W., mentioned, 6855.

Fairfield, John, correspondence regarding northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)

Falconer, Alexander, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5128.

Falkland Islands.—Two large islands, surrounded by a group of smaller ones in the South Atlantic between the parallels of 51° and 52° 45′ S. some 300 miles east of the main land of Patagonia, opposite the Strait of Magellan. The combined area of the group is about 7,510 square miles. The islands were visited by John Davis in 1592. In 1761 Commodore Byron took possession of them in the name of Great Britain, and they now constitute a crown colony. The principal occupation of the inhabitants is sheep raising, 2,325,154 acres being devoted to the pasturage of 695,747 sheep in 1907, besides 4,500 cattle and 3,000 horses. The principal exports are wool, hides and tallow, which in 1907 amounted to $1,230,000. The population in 1907 was 2,266.

Falkland Islands:
- Claims of Argentine Republic respecting acts of American minister at, 4910.
- Outrages committed on American citizens and vessels at, 1116, 1246.

Farewell Address of President—
- Jackson, 1511.
- Washington, 205.
  - Army orders regarding reading of, 3306.
  - Proclamation recommending celebration on Feb. 22 of birth of, by reading, 3289.

Faris-El-Hakim, maltreatment of, in Egypt and indemnity for, referred to, 3278.

Farmers' Welfare, discussed by President Roosevelt, 7426.

Farm Products. (See Agricultural Products.)

Farman, Mr., mentioned, 4564.

Farmville (Va.), Battle of.—After the evacuation of Richmond, Lee's army was moving westward toward Farmville, where he hoped to cross the Appomattox, burn the bridges and check the pursuit of the Federals. Meantime Ord, with his command of the Army of the James, was also advancing toward Farmville to burn the bridges and intercept Lee at that point. His advance consisted of 2 regiments of infantry and a squadron of cavalry under Gen. Theodore Read. At Farmville the Confederates made a short halt. Read appearing, he was attacked by Lee. In the conflict Read was killed, his column brushed aside and the retreating army crossed the river. After the death of Read, Ord's command arrived, and the Confederates began to intrench themselves. On the same afternoon, Apr. 7, 1865, Sheridan struck the enemy farther back, capturing 16 pieces of artillery and 400 wagons, and held them in check until the arrival of the Second Corps, when a general attack was ordered, resulting in the capture of 6,000 or 7,000 prisoners.

Farnsworth, Hiram W., treaty with Indians, concluded by, 3277, 3413.

Farragut, David Glasgow; Admiral of the Navy; b. Campbells Station, near Knoxville, Tenn., July 5, 1801; entered the navy as midshipman, 1810; promoted to commander in 1841; ordered to Vera Cruz in Mexican War too late for service; began operations, during Civil War, against New Orleans, April 24, 1862; opened the lower Mississippi and twice ran the batteries at Vicksburg; July 16, 1862, Congress created the rank of rear-admiral, and conferred it with thanks upon Farragut; Aug. 5, 1864, he passed the fortifications and floating batteries of Mobile Bay, and maintained a blockade of the city till November; for this exploit he was presented by the citizens of New York with $50,000 to buy a home, and Congress created the higher rank of vice admiral, and the President nominated Rear-Admiral Farragut for the office; July 25, 1865, the ex-

Farragut, David Glasgow—*Continued.*
alted rank of admiral was established, and the Senate confirmed Farragut therein; in command on James River at fall of Richmond; died in Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 14, 1870, and buried in Woodlawn cemetery, New York.
Farragut, David G.:
Thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3276.
Thanks of President tendered, 3440.
Farris, John W., act to increase pension of, vetoed, 5020.
Farwell, John V., member of Indian commission, 3977.
Fashion, The, 2997, 3001, 3017. (See Walker, William.)
Fassett, Jacob Sloat; b. Elmira, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1853; graduated from University of Rochester, 1875; admitted to the bar, 1878; elected to the New York State senate in 1883, and served eight years as senator; elected to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from New York.
Fasting and Prayer (see also Thanksgiving Proclamations):
Day of, set apart by proclamation of President—
Lincoln, 3237, 3365, 3422.
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Fauchet, Mr., attempted seizure of, by commander of the *Africa*, 3344.
Faure, President, death of, 6367.
Fay, Theodore S., mentioned, 2205.
Federal Courts, criminal procedure in, 7048.
Enforcement of criminal laws discussed, 7383.
Right of appeal by Government in criminal cases on questions of law recommended, 7403.
Federal Election Law recommended, 5490, 5562, 5766.
Federal Inspection and control of interstate commerce advocated, 7454, 7467, 7510, (See also Corporations.)
Federal Jurisdiction inadequate to enforce treaty obligations within States, 7435, 7667.
Federal Supervision of Corporations incident to tax on incomes of, 7676.
Federalist, The.—A series of essays, 85 in number, in favor of the new Constitution of the United States, originally published in the Independent Journal, of New York, between Oct. 27, 1787, and Apr. 2, 1788. The authors were Alexander Hamilton (who wrote 51 of the essays), James Madison (who wrote 29), and John Jay (who wrote 5), who addressed the public over the common signature of "Publius." The purpose of the letters was to create in the minds of the people a sentiment favorable to the new Federal Constitution proposed by the Convention of Sept. 17, 1787. These essays were gathered into 2 volumes in 1788, and have been reprinted in many editions.
Federalist Party.—The first political party organized in the United States after the achievement of independence. Its leaders were Washington, Adams, Hamilton, Jay, Marshall, and others of high rank and ability. During the French Revolution the Federalists sympathized with England rather than with the Red Republicans of France. At this time Jefferson, Burr, and others organized the Republican party, whose distinctive features were to intensify the feeling of hostility toward England. They accused the Federalists of being enemies of the masses of the people and of favoring aristocratic government. The Federalists elected Washington and John Adams. Hamilton's financial measures had been acceptable to those who desired strong government —the commercial classes—and those who wished to see the Union drawn still more closely together in the direction of centralization and national consolidation. In 1797 the majority of the party favored war with France. The following year they passed the Alien and Sedition Laws (q. v.), and in 1800 their candidates, Adams and Pickney, were defeated by Jefferson and Burr for President and Vice-President, respectively. The unpatriotic course of the party in the War of 1812 and the odium excited by the Hartford Convention (q. v.) destroyed it entirely.
Fee System, abolition of, as applicable to certain Federal officers, discussed, 6161.
Recommended, 4939, 5879, 5968.
Felonies, limitations upon right in felony cases to review by Supreme Court recommended, 5632, 5880.
Fenians.—An organization of Irish-Americans and Irish revolutionists, whose object was the forcible separation of Ireland from Great Britain and the establishment of an Irish Republic. The Fenian Brotherhood was founded in New York in 1857 by Michael Doheny, William R. Roberts, John O'Mahony, and Michael Corcoran, the last named being afterwards a brigadier-general in the United States Army. About the same time a similar organization, existing in Ireland under the name of the Phœnix Society, was developed by James Stephens, who came to the

Fenians—*Continued.*
United States in 1858 and reported an enrollment of 35,000 disciplined followers in Ireland. O'Mahony was the first president of the American organization. Nov. 3, 1863, the first national congress of Fenians met in Chicago, representing an enrolled membership of 15,000, one-half of whom were in the Union Army. This convention declared Ireland to be an independent nation with James Stephens at its head. When the second Fenian congress assembled at Cincinnati in January, 1865, the circles had increased fivefold. The fourth Fenian congress met in New York Jan. 2, 1866, when an invasion of Canada was decided upon. Military operations were conducted by Gen. Thomas W. Sweeney, a former officer of the Union Army. In May, 1866, the United States authorities seized 750 stand of arms at Eastport, Me., about 1,200 stand at Rouses Point, N. Y., and 1,000 stand at St. Albans, Vt., all intended for the Fenian invasion of Canada. May 31, 1866, about 1,200 Fenians, under Col. O'Niel, crossed the Niagara River at Buffalo and occupied Fort Erie, whence they were driven 2 days later. On returning they were intercepted by United States forces and paroled under promise to go to their homes. Similar arrests were made on the Vermont line. United States troops under Gen. Meade kept close watch on the Canadian frontier. President Johnson issued a proclamation warning citizens of the United States against participation in the unlawful proceedings (3631). The Fenian leaders were arrested, but afterwards released. Several outbreaks were suppressed in Ireland, and dissensions soon arose among the leaders of the movement. A second invasion of Canada was projected, but the vigilance of the United States authorities prevented its accomplishment. In April, 1867, the brig *Erin's Hope* sailed from New York with arms, ammunition, and officers for a brigade, but was unable to land and returned. During 1867 a number of Fenian riots occurred in Ireland, but all were quelled and many of the leaders were imprisoned or hanged. Many of the wrongs for which the Fenians sought redress have been corrected by legislation.

Fenians:
Release of, 4114.
Resolution urging, referred to, 3595.
Trial of, in Canada referred to, 3718.
Unlawful expeditions of, discussed, 3640, 3655.
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Fenix, The, provision for captives of, recommended, 1097.

Fenwick, John R., mentioned, 702.

Fernandina, Fla., blockade of port of, removed by proclamation, 3431.
Referred to, 3446.

Ferris, Scott; b. Nov. 7, 1877, Neosho, Newton Co., Mo.; graduated from Kansas City School of Law, 1901; elected to the legislature of Oklahoma in 1904, representing the twenty-second district; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Oklahoma.

Ferrocarriles de Porto Rice, Compaina de los, concessions to, 7063, 7064.

Ferrolana, The, American vessel attacked by, 2869, 2976.

Fessenden, William Pitt (1806-1869); statesman; b at Boscawen, N. H.; began the practice of law at Portland, Me., about 1828; member of Congress, 1854; United States Senator from Maine, 1854-64, and 1865-69; Secretary of the Treasury, 1864-65, during one of the gloomiest financial periods in the history of the United States; when gold was at 280, and paper at 34 cents on the dollar, Fessenden issued the "seven-thirties," and gold fell to 199. He was one of the seven Republican Senators who voted "not guilty" in the Johnson impeachment proceedings.

Fever. (See Contagious Diseases; Yellow Fever.)

Fiat Money.—A term given to irredeemable paper currency during the greenback agitation following the Civil War in the United States. The Greenback party claimed that the fiat of the Government could itself give value to a circulating medium of no intrinsic value and not even containing a promise to pay, but issued by the State with the bare assertion of its identity with true money. The Latin word "fiat" means "Let it be done."

Field, Cyrus W., gold medal presented to, 3901.

Field, Stephen J., associate justice Supreme Court, assault upon by David S. Terry, 5477.

Field Products. (See Agricultural Products.)

"Fifty-four Forty or Fight."—A campaign cry of the Democrats in 1844. This was during the northwestern boundary discussion. The treaty with Spain in 1819 fixed the parallel of 42° as the northern limit of that country's possession in America. Between that parallel and 54° 40′ lay

"Fifty-four Forty or Fight"—*Continued.*

the territory of Oregon, claimed by both America and England. To avoid clashes a joint occupation of the whole territory west of the Rocky Mountains was agreed upon in 1818, to last for 10 years. A new convention in the year 1827 decided to continue joint occupation indefinitely. This arrangement created much dissatisfaction; Americans had made surveys as far north as 49° and settlements were springing up. English fur traders had passed south of that line, and for a time war seemed inevitable; but a treaty was arranged in 1846 fixing the boundary at lat. 49° north. It was during the Presidential campaign that the cry "Fifty-four Forty or Fight" originated. The supporters of Mr. Polk in that campaign vigorously proclaimed that the northwestern boundary line should be established as far north as 54° 40′ or the United States should fight. It was during his administration that the line was fixed at 49°. When criticised by his political opponents for the failure to locate the line at 54° 40′ he excused and justified his administration by stating that "all conflicting title to the Oregon Territory south of the forty-ninth degree of north latitude, being all that was insisted upon by any of my predecessors, has been adjusted" (2484). (See also Northwestern Boundary.)

Fiji Islands, report of agent to, for investigation of claim of B. H. Henry and others, 6098.

Filibuster.—From the Spanish word filibustero, meaning "freebooter" or "buccaneer." In 1849-1851 the term was applied by the Cubans to Narciso Lopez and his followers, and from that time became a common name for military adventurers who fitted out expeditions against the Spanish-American countries. The object of most of these filibusters has been to free the Spanish-American countries from their European rulers. After Lopez the most famous filibuster was Gen. William Walker, who invaded Sonora, Mexico, in 1853. In 1855 he took possession of Nicaragua and was elected President. He did not long enjoy this distinction, for he was soon compelled to surrender to the forces of the United States, but escaped punishment. In 1857 he organized a second expedition to Nicaragua, but was again compelled to surrender to the United States Government. Escaping punishment a second time, in 1860 he organized an expedition against the Government of Honduras, but was captured and, by order of the President of Honduras, shot. In the United States the term filibuster, when used in a legislative or political sense, means that method pursued by the members of the minority of a legislative body who seek to delay or defeat the adoption of measures obnoxious to them by obstructive and dilatory tactics, such as repeated motions to adjourn, for a recess, calls for the yeas and nays, or other dilatory motions.

Fillmore, Millard (thirteenth President United States.

Fillmore succeeded to the office on the death of President Taylor, July 9, 1850. Nominated to the Vice-Presidency by the Whig National Convention, he was opposed by William O. Butler, of Kentucky. The electoral vote stood: Fillmore, 163; Butler, 127. Fillmore was the seventh Vice-President which the State of New York supplied and the second to succeed to the Presidency through the death of the President. His succession occurred at a most critical time in the history of the United States.

Party Affiliation.—Fillmore's political career is contemporaneous with the birth and death of the Whig party. In the State legislature of New York he drafted the bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, passed in 1831. In Congress he was the author of the tariff bill of 1842; as comptroller of the State of New York (1847) he advocated a national bank with currency issue secured by United States stocks,—a principle which is the basis of the present national bank system. As Vice-President with Taylor on the Whig ticket, he presided in the Senate during a seven months' controversy covering such questions as California's admission, slavery in the new territories, surrender of fugitive slaves, and Clay's "omnibus bill."

Tariff.—In his First Annual Message (page 2620) President Fillmore discusses the tariff and advocates a uniform, permanent, specific tariff. He says: "The power to lay these duties is unquestionable, and its chief object is, of course, to replenish the Treasury. But if in doing this an incidental advantage may be gained by encouraging the industry of our own citizens, it is our duty to

Fillmore, Millard—*Continued.*
avail ourselves of that advantage. . . . . A high tariff can never be permanent. It will cause dissatisfaction and will be changed. It excludes competition. . . . . What a manufacturer wants is uniformity and permanency, that he may feel confidence that he is not to be ruined by sudden changes. . . . . *Ad valorem* duties fluctuate with the price and offer strong temptations to fraud and perjury. Specific duties, on the contrary, are equal and uniform in all ports and at all times, and offer a strong inducement to the importer to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty upon that than upon one of inferior quality.'' There was, however, no tariff revision by Congress until the act of 1857. In his Third Annual Message (page 2706) the President again calls the attention of Congress to the need of a revision of the tariff and adds another reason for its consideration: '' . . . that the present tariff in some cases imposes a higher duty upon the raw material imported than upon the articles manufactured from it, the consequence of which is that the duty operated to the encouragement of the foreigner and the discouragement of our own citizens.''

Foreign Policy.—The policy of his administration is laid down (page 2614) in his First Annual Message: ''To maintain a strict neutrality, in foreign wars, to cultivate friendly relations, to reciprocate every noble and generous act, and to perform punctually and scrupulously every treaty obligation—these are duties which we owe to other states.'' . . In his Second Annual Message (page 2652), speaking of the invasion of Cuba, the President says: ''In proclaiming and adhering to the doctrine of neutrality and nonintervention, the United States have not followed the lead of other civilized nations; they have taken the lead themselves and have been followed by others.'' In his Third Annual Message (page 2700) he deprecates the addition of Cuba to the Union in these words: ''Were this island comparatively destitute of inhabitants or occupied by a kindred race, I should regard it, if voluntarily ceded by Spain, as a most desirable acquisition. But under existing circumstances I should look upon its incorporation into our Union as a very hazardous measure. It would bring into the Confederacy a population of a different national stock, speaking a different language, and not likely to harmonize with the other members.''

Internal Improvements.—President Fillmore had no doubt of the power of Congress to make appropriations for the making of internal improvements. In his First Annual Message (page 2626) he argues the question of the constitutionality of such acts. ''This authority I suppose to be derived chiefly from the power of regulating commerce with foreign nations and among the States and the power of laying and collecting imposts.'' Lighthouses, wharves, beacons, buoys, breakwaters, and dredging, then become necessities to such regulation. He sees no more reason for refusing appropriations for navigable rivers than for sea-coast improvements. He cites an important geographical fact in these words: ''I may add, as somewhat remarkable, that among all the thirty-one States there is none that is not to a greater or less extent bounded on the ocean, or the Gulf of Mexico, or one of the great lakes, or some navigable river.''

Slavery.—By signing the fugitive slave act and the other compromise measures of 1850, President Fillmore lost the friendship and the support of a large number of his party in the North. He was influenced by the written opinion of the Attorney-General on the constitutionality of the Fugitive slave act, and also by the concurrence of his able Cabinet. In his First Annual Message (page 2629) the President discusses these compromises and says: ''The series of measures to which I have alluded are regarded by me as a settlement in principle and substance—a final settlement of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced. . . . By that adjustment we have been rescued from the wide and boundless agitation that surrounded us, and have a firm, distinct, and legal ground to rest upon.'' In a special message (page 2637) he discusses the disturbances attending the enforcement of these laws and announces his intention to see the laws enforced. By proclamation of Feb. 18, 1851 (page 2646) support of the laws by the citizens of the country is called for. In his Second Annual Message (page 2674) the President says: ''Looking at the interests of the whole country, I felt it to be my duty to seize upon this compromise as the best that could be obtained

Fillmore, Millard—*Continued.*
amid conflicting interests and to insist upon it as a final settlement, to be adhered to by all who value the peace and welfare of the country."
Fillmore, Millard:
Annual messages of, 2613, 2649, 2699.
Appointing power of President discussed by, 2616.
Biographical sketch of, 2599.
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Affairs of, discussed by, 2649, 2700.
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Finances discussed by, 2619, 2658, 2704.
Foreign Policy discussed by, 2614, 2656, 2701, 2715.
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Information regarding proposition to annex Hawaiian Islands refused by, 2691, 2695.
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Unlawful combinations in Boston, 2645.
State of the Union discussed by, 2613.
System of government discussed by, 2614.
Tariff discussed by, 2619, 2659, 2661, 2705.
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To authorize coinage of standard silver dollars, etc., vetoed, 4438.
To facilitate refunding of national debt vetoed, 4589.
To fix amount of United States notes and circulation of national banks vetoed, 4222.
Authority to Secretary of Treasury to accumulate gold for final redemption recommended, 4303.
Bank deposits, discussed. (See Deposits Public, State Banks.)
Bland-Allison Act—
Discussed by President—
Arthur, 4633, 4720, 4830.
Cleveland, 4927, 5097, 5373.
Harrison, Benj., 5475.
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Vetoed by President Hayes, 4438.
Clearing houses recommended, 4199.
Conference provided for in act to authorize coinage of silver dollars, etc., appropriation for, recommended, 4438.
Constitutional treasury recommended by President Polk, 2256.
Successful operation of, discussed, 2406, 2498.
Currency legislation, plan of, indorsed by President Cleveland, 5985.
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Discussed by President—
Adams, John, 228, 243, 252, 265, 281, 297.
Adams, J. Q., 869, 923, 952, 977.
Arthur, 4632, 4719, 4763, 4829.
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Cleveland, 4924, 5092, 5097, 5165, 5371, 5833, 5875, 5964, 5985, 5993, 5999, 6072, 6091, 6155, 6175.
Fillmore, 2619, 2658, 2704.
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Pierce, 2746, 2817, 2870, 2940.
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Washington, 75, 98, 121, 133, 159, 177.
Elasticity of currency needed, 7044, 7369.
Exchequer, plan of, recommended, 2057, 2119.
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Gold standard, effects of, 6652.
Greenbacks discussed, 6073.
Retirement of, recommended, 6078, 6175.
International monetary conferences. (See Gold and Silver; International Monetary Conference.)
Legal-tender act, repeal of portion of, recommended, 4302.
Legal-tender notes, redemption of, recommended, 4303, 4379, 4511, 4567.
Outstanding arrears due Government referred to, 2747.
Paper currency discussed. (See Currency.)
Power of Federal Government over collection and disbursement of, discussed, 1459.
Public deposits discussed. (See Deposits, Public; State Banks.)
Relations with Mexico, China, and other gold standard countries, 6899.
Revenue laws, need for readjustment, 7368.
Seigniorage discussed, 5875.
Sherman Act—
Discussed, 5548, 5628.
Repeal of purchasing clause of, discussed, 5875, 6073, 6074.
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Silver certificates—
Discussed, 5474.
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Suspension of issuance of, recommended, 4830.
Silver-purchase clause of act of 1890, repeal of, discussed, 5875, 6073, 6074.
Recommended, 5833.
Sinking-fund law, repeal of, recommended, 5754.
Specie payments discussed. (See Specie Payments.)
Subtreasury system discussed. (See Subtreasury System.)
Trade dollars discussed, 4767, 4831.
Treasury notes. (See Treasury Notes.)

Finances, Superintendent of.—On Feb. 7, 1781, the Continental Congress passed an act establishing the office of Superintendent of Finance. Robert Morris was appointed to the position. Previous to this the Committee of Claims and the Treasury Office of Accounts were combined in what was called the Treasury Board, consisting of 5 members of Congress. This board expired with the appointment of Morris. He was authorized to examine into the state of the country's finances, report plans for improvement, direct the execution of orders respecting revenue and expenditure, and control the public accounts. Morris resigned in 1784 and the finances of the Government were placed under a board of 3 commissioners, where they continued until 1789, at which time, the First Congress established the present Treasury Department (q. v.).

Fincher, John D., act granting pension to vetoed, 5145.
Fine Arts, International Exhibition of, to be held at Munich, Bavaria, 5193.
Fines:
Imposed upon Gen. Jackson, remission of, recommended, 2062.
Remitted by Executive, inquired into, 637.
Fingal, The, engagement with the *Weehawken* referred to, 3392.
Finley, David Edward; lawyer; b. Feb. 28, 1861; member of the house of representatives of South Carolina in 1890-91., and of the State senate 1892-1896; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from South Carolina.
Fire Engines referred to, 649.
First United States Volunteer Regiment of Cavalry, mentioned, 6637.

Fiscal Bank of United States.—After the repeal of the subtreasury act in 1841, the Whig majority in Congress passed an act chartering the Fiscal Bank of the United States. This was vetoed by President Tyler. A bill was then passed chartering the Fiscal Corporation of the United States, which it was thought would meet his approval, but this also was vetoed.

Fiscal Bank of United States, act to incorporate subscribers to, vetoed, 1916.
Fiscal Corporation of United States, bill to incorporate, vetoed, 1921.
Fiscal Policy. (See Finances.)

Fiscal Year, change in termination of, 2117.
Recommended, 1611.

Fish, Hamilton; soldier, lawyer; b. Aug. 3, 1808, New York City; elected to State legislature in 1837; member of Congress, 1843-45; sent to the State senate in 1847, to fill a vacancy; governor of New York, 1848-50; United States Senator from New York, 1851-57; became Secretary of State under President Grant in 1869; died Garrison, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1893.

Fish, Hamilton; b. Albany, N. Y., April 17, 1849, while his father was governor of the State; educated in the private schools of Putnam County and in Switzerland; graduated at Columbia College, 1869; admitted to the bar in 1873; served eleven years in the assembly of the State of New York, and was speaker in 1895 and 1896; appointed in 1903 by President Roosevelt assistant treasurer of United States at New York; reappointed in 1907, resigning the office in October, 1908, to run for Congress, and was elected to the 61st Congress from New York.

Fish, Hamilton, Secretary of State, 3967.
Member of commission to settle questions with Great Britain, 4075.
Report of, on commercial relations with Spanish-American States, 4024.

Fish Commission. (See Commerce and Labor, Department of.)

Fish Lake Forest Reserve (Utah), proclaimed, 6964.

Fishbourn, Benjamin, naval officer at Savannah, Ga., reasons for nominating, 50.

Fisher, Harriet M., letter of Richard M. Boynton and, to Secretary of Navy transmitted, 3669.

Fisheries.—The right to catch fish on the high seas is open to all; but by international law, as the sea for a marine league is under the jurisdiction of the sovereign of the adjoining land, no one can fish in such waters without express permission given by law or treaty. After the Revolution the people of Canada disputed the right of citizens of the United States to fish off the banks of Labrador, Newfoundland, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. By the treaty with Great Britain in 1783 citizens of the United States were given the right to take, cure, and dry fish on the coasts, bays, and creeks of any unsettled British possessions. Permission was also given them to take fish, without curing or drying them, on the coasts of Newfoundland. On the coasts, bays, and creeks of Nova Scotia, Magdalen Islands, and Labrador, after they should become settled, the right to take and cure fish was given only with the consent of the inhabitants or proprietors of the ground. American fishermen were not slow to take advantage of the opportunities provided by this treaty, and Canadian resentment became more pronounced. The War of 1812 dissolved this treaty, and in the treaty of Ghent (q. v.) in 1814, the question of fishery rights was not mentioned, thus virtually allowing the old rights to stand.

In 1818 a convention of the United States and England decided that the citizens of the former should have the perpetual right to fish on the western and northern coasts of Newfoundland within certain limits, on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, and on those of Labrador from Mount Joly eastward and northward. The right of drying and curing fish on the western and southwestern coasts of Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador was granted so long as they remained unsettled, but afterwards only with the consent of the proprietors. This agreement, however, did not improve the situation on account of the various interpretations given to the "three-mile limit." Between 1854 and 1866 a reciprocity treaty, virtually between Canada and United States, permitted the citizens of the latter to fish in all the British possessions except Newfoundland, where the right was denied. From 1866 to 1871 the conditions of the treaty of 1818 prevailed. By the treaty of Washington in 1871 Canadian fishermen were permitted to take any fish except shell-fish, shad, and salmon in the waters of the United States as far south as lat. 39°. United States fishermen to have the same privilege in Canadian waters. The Canadians, however, insisted that the concessions to United States fishermen were far more valuable than those awarded themselves. As a result of this contention a joint commission was appointed to determine the excess of advantages enjoyed by the United States and the amount to be paid therefor. (See Halifax Commission.)

June 30, 1885, the provisions of the treaty of Washington relating to fisheries ceased to be operative, after due notice by the United States. This abrogation revived the provisions of the convention of London, which were not satisfactory to either party. In May, 1886, the *David J. Adams*, a

Fisheries—*Continued.*
United States fishing schooner, was seized on the charge of having purchased bait on forbidden coasts. Several other seizures were made, causing great excitement in the United States and Canada. Mar. 3, 1887, Congress passed a retaliation act, providing that whenever the President shall be satisfied that our fishing vessels are illegally, unjustly, or vexatiously restricted or harassed in the exercise of their business or denied the privileges accorded to the vessels of the most favored nation in respect to touching or trading by the authorities of the British North American dominions he may by proclamation close our ports and waters against the vessels and products of all or any part of said British dominions. The President, instead of exercising this power, moved for a commission to amicably adjust the points of dispute under the convention of London. Thomas F. Bayard, William L. Putman, and James B. Angell were selected to represent the United States, and Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Lionel Sackville-West, and Sir Charles Tupper represented Great Britain. Feb. 15, 1888, a treaty was signed and immediately laid before the two Governments for ratification. Great Britain abandoned her claim that the 3-mile limit extended from headland to headland, and agreed that, except in cases specially mentioned of bays more than 10 miles wide the marine league should be measured outward from a line drawn across them, and also agreed that the United States fishing vessels should have the same rights in Canadian ports as Canadian vessels, except that the purchase of bait was forbidden. The treaty also contained a reciprocity clause. It was rejected by the Senate Aug. 21, 1888. Since that period good relations have been maintained by virtue of a *modus vivendi* terminable at will. In 1890 Canada raised this *modus vivendi* to the status of a law of the Dominion.

At a meeting of conferees of the two powers held at Washington in May, 1898, at was agreed to submit the question of the fisheries, among others, to a joint high commission. This commission assembled at Quebec in Aug. 1898, and adjourned to Washington in the winter following, but arrived at no agreement thereon. Since then the matter has been under consideration by the Secretary of State and the British Government.

An idea of the extent of the fishing industry of the country may be gained from the following figures: Between 1902 and 1906, the number of vessels engaged in fishing averaged 6,931, with a tonnage of 198,522. There were 219,139 persons employed, $93,874,269 invested, and the production was valued at $59,977,339. The nearest approach to this amount was Great Britain with her annual catch in 1908 of $52,562,155.

Fisheries (see also Bering Sea Fisheries; Fortune Bay Outrages; Geneva Tribunal; Halifax Commission; Halifax, Nova Scotia):
Capture and detention of American fishermen, 853, 855, 4068.
Commission on subject of, recommended, 4757, 4917, 5114.
Commission to be organized, 2867, 4075.
Correspondence regarding, with—
France, 3233.
Great Britain, 3233, 5121, 5193.
Discussed by President—
Adams, John, 241.
Jefferson, 334.
Washington, 77.
Federal control of interstate recommended, 7609.
Joint commission between United States and Great Britain relating to preservation of, 6183.
Joint high commission between United States and Great Britain on subject of, to sit at Washington, 4075.
Outrages committed on American fishermen, 4542, 4558.
Papers for protection of vessels engaged in, referred to, 1774.
Questions growing out of, with Great Britain (see also Bering Sea Fisheries; Fortune Bay Outrages; Geneva Tribunal; Halifax Commission; Halifax, Nova Scotia)—
Discussed by President—
Cleveland, 4916, 5084, 5114, 5188, 5205, 5213, 5364, 5384.
Fillmore, 2675, 2694, 2699, 2724, 2726.
Grant, 4012, 4056, 4068, 4075, 4097, 4141.
Harrison, Benj., 5469.
Johnson, 3581, 3888.
Pierce, 2741, 2761, 2867.
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Referred to, 3665, 3901.
Regulations of Great Britain, France, and Germany respecting, referred to, 1127.
Treaty with Great Britain regarding, 2775, 2780, 2810, 2944, 4164, 4867, 5188. (See also Geneva Tribunal.)
Acts passed to give effect to, passage of, proclaimed, 4179.

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Meetings of commissioners referred to, 5196.
Rejection of, discussed, 5205, 5364.
Termination of, discussed, 4757. 4916.
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Unfriendly treatment of American fishermen by Canadians, 4012, 4056, 5114.
Vessels sent to protect American fishermen, 2694.
Fisheries Exhibition, International, at London, discussed, 4688.
Fishermen, American:
Capture and detention of, 853, 855, 4068.
Outrages committed on, 4542, 4558.
Unfriendly treatment of, by Canadians, 4012, 4056, 5114.
Vessels sent to protect, 2694.

Fishers Hill (Va.), Battle of.—Early's retreat from the Opequan after the battle of Sept. 19, 1864, did not stop at Winchester, but continued to Fishers Hill, south of Winchester and about 12 miles from the scene of the battle of Opequan Creek. Here Early rallied his forces. To drive him from this position, Sheridan dispatched Torbert with 2 divisions of cavalry by a circuitous route to the Confederate rear, and on the evening of Sept. 22 the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps engaged Early in front, while Torbert's forces fell upon the rear. The Confederates retreated and Sheridan followed them through Harrisonburg, Staunton, and the gaps in the Blue Ridge Mountains. Sheridan then devastated the valley so as to render it untenable for Confederate troops. At Fishers Hill he captured 1,100 prisoners and 16 guns.

Fishery, Commissions. (See Fisheries and Bering Sea Fisheries.)

Fitzgerald, John Joseph; b. Brooklyn, N. Y., March 10, 1872; studied law at the New York Law School; admitted to the bar at the age of 21; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from New York.

Fitz, Gideon, surveyor-general, removal of, from office, discussed, 1351.
Fitzmorris, Mary, act for relief of, vetoed, 5273.
Fitzpatrick, Thomas, treaty with Indians concluded by, 2762.
Fitzsimons, Thomas, commissioner of United States under treaty with Great Britain, 188.

Five-cent Piece.—In 1792 Congress authorized the coinage of a silver half dime of 20.8 grains in weight. This was the first coin struck by the United States Mint. In 1853 the weight was reduced to 19.2 grains. There were no issues of this coin in 1798, 1799, 1804, and from 1806 to 1828. In 1866 the nickel 5-cent piece was authorized and the legal-tender value reduced from $5 to 30 cents. Coinage of the silver half dime was discontinued in 1873.

Five Civilized Tribes. (See Indian Tribes.)

Five Forks (Va.), Battle of.—Mar. 27, 1865, Gen. Sheridan, with 10,000 cavalry, returned from his raid through the Shenandoah Valley and rejoined the Army of the Potomac before Richmond. On the 29th Grant began a movement to turn the Confederate right or destroy their line of retreat south. Sheridan, with the Fifth Corps, under Gen. Warren, and about 9,000 cavalry, crossed Hatchers Run and proceeded by way of the Boydton plank road toward Dinwiddie Court-House. Warren found the Confederates in force on the White Oak road. Sheridan, passing Dinwiddie, turned north. Lee had sent a stronger force, chiefly the divisions of Johnson and Pickett, to meet the threatened attempt on the roads to his rear. Mar. 31 this column met and defeated Warren and then attacked Sheridan at Five Forks and drove him back toward Dinwiddie. The next morning, Apr. 1, Sheridan advanced with his cavalry and the Fifth Corps, about 12,000 strong. By 2 p. m. the Confederates had retired into their main works. Ayres, on the left of the Fifth Corps, made a charge, carrying all before him, and taking 1,000 prisoners; Griffin captured the works in his front, taking 1,500 prisoners; Crawford seized the Ford road in the Confederate rear; Merritt's cavalry made a charge, and the day was won, but not without a desperate resistance. Lee's army was virtually overwhelmed. For 6 miles it fell back along the White Oak road. More than 5,000 prisoners were taken, with 6 guns and 13 colors. Sheridan's loss was about 1,000, of whom 634 were of Warren's Corps.

Flag.—A banner or ensign, sometimes called colors. During the early days of the Revolution the colonists made use of various devices for flags, no less than half a dozen distinct banners being preserved. In three of these the combined crosses of St. George and St. Andrew form the union. The favorite in New England was the pine-tree flag consisting of a green pine tree in a field of white.

Flag—*Continued.*
This was also used as the union of a flag with a red field. The rattlesnake flag consisted of 13 pieces of a rattlesnake marked with the initials of the Colonies and the legend "Join or die." Another snake standard consisted of alternate red and white bars with the design of a snake and the legend, "Don't tread on me." In 1775 Congress adopted the stripes of a troop of Philadelphia light-horse cavalry. This still retained the British union.

June 14, 1777, the flag of the United States had its statutory beginning in the following resolution: "*Resolved*, that the flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." The banner of the United States is commonly supposed to have been based upon the Washington coat-of-arms. It was first displayed in the battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777. On the admission of Vermont and Kentucky in 1794 2 more stars and 2 more stripes were added. Apr. 4, 1818, the flag was reestablished with 13 stripes, representing the thirteen original States, and 20 stars, one star for each new State admitted, to be added to the flag on the 4th of July succeeding such admission. As the stars represent the States, there are now (1909) 46 stars on the flag. The United States Union Jack has forty-six stars in a blue field; the United States Narrow Pennant, for man-of-war, thirteen white stars in a blue ground next the staff, the remainder of the pennant being red and white; the President's flag has the United States Arms in a blue field; the flag of the Secretary of the Navy has a chain and anchor in a blue field, surrounded by four white stars; Admiral, United States Navy, four white stars in a blue ground; Vice-Admiral, three white stars in a blue ground; Rear-Admiral, two white stars in a blue ground; United States Naval Dispatch, five blue crosses potent in a white ground, one in each corner and one in the center; United States Naval Convoy, white triangular flag, two free sides having red border; United States Revenue Service, 16 triangular, alternating red and white stripes, the upper quarter next staff having in white ground a blue eagle between semicircle of thirteen blue stars; United States Lighthouse Service, triangular flag with blue lighthouse in white ground, all sides of the flag having red border; Quarantine flag, plain yellow; United States Yacht Ensign, thirteen horizontal alternating red and white stripes with anchor and chain surrounded by thirteen white stars in blue ground, in upper left-hand corner next staff.

Flagler, Daniel W., mentioned, 4738.

Flags:
Confederate, captured, to be presented to Congress, 3309.
Union and Confederate, return of, to respective States recommended, 5163.
Proposition withdrawn, 5164.

Flanagan, John, mentioned, 2218.

Flathead Forest Reserve (Mont.), referred to, 6833.

Flathead Indians. (See Indian Tribes.) Treaty with, 2913.

Fleming, Charles, lieutenant in Navy, court of inquiry in case of, referred to, 3275.

Fletcher, Duncan Upshaw; b. Sumter, Co., Ga., Jan. 6, 1859; practiced law in Jacksonville, Fla., since July, 1881; member of the legislature in 1893; mayor of Jacksonville, Fla., 1893-1895 and 1901-1903; nominated for United States Senator in primary election June 16, 1908, and elected by the legislature next convening, to represent Florida in the Senate.

Fletcher, Thomas C., mentioned, 5666.

Flint, Frank Putnam; b. North Reading, Mass., July 15, 1862; in 1888 he moved to Los Angeles; was admitted to practice law and appointed assistant United States attorney in 1892; in 1897 was appointed United States district attorney for the southern district of California; elected to the United States Senate from California, Jan. 11, 1905.

Flogging.—A chastisement by beating or whipping. It was a punishment inflicted in the United States Navy until 1850, when it was abolished. In 1861 it was prohibited in the Army.

Flood, Henry Delaware; Lawyer; educated at Washington and Lee Univ. and Univ. of Virginia; served in both branches of the general assembly of Virginia; was attorney for the Commonwealth for Appomattox Co.; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Virginia.

Florida.—One of the United States; nickname, "The Everglade State;" motto, "In God We Trust." It lies between lat. 31° and 24° 30′ north and long. 79° 48′ and 87° 38′ west. It is bounded on the north by Georgia and

Florida—*Continued.*
Alabama, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by Florida Strait and the Gulf of Mexico, and on the west by the Gulf of Mexico and Alabama (separated from the latter by the Perdido River). The chief agricultural products of Florida are pineapples, oranges, tobacco (5,568,750 lbs in 1908), rice (87,500 bu. in 1908), corn, oats, peas and peanuts. In 1907, 265,000 acres of cotton was raised. The yield was 24,597,518 lbs., valued at $4,148,231, and 28,520 tons of seed worth $510,223. Key West and Tampa compete with Cuba in the manufacture of cigars. The chief mineral output is phosphate rock, the value of the yield in 1907 being $6,577,757. The fisheries of Florida are the most important on the Gulf. The manufacturing industries increased from $34,183,509 in 1900 to $50,298,290 in 1905. In the latter year $24,343,747 was invested in the manufacture of tobacco, lumber, turpentine, rosin, fertilizers and cars, and 37,813 were employed. The domestic exports through the port of Pensacola for the years 1907-1908 amounted to $20,333,978, half of which was cotton. The State has 3,793 miles of steam railway and 168 miles of electric line. The area of the State is 58,680 square miles, and the population according to the state census of 1905 was 625,200, of which 43 per cent. were negroes. The estimate for 1909 is 683,000. The east coast of the state contains many favorite winter resorts for tourists. Florida was discovered by Juan Ponce de Leon on Easter Sunday in 1513. It was named, some say, from the profusion of flowers in bloom at the time of its discovery; others, from the day of its discovery, which in Spanish is called Pascua florida, or Flowery Easter. Expeditions fitted out at Cuba and Puerto Rico by Spaniards made futile attempts at settlement between 1516 and 1540. The French Admiral De Coligny sent 3 colonies of Huguenots from France to settle the country, but they were massacred by the Spaniards, and in 1565 St. Augustine was permanently established by the Spanish under Menendez. The territory was ceded to Great Britain in 1763 and returned to Spain in 1783. In February, 1810, East and West Florida were ceded to the United States, Spain receiving therefor $5,000,000. The territory was the scene of the Seminole war. It was admitted to the Union in 1845, seceded Jan. 10, 1861, and was readmitted by act of Congress June 25, 1868. The present constitution was adopted in the latter year. Area, 58,680 sq. miles; population, according to the State census for 1905, 625,200, of which 43 per cent. are negroes. The estimated population for 1909 is 683,000.

Florida (see also Confederate States):
Acquisition of, by United States—
Discussed, 624, 672, 929, 956, 1029.
Effect of, discussed, 2878.
Treaty regarding. (See Spain, treaty with, discussed by President Monroe.)
Archives of, to be delivered to United States, 1156, 1243, 1317.
Contravention of treaty regarding, discussed, 672.
Portion of, delivered, 1369.
Army in, called into action only on written requisition of officers of Territory, 696.
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Property owners in, should be compensated for losses sustained, 1474.
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Laws of, referred to, 766.
Territorial judges in, authority of, to act as Federal judges, referred to, 2268.
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Florida, The.—A Confederate cruiser fitted out in England under the name of the *Oreto*. For 2 years she did much damage to the Union cause. After having been twice seized and having twice escaped from the Federal cruisers, her name was changed to *Florida*. Oct. 7, 1864, in the harbor of Bahia, Brazil, in violation of the rights of neutrals and under the guns of the Brazilian corvette, she was captured by the *Wachusett* (sister ship to the *Kearsarge*), commanded by Capt. Napoleon Collins. Subsequently she was taken to Hampton Roads and sunk in a collision.

Florists, Society of American, act incorporating, vetoed, 6010.

Flour, duty on, referred to, 1115.

Floyd, John Buchanan; soldier, statesman; b. Blacksburg, Va., June 1, 1807; served in Virginia legislature, 1847-49; governor of Virginia, 1849-52; Secretary of War under President Buchanan, and was one of the first to join the rebellion, in which he took a leading part as brigadier-general; died Abingdon, Va., Aug. 26, 1863.

Floyd, John B.:
Letter of, regarding appointment of A. W. Reynolds, 2996.
Secretary of War, appointment and resignation of, discussed, 3190.

Floyd, John Charles, b. Sparta, White Co., Tenn., April 14, 1858; moved with his parents to Benton Co., Ark., in 1869; entered the State University, at Fayetteville, Ark.; admitted to the bar and located at Yellville; engaged in the practice of law; in 1888 was elected representative of Marion County in the State legislature; in 1890, and again in 1892, elected prosecuting attorney; elected to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Arkansas.

Focht, Benjamin K.; b. New Bloomfield, Pa., March 12, 1863; educated at Bucknell University, Pennsylvania State College, and Susquehanna University; editor and proprietor of the Saturday News, published at Lewisburg, since 18 years of age; served three terms in the Pennsylvania assembly and four years in the State senate; author of the ballot law in Pennsylvania, and other important legislation; engaged in railroad and industrial operations, with headquarters in Philadelphia and Washington; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Pennsylvania.

Foelker, Otto Godfrey; b. in Germany, 1875; moved to America with his parents when 13 years of age, and made Troy, N. Y., his home; moved to Brooklyn Dec. 1895, took up the study of law; was admitted to the bar, and was elected a member of New York State assembly in 1904, and 1905; in 1906 he was unanimously nominated for State senator, elected, and served until November, 1908, when he resigned; elected to fill a vacancy in the 60th Congress, and to the 61st Congress from New York.

Foley, Bridget, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5277.

Folger, Charles J., Secretary of Treasury, death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 4821.

Fonseca, Manuel D., President of Brazil, mentioned, 5617.

Food Adulteration, discussed, 5384.

Food Products. (See Agricultural Products; Animals and Animal Products.)

Foote, Andrew H.:

Thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3283.

Thanks of President tendered, 3305.

Forbes, Duncan, act to increase pension of, vetoed, 5065.

Force Bill.—Several bills introduced into Congress have been given this name. When the South Carolina nullifiers attempted to prevent the execution of the tariff act of 1828, it became necessary to enact special laws for carrying out its provisions to enforce collections under it. Mar. 2, 1833, the "Force bill" or "Bloody bill" was enacted for this purpose. The trouble was adjusted later by a compromise. A bill to enforce the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, which passed Congress May 31, 1870, was also known as the "Force bill," as was an act passed the following year on the same subject. (See Ku-Klux-Klan.) The name was applied later by many persons to the election bill which was introduced in the House by Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, during the Fifty-first Congress, "to amend and supplement the election laws of the United States and to provide for their more efficient enforcement." This bill was passed by the House, but was defeated in the Senate.

Force Bill. (See Federal Election Law.)

Ford, Mrs. Evelyn M., mentioned, 7350.

Ford, Henry, railroad concession to, 6770.

Fordney, Joseph Warren; b. Blackford Co., Ind., Nov. 5, 1853; located in Saginaw in 1869; was vice-president of the Saginaw Board of Trade; elected alderman in 1895, and re-elected in 1897; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Michigan.

Forefathers' Day.—The anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth, Mass., December 21, 1620. They touched shore on Monday, December 11, old-style calendar. In December, 1769, the Old Colony Club was formed by 7 citizens of Plymouth to celebrate the "landing of our worthy ancestors in this place." In order to accommodate the date to the new-style or Gregorian calendar, the Old Colony Club, thinking that December 22 new style corresponded to December 11 old style established the anniversary on December 22 instead of December 21. New England societies have been established in many States of the Union and the celebration of Forefathers' Day is becoming more general. The celebrations are held in December, the date of the preliminary landing, rather than in the January following, when the landing for settlement took place.

Foreign Affairs:

Expenses incurred in, not provided for by law referred to, 108.

Report on, transmitted, 5200.

Foreign Affairs, Secretary of.—Jan. 10, 1781, the Continental Congress created the office of Secretary of Foreign Affairs at the solicitation of representatives in other countries. Robert R. Livingston, of New York, was the first incumbent of the office. His duties also comprehended the adjustment of affairs between States. The scope of the office was much enlarged by reorganization in 1782. John Jay occupied the position between 1784 and 1789. July 27, 1789, the two Departments of Home (q. v.) and Foreign Affairs were combined in the Department of State. (See also State, Department of.)

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Denmark.
France.
German Empire.
Greece.
Haiti.
Honduras.
Italy.
Japan.
Liberia.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.
Morocco.
Muscat.
Netherlands.
Ottoman Empire.
Paraguay.
Persia.
Roumania.
Russia.
Servia.
Siam.
Spain.
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Tonga.
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Colombia.
Denmark.
France.
Great Britain.
Greece.
Guatemala.
Haiti.
Honduras.
Italy.
Japan.
Luxemburg.
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Morocco.
Muscat.
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Ottoman Empire.
Panama.
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Guatemala.
Haiti.
Hanseatic Republics.
Honduras.
Italy.
Japan.
Korea.
Lew Chew.
Liberia.
Lubec.
Luxemburg.
Mexico.
Morocco.
Netherlands.
Nicaragua.
Ottoman Empire.
Panama.
Paraguay.
Persia.
Peru.
Portugal.
Prussia.
Roumania.
Russia.
Samoan Islands.
Saxony.
Servia.
Siam.
Spain.
Sweden and Norway.
Switzerland.
Tonga.
Tripoli.
Tunis.
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Foreign Trade. (See Commerce of Foreign Powers.)

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Forest Belle, The, destruction of, in Chinese waters, 4464.

Forest Preservation, discussed, 6653-6655-6876, 7038-7040, 7385, 7598.

Forest Reserve.—July 1, 1905, the control of the national forest reserves together with everything pertaining to the use, care, and development of the timber, water, grazing, etc., passed from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture.

In 1908 about four-fifths of the total wooded area of the country was in the hands of private owners, and the remainder in charge of Forest Service. The consumption of timber in the United States in 1908 was three times the annual increment.

December 31, 1908 there were 145 National Forests, embracing 168,681,039 acres in nineteen states and territories, including Alaska and Porto Rico. During 1908 severe droughts visited many parts of the country and forest fires were frequent and destructive, the estimated loss due to fire being $50,000,000. The most serious of these fires were in Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin, as well as New York, Pennsylvania, and Montana. During this time the National Forests suffered little loss owing to the system of patrol, by which many smaller fires are extinguished before gaining destructive headway.

In pursuance of the policy that the forests are for the use of the people under proper restrictions, grazing privileges, timber cutting, haying and other smaller privileges are let under government supervision. From these sources there were received in 1908, for grazing, $962,829.40; timber sales, $849,027.24; special uses, $30,425.23; total from all sources, $1,842,281.87. Under the law 25 per cent. of the gross revenues goes to the State wherein the reservation is situated to be applied for school and road purposes, and the balance to the federal treasury. The expenditures on the national forests for 1908 were $3,118,267.21, an excess of about $1,200,000 over the receipts. In addition to the privileges for which charges are made the free use of some timber and some pasturage is granted to settlers near the forests, no charge or permit being required for pasturing a limited number of stock. The entire cost of managing the National Forests is less than two cents per acre per year.

Forest Reserves. (See also Lands, Public, set apart.)
Forestry, report of Commissioner of Agriculture on, transmitted, 4432, 4462, 4535.
Forestry, Bureau of, work of, 6654.
Forestry System:
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Plans for, to be formulated by commission, 6167.
Forests. (See Lands, Timber.)
Formosa Island, ship's company of American bark *Rover* murdered by inhabitants of, 3829.
Fornes, Charles Vincent; b. 1848, in Erie Co., N. Y.; graduated from Union Acad., Lockport, N. Y., and was principal of a Buffalo public school for three years; he then became bookkeeper and cashier of a wholesale woolen house in Buffalo, and in 1877 formed the firm of C. V. Fornes & Co., importers and jobbers of woolens, New York City; for two terms was president of the board of aldermen of New York City; elected to the 60th Congress, and reelected to the 61st Congress from New York:
Forsyth, John; lawyer; b. Fredericksburg, Va., Oct. 22, 1780; he was attorney-general of the State, and a representative in Congress from Georgia, 1813-18 and 1823-27; United States Senator from Georgia, 1818-19, and for the term 1829-37; governor of Georgia in 1827, 1828, and 1829; minister to Spain, 1819-22; and was Secretary of State under President Jackson; died Washington City, Oct. 21, 1841.
Forsyth, John, Secretary of State:
Correspondence regarding—
Canadian outrages, 1618.
Claims against France. (See France, claims against.)
Northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)
Letter of, regarding treaty with France, 1345.
Outrages perpetrated by Canadians against the United States, Correspondence of, concerning, 1618.
Fort, Governor J. F. (N. J.), inaugural address quoted, 7515.
Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak.:
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Fort Bliss, Tex.:
Title of United States to, referred to, 4665, 4736.
Troops ordered to, referred to, 4991.
Fort Bridger, Idaho, treaty of, 6697.
Fort Brown (Tex)., Attack on.—In consequence of the annexation of Texas the War Department, apprehending trouble with Mexico, sent all the available troops in the South and West to the frontier. The territory between the Nueces and Rio Grande Rivers was claimed by both Texas and Mexico. Gen. Zachary Taylor collected an army of 4,000 men at Corpus Christi, near the mouth of the Nueces, in November, 1845. Jan. 13, 1846, he was ordered to advance to a position on the Rio Grande, and on Mar. 25 he occupied Point Isabel, on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, just north of the mouth of the river. During April Gen. Taylor had advanced his army up the Rio Grande to a point opposite Matamoras, which was occupied by the Mexican army under Gen. Arista. Here the Americans built a fort under the direction of Major Brown and named it in his honor. Learning that bodies of Mexicans had crossed the river both above and below him with the intention of cutting him off from his supplies at Point Isabel, Taylor fell back toward the latter place May 1. Learning of his departure, the Mexicans on May 3 began a heavy bombardment of Fort Brown, which was continued at intervals until the 10th. It was gallantly defended by Maj. Brown and Captains Hawkins and Mansfield. The former was killed during the engagement. The only other fatality was that of Sergt. Weigert. Thirteen privates were wounded.
Fort Cameron Reservation, Utah, disposal of, recommended, 4740.
Fort Delaware, Del., title to island on which it stands referred to, 1099, 1125.
Fort Dodge Military Reservation, Iowa.—Disposal of, referred to, 4690.
Fort Donelson (Tenn.), Capture of.—After the taking of Fort Henry the next logical move against the Confederate line of defence in the West was the reduction of Fort Donelson. This was a large fieldwork of 100 acres, on a bluff 100 feet high, near the town of Dover, Tenn., on the Cumberland River, about 63 miles from Nashville. It mounted 65 guns and was garrisoned by 21,000 men under Gen. Floyd. Feb. 12, 1862, Brig. Gen. Grant with 15,000 men moved upon the works by way of the roads leading from Fort Henry. While Grant was placing his forces in position Commodore Foote arrived in the river opposite the fort

Fort Donelson (Tenn.), Capture of—*Continued.*

with a fleet of 6 gunboats, 4 of them ironclad. On the 14th he opened fire. In a desperate attack 2 of the vessels were disabled and the others withdrew after a loss of 54 men. The guns on the bluff were too high to be silenced from the water level. On the day of the unsuccessful attack by the gunboats Gen. Wallace arrived with reenforcements, swelling Grant's command to 27,000. On the 15th Floyd made an attempt to force his way through the surrounding Federal lines. Fighting continued all day during most intensely cold weather. When night fell upon Donelson the Confederates retired to their works. During the night Floyd surrendered the command to Pillow and he to Buckner. The two former escaped by way of the river during the night, and next morning Buckner surrendered the fort unconditionally to Grant. Sixty-five guns, 17,600 small arms, and 14,623 prisoners fell into the hands of the victors. Grant's losses were 2,832 in killed, wounded, and missing. The Confederates lost 2,500 in killed and wounded.

Fort Erie (Canada), Battles at.—June 1, 1814, Maj. Gen. Brown established headquarters at Buffalo with the intention of retaking the lower peninsula of Canada. His army consisted of 2 brigades of infantry, commanded by Generals Scott and Ripley, respectively, and to each were added a train of artillery and a squad of cavalry. There was also a brigade of 1,100 New York and Pennsylvania volunteers and 500 Indians. July 3 the American army crossed the Niagara and demanded the surrender of Fort Erie, the first British post on the Canada side. Maj. Buck, with the garrison of 170 men, yielded without a struggle. Aug. 5 Gen. Gaines arrived at Fort Erie to take command of the American army of 2,500, which had retired to the southward after the battle of Lundys Lane. Here he was besieged by Lieut. Col. Drummond with 5,000 men. The latter subjected the fort to a heavy bombardment all day Aug. 14, and on the 15th, between midnight and dawn, made a series of desperate assaults, showing no quarter to Americans who fell into their power. The British were driven off, with a loss of 221 killed, 174 wounded, and 186 prisoners. The American loss was 17 killed, 56 wounded, and 11 missing. After this repulse the British kept up a constant bombardment of the fort for several weeks. Gen. Gaines was seriously injured, and Gen. Brown resumed command, though in ill health and suffering from wounds received at Lundys Lane. Sept. 17 a sortie was made by about 1,000 regulars and the same number of militia upon the British outposts, and all their batteries were captured or destroyed. This saved Buffalo and perhaps all of western New York and seriously crippled the enemy. The loss to the British during the sortie was 500 killed, wounded, and missing, and 385 prisoners. The American loss was 79 killed and 216 wounded. After this disaster Drummond retired precipitately and the Americans abandoned and destroyed Fort Erie.

Fort Erie, Canada, reduction of, by American arms, 524.

Fort Fisher (N. C.), Capture of.—In November, 1864, an expedition was planned against Fort Fisher, N. C. This fort occupies a peninsula on the south coast of North Carolina, between the mouth of the Cape Fear River and the Atlantic Ocean, about 18 miles from Wilmington. It formed the principal defense of that city, which was the most important seaport through which the Southern Confederacy received foreign supplies, and from which departed blockade runners laden with cotton and other products of the South. It was also deemed a point of considerable strategic importance. Fort Fisher and its connected works mounted 75 guns. The armament of the works guarding the approaches to Wilmington was about 150 guns, including some 150-pounder Armstrong guns. The garrison of the fort and outworks consisted of 2,300 men. Dec. 13, 1864, the expedition started. It was composed of a fleet of 73 vessels, carrying 655 guns, some of them of the largest caliber, and a land force of 6,500 men under Gen. Butler. The expedition was accompanied by a boat loaded with 215 tons of gunpowder, which it was designed to explode in the vicinity of the fort, with the object of igniting and exploding the magazines. This proved a failure. Dec. 24 the fort was bombarded by the fleet for an hour and a half. The next day, after a reconnaissance by the land troops. Butler ordered their reembarkation and return. Butler was relieved of the command and superseded by Gen.

Fort Fisher (N. C.), Capture of—*Continued.*
Terry, with the addition of 1,500 men and a small siege train. Jan. 13, 1865, the fort was again attacked. The troops were landed under the protection of Porter's guns. On the 14th a small advance work was taken by the Federals. The ships reopened fire on the 15th. At 3 P. M. a general assault was made, and for five hours a desperate hand-to-hand encounter was maintained. Not until 10 P. M. was resistance ended and the garrison forced to surrender. Two thousand and eighty-three prisoners were taken, including Gen. Whiting and Col. Lamb. The Federal loss was 110 killed and 530 wounded. The Confederate loss in killed and wounded was about 500. The next morning by the accidental explosion of a magazine 200 men were killed and 100 wounded.

Fort Gaines (Ala.), Reduction of. (See Mobile Bay (Ala.), Battle of.)

Fort Gaines, Ala., reduction of, and orders regarding celebration of, 3439.

Fort George (Canada), Capture of.—After the occupation of Toronto, Apr. 27, 1813, the Americans turned their attention to the British forts along the Niagara River. On the west side of the river and near its mouth stood Fort George, which was held by about 1,800 regulars, 350 militia, and 50 Indians, under Brig. Gen. Vincent and Colonels Harvey and Meyers. Nearly opposite Fort George was the American Fort Niagara, in and about which had been collected some 4,000 troops under command of Gen. Dearborn. Acting under him were Maj. Gen. Morgan Lewis, Generals Boyd, Winder, and Chandler, and Col. Winfield Scott. May 27, 1813, an attack was made on Fort George. The army was transported to the Canadian soil by the fleet under Commodore Chauncey and Capt. Perry. After a severe battle of 20 minutes the British fled in confusion toward Beaver Dams, 18 miles distant, to rendezvous. At the end of 3 hours Fort George and its dependencies, with the village of Newark, were in the hands of the Americans. Their loss was about 40 killed and 100 wounded. The loss of the British regulars was 51 killed and 305 wounded, missing, and prisoners. The number of Canadian militia made prisoners was 507, making the total British loss 863, as well as large quantities of ammunition and stores. July 8, 1813, a party of 40 Americans under Lieut. Eldridge, in attempting to drive off a small detachment of British and Indians who had approached to within a couple of miles of Fort George, were ambushed by Indians under Blackbird, and only 10 of the party escaped. The wounded and prisoners were massacred.

Fort George, Canada, reduction of, by American arms, 524.

Fort Griswold (Conn.), Capture of.—Sept. 6, 1781, after Arnold and the Tories had secured New London, they carried by assault Fort Griswold, on the opposite side of the river. The Americans offered a stubborn resistance. Out of the garrison of 150 men 73 were killed, including Col. Ledyard, the commander, and 30 were wounded, many after having surrendered.

Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho, agreement with Indians for disposal of lands on, for use of railroad, 4655, 4779, 5187.
Opened to settlement, 6697, 6937, 6939.

Fort Harrison (Ind.), Attack on.—Capt. (afterwards General and President) Zachary Taylor Sept. 4, 1812, held, until reenforcements reached him, a blockhouse on the Wabash River, Ind., with a garrison of 50 men, ill or convalescing from fever, against a fierce assault of Indians. The savages set fire to the blockhouse. Taylor's loss was 3 killed and 3 wounded.

Fort Henry (Tenn.), Capture of.—The main line of Confederate defense in the West in January, 1862, extended from Columbus, Ky., on the Mississippi River, to the Cumberland Mountains, in eastern Tennessee. On this line of defense were Forts Henry and Donelson, in the northern part of Tennessee, the former on the eastern bank of the Tennessee River and the latter on the western bank of the Cumberland, about 12 miles apart. Gen. Halleck, commander of the Department of Missouri, determined to make an attack on Fort Henry, which was near the center of the line. Jan. 30 an expedition was sent out from Cairo, consisting of 7 gunboats, 4 of them ironclad, under command of Commodore Foote, and a land force of 15,000 men commanded by Brig. Gen. Grant. On the night of Feb. 5 the infantry were landed 4 miles from the fort. The gunboats anchored abreast until 10 o'clock the next morning, when they began to advance. Fort Henry mounted 17 guns and was garrisoned by 2,724 men, under command of Brig. Gen. Tilghman.

Fort Henry (Tenn.), Capture of—*Continued.*
The attack was to have been made by the gunboats, seconded by the land forces. Foote began the bombardment before the arrival of Gen. Grant, whose march was delayed by muddy roads and swollen streams. Tilghman answered the fire of the gunboats for 1 hour and 20 minutes and then surrendered unconditionally, the greater part of his garrison having already escaped to Fort Donelson. Grant arrived half an hour after the battle, and the fort was turned over to him. The part of the garrison that surrendered consisted of about 65 able-bodied men and 60 invalids. Tilghman's loss was 21 killed and wounded. The Federal loss was 48.

Fort Henry, Tenn., thanks of President to forces capturing, 3305.

Fort Jackson, Ala., treaty with Indians concluded at, 886.

Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:
Estimates for barracks at, referred to, 4666, 4674.
Military prison at, use of, as Government penitentiary, discussed, 6161. Recommended, 5969.

Fort Lewis, Colo., estimates for post at, 4677.

Fort McAllister (Ga.), Capture of, and Fall of Savannah.—After the destruction at Atlanta and its railroad connections Gen. Sherman took up his march toward Savannah. His army was composed of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth corps. Gen. Howard commanded the right wing and Gen. Slocum the left. The cavalry was under the direction of Gen. Kilpatrick. Sherman passed down the peninsula between the Ogeechee and Savannah rivers and about the middle of December appeared before Savannah, held by the Confederate General Hardee with 15,000 men. To the south of Savannah, on the Ogeechee River, stands Fort McAllister, which had resisted many attacks from the sea and effectually prevented the ascent of the river by the Federal gunboats. The defenses of the fort were weak to the landward and a garrison of less than 300 men held the works. Fort McAllister mounted 23 guns in barbette and 1 mortar. Dec. 13, 1864, Gen. Hazen's division of the Fifteenth Corps crossed the river and assaulted the fort from the rear. The garrison was overpowered and in 15 minutes after the bugle sounded "Forward" the fort was taken. Communication was now open to Dahlgren's fleet, lying in the harbor. Siege guns were brought from Hilton Head, and when the investment of Savannah was completed Sherman demanded its surrender. Hardee refused, but on the night of Dec. 20, when all the arrangements for the assault had been completed, he evacuated the city. It was occupied next day by Sherman's army. Two hundred guns and 35,000 bales of cotton fell into Federal hands. Thus ended Sherman's march from Atlanta to the sea, a distance of more than 300 miles. Out of the entire army of 66,000 men 63 were killed, 245 wounded, and 260 were captured on the march, which consumed 27 days.

Fort McHenry (Md.), Bombardment of.—In September, 1814, the British planned to take Baltimore by a combined land and sea attack. The night after the battle of North Point the British remained on the field. The following morning, Sept. 13, 1814, the British fleet, consisting of 16 heavy vessels, 5 of them bomb ships, began the attack on Fort McHenry, 3 miles southeast of the city. The fort was defended by Maj. Armistead with about 800 men. The bombardment continued 25 hours. The American loss was 4 killed and 24 wounded. It was during this bombardment that Francis Scott Key wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner." The British withdrew after losing 2 vessels and a large number of men.

Fort Mackinaw (Mich.), Capture of.—The War of 1812 was proclaimed June 19, (497.) The British in Canada learned of it sooner than their adversaries across the lakes. July 17 a force of 600 British and Indians under Capt. Roberts surprised and captured the garrison of 61 officers and men under Lieut. Hancks at Fort Michilimackinac, or Mackinaw. An attempt to recapture it in 1814 was unsuccessful.

Fort Mackinaw, Mich., attempted reduction of, referred to, 534.

Fort McKinney (Wyo.), estimates for completion of post at, 4680.

Fort Madison (Iowa), Defense of.—Sept. 5, 1812, about 200 Winnebago Indians attacked Fort Madison, on the Mississippi River above St. Louis, and were repulsed after 3 days' fighting. The garrison consisted of a small detachment under Lieutenants Hamilton and Vasques. The Americans lost one man.

Fort Maginnis, Mon., estimates for post at, 4687.

Fort Malden, Canada, reduction of, by American arms, 524.

Fort Marcy, Military Reservation (New Mex.), disposed of, 6948, 6960.

Fort Meigs (Ohio), Bombardment of.—In April, 1813, Col. Proctor, with a force of 1,000 British regulars and Canada militia and 1,500 Indians, set out on an expedition against Fort Meigs, on the Maumee River, about 12 miles from its mouth. Gen. Harrison was there with about 1,100 effective men. May 1 the British, having erected batteries at Maumee City, opposite the fort, opened fire, which they kept up for 5 days with slight injury to fort or garrison. Meantime Harrison was reenforced by Gen. Clay and 1,100 Kentuckians. Eight hundred of these, under Col. Dudley, were detached with orders to attack the British rear. They were successful at first, but instead of obeying the order to return they pursued the flying foe into the woods and fell into an Indian ambush. Of the 800 in Dudley's command only 170 escaped. After the fruitless bombardment, the Indians deserting Proctor, he abandoned the expedition.

Fort Meigs, Ohio, British attack on, repulsed, 524.

Fort Mercer (N. J.), Attack on.—Though the British forces under Gen. Howe had occupied Philadelphia in September, 1777, Washington's army in the immediate vicinity controlled the navigation of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers. Just below the mouth of the latter stream, and on the opposite side of the Delaware, at Red Bank, N. J., was Fort Mercer, in command of Col. Greene, with a force of about 400 men. Admiral Lord Howe having arrived at Newcastle with his fleet early in October, the necessity of opening the river to British navigation became urgent. Oct. 22, an attack was made on Fort Mercer by the British ships and some 1,200 Hessian troops. The assailants were repulsed with a loss of 400. One of the ships grounded and 2 others were burned. The American casualties were 35.

Fort Mifflin (Pa.), Attack on.—One of the principal defenses of the Delaware River after the occupation of Philadelphia in September, 1777, was Fort Mifflin, just below the mouth of the Schuylkill. On the arrival of Admiral Howe with his fleet off Newcastle, Del., early in October, it became necessary to open the river to British navigation. Fort Mifflin was in command of Lieut. Col. Smith, of Baltimore, with a garrison of about 400 men. Failing disastrously at Fort Mercer, the British turned to Fort Mifflin. A combined attack by the land and water batteries, begun on the 10th, resulted in the retreat of the American garrison to Fort Mercer on the night of Nov. 15, 1777, with the loss of 250 men. The next day the Royal Guards occupied the works. The British loss was 37.

Fort Mims (Ala.) Massacre.—In the summer of 1813 the inhabitants of Alabama, frightened by the hostile actions of the Creek Indians, took refuge at Fort Mims, near Montgomery, Ala., 10 miles above the junction of the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers. The place was garrisoned by 16 regulars and about 240 volunteers. At noon, Aug. 30, 1813, about 1,000 Indians under Weathersford and the prophet Francis surprised the fort. Of the 550 persons (more than 300 of whom were women and children) who at the time were at Fort Mims, 400 were massacred, including all the women and children. The whites resisted desperately. The negroes were made slaves to the Indians. Twelve men of the garrison escaped into the swamp.

Fort Morgan (Ala.), Reduction of. (See Mobile Bay (Ala.), Battle of.)

Fort Morgan, Ala., reduction of, and orders regarding celebration of, 3439.

Fort Moultrie, Charleston (S. C.), Defense of.—In 1776 Clinton was charged with holding the Southern Colonies, and Cornwallis was sent to his aid with troops under convoy of Sir Peter Parker's fleet. Charles Lee commanded the Americans in the vicinity of Charleston. William Moultrie was in charge of a little fort of palmetto logs on Sullivans Island, S. C. June 4 the hostile fleet appeared and on the 28th bombarded Fort Moultrie. Clinton's troops had already landed on Long Island. The Americans fired with precision and effect, and one ship was abandoned. Clinton's forces failed to attack, and in a few days the British withdrew. The American loss was 12 killed and 24 wounded. The British loss was 205, and only one of their 10 vessels remained seaworthy. An incident of this battle was the replacing by Sergt. Jasper of a flag which had been shot from the bastion. This fort was abandoned by the Federals under Maj. Robert Anderson Dec. 26, 1860, and was seized by the Confederates, who served a battery from it during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, Apr. 12-14, 1861.

Fort Myer, Va., meteorological observatory at, establishment of, recommended, 4792.

Fort Niagara (N. Y.), Bombardment of.—Nov. 21, 1812, Fort Niagara sustained a severe bombardment at the hands of the British artillery at Forts George and Newark, on the Canadian side of the Niagara River. The Americans returned the fire and silenced the batteries of the enemy. The loss to the Americans was 9; British loss not known.

Fort Omaha Military Reservation, Nebr., act to provide for lease of, to Nebraska, vetoed, 6119.

Fort Pillow (Tenn.), Capture of.—This fort was located on the Chickasaw Bluff, in the Mississippi River, 40 miles above Memphis. It was built by the Confederates during the Civil War. It was occupied by the Federal troops June 5, 1862, its evacuation having been compelled by the destruction of the Confederate flotilla on the previous day. The Federal forces not long afterwards abandoned it in consequence of operations on the Tennessee River. Apr. 12, 1864, the fort was garrisoned by 19 officers and 538 men of the Union Army, about one-half of whom were negro troops. On that day Gen. Forrest with Confederate cavalry assaulted and captured it.

Fort Polk, Tex., removal of, referred to, 2603.

Fort Powell (Ala.), Reduction of. (See Mobile Bay (Ala.), Battle of.)

Fort Powell, Ala., reduction of, and orders regarding celebration of, 3439.

Fort Preble Military Reservation, Me., additional land for, recommended, 4777.

Fort Riley, Kans., bridge over Republican River at, reconstruction of, recommended, 4777.

Fort Ripley Military Reservation, Minn., Indian school at, establishment of, referred to, 4683.

Fort St. Philip (La.), Bombardment of.—Jan. 9, 1815, while the British were burying their dead before New Orleans, a portion of the fleet attacked without success Fort St. Philip, at a bend in the Mississippi, 65 miles below the city. It contained a garrison of 366 men under Maj. Overton. The bombardment was continued for 5 days. Two Americans were killed and 7 wounded.

Fort Selden, N. Mex., estimates for post at, referred to, 4670.

Fort Sherman Military Reservation (Idaho), disposition of, 7067, 7106.

Fort Sill Indian Sub-Agency, referred to, 6736.

Fort Smith, Paris and Dardanelle Railway, act granting right of way to, etc., vetoed, 5278.

Fort Stedman, (Va.), Assault on.—When in March, 1865, it became apparent to Lee that he must evacuate Richmond, he planned an assault on Fort Stedman, on Grant's right. During the assault Longstreet and Hill were to retire to the south, followed by the assaulting column, and join Johnston. The assault took place Mar. 25. The batteries were carried and 500 prisoners captured. The Confederates were gathered in the works they had taken. Mar. 27 the surrounding artillery of the Union army was brought to bear on the position, and 1,900 of the Confederates surrendered. The Federal loss was 919.

Fort Stephenson (Ohio), Attack on.—In July, 1813, Maj. Croghan was sent with 160 men to garrison Fort Stephenson, or Lower Sandusky, now Fremont, Ohio, about 20 miles from Sandusky Bay. Here he was attacked Aug. 1, 1813, by Gen. Proctor, with 400 British regulars and several hundred Indians, while Tecumseh, with 2,000 Indians, held the roads leading to the fort, so as to cut off reenforcements. The firing was maintained all night from Proctor's gunboats and from howitzers landed by the British. Aug. 2 a general assault was made, which the garrison repulsed with the loss of one man killed and 7 slightly wounded. The British loss was 120. The Indians kept out of harm's way.

Fort Sullivan, Me., legislation to authorize sale of post at, recommended, 4783.

Fort Sumter (S. C.) Fired on.—At 3:30 o'clock on the morning of Apr. 12, 1861, Gen. Beauregard, in command of the Confederate troops in and around Charleston, S. C., demanded the surrender of Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, about 3½ miles from the city. The fort was garrisoned by Maj. Anderson with 70 men. Beauregard had a force of 7,000 men. Anderson having refused to surrender, at 4:30 A. M. the bombardment was begun. The firing was kept up until dark and renewed on the morning of the 13th. Buildings in the fort were several times set on fire. Anderson was only able to return a feeble fire, and it was impossible to furnish him with the number of reenforcements necessary to hold the fort. Accordingly, on Apr. 14 he evacuated the works, lowering the flag with a salute,

Fort Sumter (S. C.), Fired on—*Continued.*
and with the garrison sailed north. This was the first conflict of the Civil War. There were no casualties on either side.

Fort Sumter, S. C., assault upon, and reduction of, discussed, 3222, 3278.
Flag floating over, at time of, to be raised on ruins of, by Gen. Anderson, 3484.

Fort Thornburg, Utah, estimates for construction of post at, referred to, 4670.

Fort Wagner, S. C., Indian agency at, removal of, 967.

Fort Wagner (S. C.), Battle of.—In order to test the efficacy of monitors and ironclads as against land fortifications, Admiral Dupont attempted to force the defenses of Charleston Harbor with a fleet of such vessels. Apr. 7, 1863, he started to attack Fort Sumter. His fleet consisted of 7 Ericsson monitors, the frigate *Ironsides*, partially ironclad, and the *Keokuk*, a frailer ironclad. The opposing forts mounted 300 guns. The expedition signally failed. June 12 Gen. Gillmore was placed in command of an expedition against the same fort with 11,500 men, 66 guns, and 30 mortars. Admiral Dahlgren was to cooperate with him with the frigate *Ironsides*, and 6 monitors. Gillmore's intention was to capture Fort Wagner, on Morris Island, and then proceed against Fort Sumter. July 10, 1863, a combined attack by sea and land was made on that fortification. He advanced within musket range of Fort Wagner, but delayed the assault till the next day, when it was repulsed. In these operations Gillmore lost about 150 men, the Confederates 300. July 18 another attempt was made to reduce the place, but it was completely repulsed, with a loss of 1,200. Gillmore now determined to approach the fort by a series of parallel trenches. The first was opened July 24 and the third Aug. 9. Beauregard was in command of Fort Sumter. Aug. 17 Gillmore opened on that fort. By the 23d Sumter was battered to ruins. Additional parallels were opened toward Fort Wagner. Final operations began Sept. 5, with 17 siege and cohorn mortars, 13 Parrott rifles, and the 11-inch shells of the *Ironsides*. An assault was to have been made Sept. 7, but during the previous night the garrison evacuated the place. Though 122,300 pounds of metal were thrown against the work, the bombproofs were found intact.

Fort Wallace Military Reservation, (Kans.), act to provide for disposal of, vetoed, 5308.

Fort Washington (N. Y.), Capture of.—One of the most serious disasters to the Americans of the early days of the Revolution. Howe sent an expedition to dislodge the Americans from Forts Lee and Washington, the principal defenses of the Hudson, which Congress had decided, against the advice of Washington, should be held. The garrison withdrew from Fort Lee in safety. Fort Washington was carried by storm Nov. 16, 1776, after a severe struggle, 2,600 men and all the munitions of war falling into the hands of the British. The American loss in killed and wounded did not exceed 130, while the loss of the combined British and Hessian troops amounted to about 450.

Fort Yuma Military Reservation (Ariz.) disposed of, 6744, 6745.

Fortress Monroe, Va.:
Artillery schools of practice at, 940.
Estimates for barracks and quarters at, referred to, 4666.

Forts and Fortifications (see also Army, Defenses, Public):
Appropriations for—
Bill for, defeated, 1388.
Recommended, 395, 471, 614, 688, 927, 955, 1388, 2711, 2895, 3993, 4798, 4833.
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Appropriation for, recommended, 2895, 4798.
Recommended, 4271.
Board of Ordnance and Fortifications discussed, 5373.
Ceded to United States, 102, 146, 384.
Constructed with view to permanence, 630.
Construction of, progress made in, 635, 647, 677, 688, 800, 983, 1251.
Defense of, necessary, 435.
Expenditures for, 635, 907, 983.
In Lawrence, Kans., referred to, 3894.
Referred to, 99, 161, 178, 230, 297, 318, 614, 780, 894, 1785, 1807, 2266.
Requisite on seacoasts, 586, 688, 1901.
Sale of, on Staten Island to United States proposed, 934.
Sites for, referred to, 435.

Forts Clinton and Montgomery (N. Y.), Loss of.—Forts Clinton and Montgomery were situated on the west side of the Hudson River, about 6 miles below West Point. Fort Montgomery was a large, unfinished work, north of Poplopen Creek, its garrison consisting of one company of artillery, a few regulars, and some half-armed militia under Col. Lamb. Fort Clinton was south of the mouth of the creek, thor-

Forts Clinton and Montgomery (N. Y.), Loss of—*Continued.*
oughly built, and garrisoned by a few regulars and militia under Brig. Gen. James Clinton. Oct. 6, 1777, these forts were stormed and carried by the British under Gen. Henry Clinton. The Americans lost about 300 in killed, wounded, and missing, besides 100 cannon and large quantities of ammunition. The British loss was about 200 killed and wounded.

Fortune Bay Outrages.—The treaty of Washington (q. v.) ratified in 1871, granted to American fishermen the right to take and cure fish on the Canadian coasts, and the Halifax Commission (q. v.) determined upon the compensation to be made for such privileges. The Newfoundlanders, however, continued to regard American fishermen as intruders, and in January, 1878, inhabitants of Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, attacked some Gloucester fishermen who were taking on cargoes of frozen herring, cut their nets, and drove away the crews. The Newfoundland people asserted that the local laws were being violated. The British Government, however, decided that these could not stand in conflict with the treaty. The injured fishermen claimed damages amounting to $105,305, of which the British Government paid about $73,000. During President Cleveland's first administration (1884-1888) there was a renewal of the fishery disputes at Fortune Bay and other places along the Canadian coast. For a time feeling ran high in the United States, and retaliatory laws were enacted in 1888, and a *modus vivendi* was agreed upon. (See also Fisheries.)

Fortune Bay Outrages, discussed, 4518, 4542, 4558.
Claims arising out of, paid, 4625.

Forward, Oliver, treaty with Indians concluded by, 940.

Forward, Walter; lawyer, jurist; b. Connecticut, in 1786; elected to Congress from Pennsylvania, where he continued till 1825; appointed first comptroller of the treasury, 1841, holding this position until appointed by President Tyler Secretary of the Treasury; many years presiding judge of the district court of Allegheny Co., Pa.; died Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 24, 1852.

Forward, Walter, Secretary of Treasury, resignation of, mentioned, 2087.

Foss, George Edmund; b. Berkshire, Franklin Co., Vt., July 2, 1863; graduated from Harvard College in 1885; admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Chicago; elected to the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Illinois.

Foster, C. W., member of board to examine quotas of States under call for troops, 3476.

Foster, Charles, member of Sioux Commission, 5480.

Foster, David Johnson; b. Barnet, Caledonia Co., Vt., June 27, 1857; graduated St. Johnsbury Academy, at St. Johnsbury, Vt., 1876, and from Dartmouth College, 1880; admitted to the bar, 1883; prosecuting attorney of Chittenden County, 1886-90; State Senator, 1892-94; commissioner of State taxes, 1894-1898; chairman of the board of railroad commissioners, 1898-1900; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Vermont.

Foster, George E., member of reciprocal trade conference between United States and Canada, 5675.

Foster, Hugh, mentioned, 4665.

Foster, John Watson; lawyer, diplomat; b. Petersburg, Ind., March 2, 1836; served throughout the Civil War, rising to the rank of colonel and brevet brigadier-general; appointed minister to Mexico in 1873; transferred to St. Petersburg in 1880, and in 1883 appointed minister to Spain; served as Secretary of State in President Benjamin Harrison's Cabinet, 1892-96.

Foster, John W.:
Counsel for United States in Bering Sea question, 5748.
Member of reciprocal trade conference between United States and Canada, 5675.
Secretary of State, 5724.
Treaty for annexation of Hawaiian Islands signed by, 5783.

Foster, Martin D.; b. near West Salem, Edwards Co., Ill., Sept. 3, 1861; began the study of medicine in the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating in 1882, also graduating from the Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago, Ill., in 1894, and began the practice of medicine in Olney, Ill., in 1882; was member of the Board of United States Examining Surgeons from 1885 to 1889, and from 1893 to 1897; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Illinois.

Foster, Murphy J.; b. Franklin, La., Jan. 12, 1849; attended the law school of Tulane University, New Orleans, graduating in 1871; in 1872 was elected member of the John McEnery legislature, but owing to the fact that

Foster, Murphy J.—*Continued*
this government (Democratic) was never recognized and that the Kellogg government (Reconstruction Republican) was, did not take his seat; in 1879 elected a member of the senate of the State of Louisiana under the constitution of that year, and was returned for three consecutive terms of four years each; led the antilottery fight in the legislature in 1890, and in 1892 was nominated by the antilottery convention as candidate for governor; was elected for four years, and in 1896 was nominated to be his own successor and again elected; at the end of eight years in the governor's office, unanimously elected to the United States Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1901; when the Democratic party in Louisiana adopted the plan of selecting nominees for State offices by a general primary election he requested, inasmuch as the members of the general assembly to be so elected would select his successor, that the United States Senatorship be included in the primary, and announced his candidacy to succeed himself. He received 42,990 votes, as against 26,122 cast for ex-United States Senator B. F. Jonas, insuring his return to the Senate from Louisiana as his own successor.

Foster, Robert S., member of court to try assassins of President Lincoln, etc., 3534.

Foster, Stephen C., correspondence regarding northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)

Foulke, George C., claim of legal representatives of, against United States, 6100.

Foulkrod, William Walker; b. Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.; engaged in the wholesale dry goods business in Philadelphia and various other commercial enterprises; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Pennsylvania.

Foundry, National, for cannon to be common to both Army and Navy of the United States, in order to regulate quality and secure uniformity, erection of, recommended, 1607, 1714.

Four Years' Law.—In May, 1820, Congress passed a law making the term of certain postmasters and revenue collectors 4 years. Though it was claimed that the only object of the bill was to have public accounts submitted for inspection every 4 years, its effect was to greatly increase the power of the President in making appointments.

Fourth of July Claims.—This name is given to a class of claims arising during the Civil War. The claims were for quartermaster and commissary stores and supplies taken from loyal citizens in certain territory named for the use of and actually used by the Union armies. The first act of Congress providing for the payment of these claims was passed July 4, 1864, from which fact the name arose.

Fourth of July Claims (see also War Claims):
Payment of, referred to, 4148.
Transfer of, to Southern Claims Commission recommended, 4361, 4425.

Fowler, Charles Newell; b. at Lena, Ill., Nov. 2, 1852; grad. Yale Univ. 1876 and Chicago Law School 1878; elected to the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from New Jersey.

Fox, Gustavus V., mentioned, 3658, 3669.

Fox, Henry S., correspondence regarding—
Northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)
Outrages committed by Canadians on American frontiers, 1618.

Fox Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Fox Reservation. (See Sac and Fox Reservation.)

Fox River, Wis., act regarding improvement of, vetoed, 4336.

F'peeksin Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

France.—Since the overthrow of Napoleon III., in 1870, a republic of western Europe, bounded on the north by the English Channel, the Strait of Dover, and the North Sea; on the east by Belgium, Luxemburg, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy; on the south by Spain and the Mediterranean Sea, and on the west by the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic Ocean. It extends from lat. 42° 25′ to 51° 5′ north and from long. 7° 39′ east to 4° 50′ west. The surface in the south and east is mountainous, while in the north and west it is nearly level. Its frontier mountain ranges are the Pyrenees, Alps, Jura and Vosges. The highest mountain in France is Mont Blanc. The Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône are the chief river systems. France is the fourth European country in area and population. The most important agricultural products are grain and wine, while fruits, vegetables, and potatoes are largely produced; next to Russia, France is the largest wheat producing state in Europe. Butter, eggs, poultry, and cattle are exported. The leading mines are iron and coal. France is noted for superior manufacture of silk, cot-

France—*Continued.*
ton, and woolen goods; also of laces, linens, chemicals, glass, pottery, etc.

The government is administered by a President, who holds office for 7 years, a Senate of 300 members, and a Chamber of Deputies of 584 members. France is divided into 87 departments. Roman Catholicism is the prevailing religion and numbers about 98 per cent. of the population. Under a law published Dec. 9, 1905, the churches were separated from the state, the adherents of all creeds were authorized to form associations for public worship, and the state, the departments and the communes were relieved from the payment of salaries. Ecclesiastics past 45 years of age and having been twenty-five years in the service of the church, were granted pensions, and the other ecclesiastics were granted allowances for periods ranging from four to eight years. All buildings actually used for public worship and as dwellings in that connection were to be made over to the associations for public worship—the places of worship for the entire time of the existence of these associations and the dwellings for a limited time. The law of Jan. 2, 1907, provides that, religious denominations failing to qualify as *associations cultuelles* may continue to occupy the buildings for public worship, but only under special agreement with representatives of the state and local governments. The clergy refused to comply with the law and in 1909 the difficulty had not been settled. The estimated expenditure for public worship for 1909 is $100,000, of which about $65,000 is for the assistance of the clergy and their families.

Of the total area of France 134,115,000 acres, 92,445,000 acres are devoted to agriculture, and 21,000,000 acres are forests. In 1908 there were 4,135,915 acres under vine culture and the exports of wine reached about 50,000,000 gallons. There are 1,600,000 persons engaged in vine culture and the vintage of 1907 brought nearly $200,000,000; 135,600 persons are engaged in the silk industry. In 1908 the United States imported from France $102,000,000 worth of goods and exported to that country $116,000,000 worth.

France has dependencies in Asia, Africa, and America 4,776,126 square miles in extent, with a population of 41,653,650.

France (see also Arachon; Paris):
American citizens in—
Impressed into military service of. (See Naturalized Citizens.)
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Providing for ascertainment of French spoliation claims vetoed, 2840.
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Wines imported into United States, treaty regarding duty on, 1321.

France, Treaties with.—The basis of diplomatic relations of the United States with France was the treaty of

France, Treaties with—*Continued.*
amity and commerce of 1778, abrogated by Congress on July 7, 1798. In this abrogation was also included the treaty of alliance with France to carry on war with Great Britain. In 1782 an agreement was made to repay in twelve equal annual installments of 1,500,000 livres, the indebtedness of 18,000,000 livres to the king of France; and the loan of 10,000,000 livres to the king of Holland. In 1783, a new loan of 6,000,000 livres was negotiated from France, and its repayment provided for by treaty of that year. A consular convention of 1788 was abrogated by the act of 1798. The treaty of amity, peace and commerce, of 1800 expired by its own limitations in 1809.

The treaty of 1803 ceded Louisiana to the United States in what is now known as the Louisiana Purchase, and is of historical importance as defining the extent of the cession. The convention of 1803 provided for the purchase money of Louisiana out of $11,250,000 six per cent. stock, in annual payments of not less than $3,000,000, to commence after fifteen years from the date of ratification of the treaty (U. S. Statutes, Vol. 2, p. 245.) A claims convention of 1803 provided for the payment of claims of United States citizens against France, not to exceed 60,000,000 francs.

The convention of navigation and commerce of 1822 provided that United States goods imported into France in American bottoms should pay twenty per cent. more duty than when carried in French bottoms. Goods of French manufacture, produce, or growth, imported into the United States should pay an excess duty not to exceed three dollars and seventy-five cents per ton of merchandise over that charged upon similar goods when carried in American bottoms. These excess duties shall not apply to goods of either country imported for the express purpose of re-exportation, however carried. To facilitate the estimation of a ton of merchandise not usually so computed, quantities of certain classes of goods are specified as making a ton. Other excess charges than those already specified shall never exceed, on United States vessels in France, five francs per ton, computed on its American register, and for French vessels in the United States, ninety-four cents per ton, computed on the vessel's French passport. Provision is made for the arrest, transport, and punishment, of deserting or mutinous sailors when in the country of the other. The life of the treaty was specified as two years, and failing notice of intention to terminate by either party at the expiration of that date, to continue in force until such notice should be given. If no such notice be given within the period, it was agreed that the excess duties provided for in the first sections of the treaty should diminish by one-fourth of their whole amount year by year until extinguished. (For the extradition treaty of 1843, see Extradition Treaties. For the consular convention of 1853, see Consular Conventions. For the trade-mark convention of 1869, see Trade-Mark Conventions.)

A reciprocal agreement of 1898 specified that mutual concessions on the rates of duties on certain classes of goods be made by each country to be continued during the pleasure of the two contracting parties. By an amendment, made in 1902, it was agreed that the provisions of this agreement extend to Algeria and Porto Rico.

Franchises, of street railway and similar corporations, tax upon recommended, 7422.

Francis, John B., correspondence regarding Dorr's Rebellion, 2141.

Francis and Eliza, The, indemnification asked for by owners of, 1258.

Franco-Prussian War. (See Wars Foreign.)

Frankel, Lee K., mentioned, 6862.

Frankford, Pa., arsenal at, referred to, 4661.

Frankfort, exequatur issued consul of, revoked, 3709.

Franking Privilege.—A right enjoyed by Government officials of sending letters and packages free by mail. It was first granted by Congress in January, 1776, to private soldiers actually in service, and was gradually extended to the President, Vice-President, Cabinet officers, members of Congress, bureau officials, postmasters, etc. The franking privilege covered letters, newspapers, executive papers, documents, and printed matter. Many abuses grow up under the system, and Postmaster-General Creswell, in his report in 1872, estimated that the franked matter, if paid for, would yield a revenue of $3,500,000. Jan. 31, 1873, Congress passed an act entirely abolishing the privilege. Certain features have since been restored. By acts passed June 23, 1874, and Mar. 3, 1875, those documents or-

Franking Privilege—*Continued.*
dered printed for the use of Congress were admitted for free transmission through the mails and the privilege was restored to President, Vice-President, and Cabinet Officers with regard to their official correspondence. By special acts the privilege has been extended to widows of Presidents. The act of Jan. 12, 1895, gives to members of Congress the right to frank through the mails all correspondence not exceeding one ounce in weight on official and departmental business.

Franking Privilege:
Abolition of—
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Recommended, 3994, 4063, 4152.
Abuses of, referred to, 1335, 2123.
Expenses for transportation of matter before abolition of, referred to, 4216.
Recommendations regarding, referred to, 2626, 4063.
Substitute for, recommended, 3056.

Franklin, Benjamin; author, printer, philosopher; b. Boston, Mass., Jan. 17, 1706; published "Poor Richard's Almanac," 1732-37, and later established a newspaper, and after that a magazine; he was the father and patron of the American Philosophical Society; postmaster of Philadelphia, and Postmaster-General for the Colonies; for his scientific investigations into the nature of lightning he was elected F. R. S. in 1775; was active in founding what later became the University of Pennsylvania; as early as 1754 he proposed a scheme of union for the thirteen colonies under a central government; served the American colonies as commissioner to England, where he secured the repeal of the stamp act, and did much to avert the revolution, but when his efforts at conciliation failed, became one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, which he helped draft; acted as a diplomatic agent of the United States at Paris during Revolution; delegate in 1787 to the convention which drew up the United States Constitution; president of the Supreme Council of Pennsylvania (in effect governor of the State) 1785-88; died at Philadelphia, April 17, 1790.

Franklin, Benjamin, letter from President and decree of National Assembly of France on death of, 87.

Franklin, John; British rear-admiral; b. Spilsby, Lincolnshire, England, April 16, 1786; joined the navy in childhood and served at Copenhagen, Trafalgar and New Orleans, (1815); led arctic expeditions, 1818, 1819, 1825 and 1845; elected F. R. S., 1823, and knighted in 1829; set out in command of the *Erebus* and *Terror* (1845) in search of a northwest passage between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans north of America; after three years, no tidings having been received of the expedition, relief ships were sent out, and traces of the party were found, but it was not until 1859 that Captain McClintock, in command of the *Fox*, sent out by Lady Franklin in search of her husband, found a paper from one of the ships bearing the legend: "Sir John Franklin died June 11, 1847."

Franklin, Sir John, expedition in search of missing ships under command of:
Recommended, 2563.
Referred to, 2624.
Return of, under De Haven, 2668.
Token of thankfulness offered American officers in, by Great Britain, 2897.

Franklin, Samuel R., president of International Marine Conference at Washington, 5493.

Franklin or Frankland.—The first constitution of North Carolina made provisions for a future State within her limits on the western side of the Alleghany Mountains. In May, 1794, North Carolina ceded to the United States her territory west of the Alleghanies, provided Congress would accept it within 2 years. The general opinion among the settlers and people of that territory was that it would not be accepted by Congress, and in this they were correct. For a period of 2 years, not being under the protection of the Government of the United States nor of the State of North Carolina, they could not receive support from abroad and could not command their own resources at home, for the State had subjected them to the payment of taxes to the United States Government. During this period of uncertainty the Indians were committing frequent depredations, which added to the discontent among the settlers. Under these circumstances a majority of the people within the territory concluded to adopt a constitution and organize a State of their own. This they proceeded to do, and called a convention, which met at Jonesboro Aug. 23, 1784. Delegates assembled from portions of the territory and appointed a committee to consider their condition. The convention adjourned after issuing an address to the people.

Franklin or Frankland—*Continued.*

In the following November the delegates again assembled at Jonesboro. They did not adopt a constitution, but broke up in confusion because of the fact that in October of that year North Carolina repealed the act of cession. Dec. 14, 1784, another convention assembled at Jonesboro and adopted a constitution, which was to be ratified or rejected by a convention called to meet at Greenville Nov. 14, 1785. In the meantime a general assembly was elected, which met at Greenville early in 1785 and chose John Sevier for governor and other officers. The new State which they attempted thus to create was named in honor of Benjamin Franklin, and is therefore properly called Franklin and not Frankland. It is not perfectly clear that at first these people intended the new State to become part of the Union. One of the provisions in their proposed form of government was that "the inhabitants within the limits of the proposed State agree with each other to form themselves into a free, sovereign, and independent body politic or State by the name of the Commonwealth of Franklin." Later they concluded they would seek admission to the Union, and accordingly they made an effort to have Congress recognize the new State.

The boundary lines of the proposed State show that it included what are now 15 counties of Virginia, 6 of West Virginia, one-third of Kentucky, one-half of Tennessee, two-thirds of Alabama, and at least one-fourth of Georgia. This territory is rich in mineral wealth. There is probably more iron and coal in it than can be found in the same area elsewhere in the United States. The convention met in Greenville in November, 1785, to adopt a constitution, but when the constitution proposed was submitted it was rejected and in lieu thereof the constitution of North Carolina was adopted.

This was the beginning of the trouble which ended in the overthrow of the State. The assembly or legislature of the State continued to meet for several years, during which time dual governments existed in the territory. Courts were held in the same counties, one under the Franklin and the other under the North Carolina government; the same militia was called out by officers appointed by each government; laws were passed by assemblies of both States; taxes were laid by authority of both States, but as the people said they did not know which government had the right to receive their taxes, they adopted the easy solution of paying to neither. The people of the territory became divided, some adhering to Governor Sevier, while others yielded to the authority of North Carolina. Acts of violence were committed by one party against the other, the provocation on the one side being surpassed in the way of retaliation by a still greater provocation on the other. In October, 1788, Sevier was arrested and carried to North Carolina for trial, his property having been attached in January or February of that year. Soon after his arrest the government of Franklin collapsed and North Carolina passed an act of "pardon and oblivion," resuming her authority over these people. Later North Carolina passed a second act ceding the territory to the United States, and Aug. 7, 1790, President Washington appointed William Blount governor of the Territory. The State of Tennessee was soon thereafter organized out of this Territory.

Franklin (Tenn.), Battle of.—With the purpose of drawing Sherman's army out of Georgia, Gen. Hood evacuated Atlanta early in September, 1864, and marched north, threatening Sherman's communication with his base of supplies at Nashville. Oct. 29, Hood crossed the Tennessee River at Florence with about 35,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry. (He stated his effective force at 40,000, Sept. 20.) His army was formed in 3 corps, under Cheatham, Stewart, and S. D. Lee; the cavalry under Forrest. Sherman had sent Gen. Thomas to Nashville and placed under his command Gen. Stanley with the Fourth Corps, Gen. Schofield with the Twenty-third, and most of Wilson's cavalry—a force aggregating, according to Federal accounts, 27,000 men. Schofield was in command of the field, and upon Hood's advance he fell back toward Nashville. By Nov. 30 Schofield's army had reached Franklin, on the south bank of the Harpeth River, about 18 miles south of Nashville. Hood here assailed him. His first blow fell upon two brigades of Wagner's division, which had been posted outside the hastily erected works. The Union troops lost 1,000 men in the attack. Schofield's line was broken and defeat seemed imminent, when Gen. Opdycke, commanding one of Wagner's brigades, made a brilliant charge

Franklin (Tenn.), Battle of—*Continued.*
and saved the day. The Confederates made several assaults, each of which was repulsed with terrible loss. Schofield succeeded in getting his troops over Harpeth River in retreat, and by daylight he was well on his way to Nashville. The Federal statement of losses in this battle is as follows: Union, 189 killed, 1,033 wounded, and 1,104 missing, a total of 2,326; Confederates, 1,750 killed, 3,800 wounded, and 702 prisoners, a total of 6,252.

Fraser, Trenholm & Co., agents of Confederate Government, suits instituted in English courts against, 3661.

Frayser's Farm (Va.), Battle of.—One of the Seven Days' Battles before Richmond. June 30, 1862, Longstreet and A. P. Hill crossed the Chickahominy in pursuit of McClellan's retreating army. Huger and Magruder marched around the White Oak Swamp to operate on his flank, and a brigade was brought over the James River from Fort Darling. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon Longstreet and Hill made the attack. Huger and Magruder failed to arrive. The fighting was furious and the advantage with the Confederates. Nearly one-fourth of McCall's division, upon whom the attack was made, were killed. Of the Confederate loss Gen. Pryor, of the Fifth Brigade of Longstreet's corps, reported the Fourteenth Alabama Regiment nearly annihilated. Of the 1,400 men with whom he crossed the Chickahominy June 26, 860 had been lost up to this time.

Frazier, James B., b. Pikeville, Bledsoe Co., Tenn., Oct. 18, 1858; graduated at the University of Tennessee 1878; admitted to the bar and removed to Chattanooga in 1881, and practiced law there continuously until 1902; elected governor of Tennessee in 1902, and again in 1904; was elected to the United States Senate from Tennessee, March 21, 1905, to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. William B. Bate.

Frear, Walter F., member of commission to recommend legislation for Hawaiian Islands, 6333.

Frear, William H., claim of, against France, 5198.

Frederick III., Emperor of Germany, death of, referred to, 5367.

Frederick, Empress, Dowager, of Germany, death of, referred to, 6678.

Fredericksburg (Va.), Battle of.—After the battle of Antietam (or Sharpsburg) McClellan occupied Harpers Ferry Sept 22, 1862. Nov. 7 he was relieved of his command by Gen. Burnside. Lee's army was at that time at Culpeper and westward of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Burnside divided the army, now numbering about 110,000 men, into three grand divisions of two corps each. By Nov. 17 he had moved this army down the left bank of the Rappahannock to Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg. Here the advance was delayed, awaiting the pontoon train from Washington. In the meantime Lee had concentrated the Confederate army of about 80,000 in the hills behind Fredericksburg. Dec. 11, 1862, the pontoons were laid, and on the 12th Franklin's division crossed. The Union forces were formed with Franklin on the left, Hooker's division in the center, and Sumner's on the right. The battle was opened by Franklin on the morning of the 13th, and continued in a series of disconnected and unsuccessful attacks on the Confederate works until night. On the 14th and 15th a truce was obtained by the Federals for burying their dead. On the evening of the latter day they retired across the river and the Confederates again occupied Fredericksburg. The Federal losses were 1,284 killed, 9,600 wounded, and 1,769 missing—a total of 12,653. The Confederates lost 608 killed, 4,116 wounded, and 653 captured or missing—a total of 5,377. Later in the month the Federal army went into winter quarters at Falmouth, and Jan. 25, 1863, Burnside was relieved of the command at his own request. Gen. Burnside testified before the Committee on the Conduct of the War that he had 100,000 men in action at the battle of Fredericksburg. Col. Walter H. Taylor, late adjutant-general of the Army of Northern Virginia, stated that Gen. Lee had actively engaged in the battle less than 20,000 men.

Fredericksburg, Va., battle of, discussed, 3360.

Free Banking System.—Apr. 11, 1838, the New York legislature passed the free-bank act, under the provisions of which any person or persons might establish a bank by depositing stocks, bonds, and mortgages as security for its circulating notes. This law was afterwards amended, requiring at least half of the securities to be New York State stocks. Previous to the passage of the free banking law of New York charters were granted by special act of the legislatures of various States, and their circulating medium was often far in excess of their

Free Banking System—*Continued.*
capital. This caused heavy losses to note holders. The action of the New York legislature was followed by that of many other States and was made the basis of the national banking act of 1863.

Free Coinage of Silver. (See Silver Coinage, under Coins and Coinage.)

Free-Delivery System:
Discussed and recommendations regarding, 4204, 4769, 4836, 4937, 5102, 5376, 5756, 5881, 5971.
Extension of, to towns of 5,000 population recommended, 5633.
Inadequate facilities extended rural districts, 5633, 6451.

Free List. (See Import Duties.)

Free Negroes.—The first census taken in the United States showed nearly 60,000 free colored population. Of this number about half were in the Southern States. The fact that they were considered a dangerous element by many persons led to a movement for colonizing them in Liberia, and they were put under certain disabilities, especially in the Southern States. In the Dred Scott decision it was held that they were not citizens of the United States.

Free Negroes. (See Negroes.)

Free Ships, Free Goods.—The Declaration of Paris [1856] holds that "neutral goods in enemies' ships and enemies' goods in neutral ships, except contraband of war, are not liable to capture. As the United States refused to surrender the privilege of privateering, it could not subscribe to this declaration of the leading nations as to the conduct of war. The United States Government has always held to the doctrine that in time of war all goods, whether belonging to neutrals or to belligerents, are, if carried in neutral vessels, thereby exempted from capture unless they are by nature contraband of war. During the war between England and France in 1793-1815 the United States contended for the recognition of this principle. England, on the other hand, always maintained that the ownership of the property itself should determine the question of seizure. This was a contributary cause of the War of 1812. The treaty of Ghent did not settle the question. The motive for privateering which once existed has been obviated by the addition of numerous cruisers to the Navy.

Free-Soilers.—That one of the anti-slavery political parties which came into existence in 1848. It was composed of the Liberty Party, the Barnburner Democrats of New York, and a number of Northern Whigs, who favored the Wilmot Proviso to the appropriation bill to conclude the treaty of peace with Mexico. Wilmot's amendment provided that there should be no slavery in the territory acquired under the appropriation. It passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate. In the next session it failed to pass either House. Resolutions of the same import as the Wilmot Proviso were introduced in the Whig and Democratic conventions of 1846, but were rejected. Upon this many prominent men of New York, Massachusetts, and Ohio withdrew and formed the Free-Soil party. At Buffalo in 1848 they nominated Martin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams for President and Vice-President. These candidates received no electoral votes and only 291,263 popular votes. At Pittsburg in 1852 they nominated John P. Hale and George W. Julian, but their vote only reached 156,149. In 1856 the Free-Soilers joined the Republican party.

Free Trade.—In politics this term is used to signify an exchange of merchandise between the people of different countries without the imposition of any tax by the government. A tariff tax imposed by the government for the protection of home manufactures is held by the advocates of free trade to be contrary to sound principles of political economy and unjust to the consumers of the articles so taxed.

Free Zone. (See *Zona Libre.*)

Freedman's Savings and Trust Co., affairs of, discussed and recommendations regarding, 5113.

Freedmen (see also Civil Rights.)
Act to protect all persons in United States in their civil rights and furnish means of vindication vetoed, 3603.
Violations of act referred to, 3666.
Appropriations for settlement under treaties of, and descendants upon lands in Oklahoma recommended. 4785.
Colonization of. (See Negroes.)
Condition of, discussed, 5490.
Education of, recommendations regarding, 3995, 5489.
Elective franchise to, discussed by President—
Garfield, 4598.
Hayes, 4445, 4553.
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Emigration of. (See Negroes.)

Freedmen—*Continued.*
Free exercise of right of suffrage by, discussed and recommendations regarding, 5490, 5562, 5643.
Memorial from, in Alabama asking for rights of citizenship, 4258.
Protection of rights and privileges of, discussed, 4395, 4412, 5490.
Provisions in amended constitutions of Southern States regarding, referred to, 3586.
Freedmen's Aid Societies, letter to President from, referred to, 3395.
Freedmen's Bureau:
Abandoned lands, etc., to be turned over to, order regarding, 3538, 3547.
Act—
For discontinuance of, vetoed, 3852.
To continue, and to amend act to establish, vetoed, 3620.
To establish, vetoed, 3596.
Continuation of, vetoed, 3620.
Commissioner of—
Ordered to settle questions arising from lands set apart for benefit of refugees and freedmen, 3549.
Report of, referred to, 3569, 3571.
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Lands abandoned, ordered to be turned over to, 3538, 3547.
Operations of, referred to, 3586.
Property in Alabama to be transferred to, other regarding, 3550.
Reports of assistant commissioners of, referred to, 3577.
Transfer of, to War Department, 4147.
Transportation required by, order regarding provision for, 3547.
Freeholders, number of taxable inhabitants who are not, referred to, 988, 990.
Freeman, Mary A., act granting pension to, vetoed, 6186.
Freeman, Mr., exploration of Red River by, discussed, 396.
Frelinghuysen, Frederic Theodore; lawyer; b. Millstone, N. J., Aug. 4, 1817; graduated Rutgers College, and admitted to the bar in 1839; appointed attorney-general of New Jersey, 1861 and 1866; United States Senator, 1866-69, and elected for full term beginning 1871; took prominent part in proceedings to impeach Andrew Johnson, and was selected to reply to the last annual message sent by the latter to Congress (p. 3870); refused President Grant's appointment as minister to England in 1870; appointed Secretary of State by President Arthur, 1881; died Newark, N. J., May 20, 1885.
Frelinghuysen, Frederick T., Secretary of State, 4710.
Frémont, John Charles; soldier, explorer; b. Savannah, Ga., Jan. 21, 1813; graduate Charleston (S. C.) College; became lieutenant of engineers in the War Department and conducted government explorations in the Rocky Mountains and California; in 1845, while heading an exploring expedition to the Pacific slope, he encountered the Mexican general, De Castro, who was proceeding to expel the American settlers from California; the settlers joined Frémont's forces, overcame the Mexicans, and declared themselves independent, with Frémont as governor; he joined with the naval forces of Commodore Stockton, who had been sent to conquer California; one of the first Senators from California, 1849-51; first Republican candidate for President, unsuccessfully opposing James Buchanan; surveyed a travel route from the Mississippi to San Francisco; appointed major-general of volunteers, May 14, 1861; served in Missouri and the Shenandoah Valley and resigned 1864; retired 1890, and died July 13, 1890.
Frémont, John C.:
Assigned to command of Mountain Department, 3312.
Court-martial in case of, copy of proceedings of general, transmitted, 2430.
Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 5541.
Mountain howitzer taken by, on Oregon expedition referred to, 2127.
Public accounts of, referred to, 2918.
French, Henry S., bill for relief of legal representatives of, returned, 5510.
French, Jacob H., pension of, increased, 7074.
French Cable Co., stipulations with, referred to, 4738, 4744.
French Exhibit and Representation at the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893, a reason for the United States participating largely at Paris, 6276.
French Revolution, claims of United States against France growing out of (see also France, claims against): Referred to, 2808.
French Spoliation Claims.—In July, 1796, the Directory of the Republic of France announced to the world that French cruisers and privateers had been ordered to treat vessels of neutral and allied powers, either as to search, seizure, or confiscation, in the same manner as they (the neutral or allied powers) should suffer the English to treat them. It was claimed that the United States did not exercise close enough vigilance over the belligerent rights and treaty stipulations between themselves and the

French Spoliation Claims—*Continued.*
warring European powers. England claimed the right to seize goods contraband of war under any flag. Though the United States disputed this claim, the Government did not feel justified in going to the extreme lengths desired by the French Government to enforce their protests. American commerce thereupon became a prey to French cruisers. By a convention between the United States and France ratified in 1801 the differences were adjusted, and the United States urged the claims of their citizens for damages sustained, amounting to $20,000,000. France made a counter-claim many times as great for damages sustained by her citizens resulting from failure of the United States to keep their treaty obligations. The result of this convention was a mutual surrender of these claims. The United States Government, it is claimed, became responsible to its citizens for indemnification. The claims were repeatedly pressed upon Congress, and the subject has engaged the attention of some of our ablest lawyers and statesmen. Bills for their payment were vetoed by President Polk in 1846 (2316), and by President Pierce in 1855 (2840). Jan. 20, 1885, Congress passed an act authorizing the claimants to apply to the Court of Claims for adjudication of their claims. This act was approved by President Arthur. The court has reported to Congress favorably on a large number of these claims. The Fifty-first Congress passed an act appropriating something more than $1,000,000 to pay such of the claims as had been reported favorably by that court to Congress, which was approved by President Benj. Harrison. A similar bill, carrying over $1,000,000 for their payment was vetoed by President Cleveland June 6, 1896 (6115). Mar. 3, 1899, President McKinley approved an act to pay over $1,000,000 of these claims.

French Spoliation Claims (see also France, claims against):
Act making appropriations for, vetoed, 6115.
Act providing for—
Ascertainment and satisfaction of, vetoed, 2316.
Ascertainment of, vetoed, 2840.
Reports on, transmitted, 4916, 4956, 4972, 4982, 5199.

Frenchtown (Mich.), Battle of.—Gen. Harrison having succeeded Hull in command of the Army of the Northwest, resolved to regain what that unfortunate commander has lost. He dispatched Gen. Winchester with 2,000 men to Detroit, with orders to cross the river if opportunity offered and take Fort Malden. From his camp (at Presque Ile) Winchester on Jan. 17, 1813, detailed Col. Lewis with 660 men to advance to Frenchtown (now Monroe, Mich.), on the River Raisin. Lewis arrived on the 18th, and the British garrison, consisting of 200 Canadian militia and 400 Indians were driven into the woods. The Americans lost 12 killed and 55 wounded. The loss to the enemy was considerable and occurred chiefly in the forest.

Friendly Islands. (See Tonga Islands.)

Friends, Society of. (See Society of Friends.)

Frigates. (See Vessels.)

Frolic, The, engagement with the *Wasp*, 506.

Fromentin, Eligius, misunderstanding of, with Andrew Jackson referred to, 682.

Frontiers (see also Indians; militia):
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Posts should be established for protection of, 614.
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Sufficient, 648.
Referred to, 165, 398, 824.

Fruchier, John, impressed into military service of France, case of, referred to, 5199.

Fruits, American, restrictions upon importation of, into Germany and Switzerland, 6331.

Frye, William Pierce; b. Lewiston, Me., Sept. 2, 1831; graduated at Bowdoin College; studied and practiced law; was a member of the State legislature in 1861, 1862, and 1867; mayor of the city of Lewiston in 1866-67; was attorney-general of the State of Maine in 1867, 1868, and 1869; received the degree of LL. D. from Bates College in July, 1881, and the same degree from Bowdoin College in 1889; representative in the 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, and 47th Congresses; was elected March 15, 1881, to the United States Senate from Maine to succeed James G. Blaine; appointed Secretary of State, March 18, 1881; was reelected in 1883, 1888, 1895, 1901, and again in 1907; was a member of the commission which met in Paris, September, 1898, to adjust terms of peace between the United States and Spain.

Frye, William P., member of Spanish-American Peace Commission, 6322.
Fugitive Criminals. (See Extradition.)
Laws regarding, amendment of, recommended, 5090, 6334.
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Reports of International American Conference on subject of, referred to, 5514.
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Venezuela, 2917, 3185.
Discussed, 5962.
Conventions regarding, recommended, 5868.

Fugitive-Slave Laws.—Article IV., section 2, of the Constitution provides: "No person held to service or labour in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due." In pursuance of this provision Congress in 1793 passed the first fugitive-slave law, providing that on the owner's giving proof of ownership before a magistrate of the locality where the slave was found the magistrate should order the slave to be delivered to his owner without trial by jury. Hindering arrest or harboring a fugitive slave was punishable by a fine of $500. In 1850, as a part of the compromise measures of that year, a law was passed providing for United States commissioners to aid in the more strict enforcement of the law. Proof of identity and 2 witnesses to the fact of escape were all that were required in evidence. The negro could neither testify nor have jury trial. In all the Colonies laws had been passed providing for the return of fugitive slaves. The New England Confederation of 1643 had provided for mutual extradition of slaves. Extradition from British territory had been denied in the decision of the Sommersett case in 1771. In the case of Prigg *vs.* Pennsylvania (1842) the Supreme Court held that the execution of the law of 1793 devolved upon Federal authorities alone; that State authorities could not be forced to act. Several States thereupon forbade action by their officials. The act of 1850 aroused much bitter feeling in the North, and "personal liberty" laws were passed in many of the States, some of them conflicting with Federal laws and some even with the Constitution itself. The Civil War ended the whole matter, and the laws were repealed.

Fugitive Slaves:
Acts passed to defeat laws regarding, discussed, 3160.
Execution of laws for return of, forcibly resisted at Boston, 2637, 2673.
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Legislation regarding restoration of, recommended, 2673.
Negotiations with Great Britain regarding surrender of, 988, 2131.
State laws regarding, discussed, 2874, 2933.
Surrender of, referred to, 988.

Fulford, D., act for relief of heirs of, vetoed, 6004.

Fuller, Charles E.; b. near Belvidere, Ill.; admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1870; served five terms in State legislature; raised a regiment for the Spanish-American war in 1898, and was commissioned colonel by Governor Tanner, but the regiment was never called into service; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Illinois.

Fuller, Melville W., arbitrator in Venezuelan boundary dispute, 6338.
Member of Court of Arbitration, appointed, 6432.

Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina.—In 1669 John Locke, the celebrated English philosopher, drew up an elaborate constitution for the Colony of Carolina, providing for several orders of nobility. At the present day it is of interest only as a sample of early constitutions and an attempt to establish an American aristocracy. The scheme comprehended a grand court of proprietors and a parliament of landgraves and caciques having entailed estates.

Funding.—The process of funding a debt consists in dividing it into shares or bonds, with stated times of payment of interest and principal. Refunding a debt is the process of substituting bonds, usually at another rate of interest, for outstanding obligations. The first funding of the national debt was by the act of Congress of Aug. 4, 1790, at the suggestion of Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury. This act provided for the payment, by the issue of 6 per cent. bonds, of all the floating, foreign and domestic debts of the United States and such of the debts of the several States as were incurred in prosecuting the War for Independence. Since that time there have been numerous issues of bonds by the General, State, county, and municipal governments. It was not until July 14, 1870, that an attempt was made to refund the entire national debt, when Congress passed the Sherman Act, providing for the issue of $200,000,000 5 per cent. bonds (later increased to $500,000,000), $300,000,000 4½ per cents., and $1,000,000,000 4 per cents. The 5 and 6 per cent. bonds have been retired or extended at 3 and 3½ per cent. interest, under agreements of 1881 and 1882, while nearly all the 4 and 4½ per cent. bonds have been bought in the open market with the surplus cash in the Treasury.

Fur Seals. (See Bering Sea.)

Fur Trade, persons killed while engaged in, referred to, 1128.

G

Gadsden, James; soldier, diplomat; b. Charleston, S. C., May 15, 1788; appointed inspector-general of the army in 1820, with rank of colonel; minister to Mexico in 1853, and negotiated for the purchase of the strip of country just north of Mexico and now forming part of Arizona and New Mexico for $10,000,000; died Charleston, S. C., Dec. 26, 1858.

Gadsden, James:
Mentioned, 2770.
Rejection of nomination of, as colonel discussed, 695, 702.

Gadsden Purchase.—This term is applied to a tract of land consisting of 45,535 sq. miles in Arizona and New Mexico, extending from the Gila River to the Mexican boundary. It was acquired from Mexico by a treaty negotiated by James Gadsden, Dec. 30, 1853. The United States paid Mexico $10,000,000 for the land, but Mexico relinquished claims against the United States for damages for Indian depredations amounting to from $15,000,000 to $30,000,000. For this transaction Santa Anna, President of Mexico, was banished as a traitor.

Gadsden Purchase, treaty with Mexico respecting, 2762.

Gag Rule.—May 26, 1836, Congress passed a resolution providing that thenceforth all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers relating in any way to the subject of slavery or the abolition of slavery should lie upon the table without being printed or referred. John Quincy Adams led a strong and bitter opposition to this infringement upon the right of petition. The cry of "gag rule" was raised in the North and served to increase the spirit of petition in that section. Dec. 3, 1844, the rule was abolished.

Gaillard, John, letter of President Monroe to, referred to, 573.

Gaines, Edmund Pendleton; soldier; b. Culpeper Co., Va., March 20, 1777; entered the army in 1799, and was frequently promoted until he was made a major-general for gallantry at Fort Erie in 1814; died New Orleans, La., June 6, 1849.

Gaines, Edmund P.:
Calls of, for volunteers or militia discussed, 2298, 2300.
Court of inquiry in case of, and opinion of, discussed, 1511.
Inspection reports of, referred to, 995.
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Requisition of, for volunteers in Indian war not sanctioned by President, 1453.
Settlement of accounts of, referred to, 2130.
Victories of, over British troops. 533.

Gaines, John P., correspondence regarding seat of government of Oregon, 2684.

Gaines, Joseph Holt; b. Sept. 3, 1864, in the District of Columbia; taken by his parents to Fayette Co., W. Va., in 1867; educated at Univ. of West Virginia and Princeton, graduating from latter 1886; admitted to the bar in Fayetteville, W. Va., in 1887; appointed United States district attorney for West Virginia by President McKinley in 1897, resigned in 1901; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from West Virginia.

Gaines Mill (Va.), Battle of.—One of the series of engagements which took place June 25 to July 1, 1862, before Richmond, commonly known as the Seven Days' Battles. June 27, the day after the battle of Mechanicsville, Fitz-John Porter retired to Gaines Mill Heights, about 5 miles east of his former position. Here he was attacked shortly after noon by A. P. Hill's corps. Slocum's division was sent to reenforce Porter, increasing his army to 35,000. During the afternoon Jackson joined Hill and Longstreet, swelling the Confederate forces to about 60,000. Severe fighting was continued until dark. Porter succeeded in defending the bridges across the Chickahominy, allowing the heavy guns and wagon train to pass in safety on their way to the James. During the night he himself crossed over, destroying the bridges. The loss of the Confederates was reported at 3,284. Porter lost 894 men killed, 3,107 wounded, and 2,836 missing, a total of 6,837. He also lost 22 cannon.

Gainesville, McAlester and St. Louis Railway Co., act regarding grant of right of way to, through Indian Territory returned, 6099.

Gale, George, district supervisor, nomination of, 91.

Gallagher, Thomas; b. Concord, N. H., in 1850; moved to Chicago in 1866; elected to the 61st Congress from Illinois.

Gallantry, instances of, rewarded:
Bertholf, Ellsworth P., 6352.
Call, Dr. Samuel J., 6352.
Dewey, George, 6296.
Farragut, David G., 3440.
Grant, Ulysses S., 3305.

Gallantry—*Continued.*
Hobson, Richmond P., 6306.
Jarvis, David H., 6352.
Merritt, Wesley, 6491.
Sampson, William T., 6573.

Gallatin, Albert; author, banker, diplomat, statesman; b. Geneva, Switzerland, Jan. 29, 1761; elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania in 1795; at the expiration of his term he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury; became president of the National Bank of New York, and was active in the establishment of the New York University; his writings have been collected into six volumes and deal with the subjects of banking and the currency, the Mexican War and its cost, the Indian tribes of North and Central America; died Astoria, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1849.

Gallatin, Albert:
Commissioner to settle boundary question with Georgia, 329.

Gallinger, Jacob H.; b. Cornwall, Ontario, March 28, 1837; received a common school and academic education; was a printer in early life; studied medicine and was graduated with honors in 1858, and followed the profession of medicine and surgery from April, 1862, until he entered Congress; was a member of the house of representatives of New Hampshire in 1872, 1873 and 1891; member of the constitutional convention in 1876; member of the State senate in 1878, 1879, and 1880; was surgeon-general of New Hampshire with the rank of brigadier-general in 1879-80; received the honorary degree of A. M. from Dartmouth College in 1885; elected to the 49th and 50th Congresses, and declined renomination to the 51st Congress; United States Senator from New Hampshire, for the term beginning March 4, 1891; reelected in 1897, 1903, and in 1909.

Gallion, Ephraim H.:
Bill to remove charge of desertion against, vetoed, 6683.

Galphin, George, claims of heirs of, referred to, 1493.

Galveston, Tex.:
Equipment of privateers at, must be suppressed, 583.
Illicit introduction of slaves through, must be suppressed, 583.
Referred to, 590, 592.

Gamble, Robert Jackson, b. Genesee Co., N. Y., Feb. 7, 1851; removed to Fox Lake, Wis., 1862; graduated from Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis., 1874; located at Yankton, So. Dak., 1875; engaged in the practice of law; State senator in 1885, under the constitution adopted that year; elected to the 54th and 56th Congresses, and to the United States Senate from South Dakota, Jan. 23, 1901, and reelected in 1907.

Game, Big, preservation of, 6764, 7186, 7393.

Gannett, Henry, member of Board on Geographic Names, 5647.

Ganon, N., correspondence regarding unlawful expedition in New York, 1616.

Garcia. (See Rey.)

Garcia, Manuel, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5286.

Garden City Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7289.

Gardner, Augustus Peabody; b. Nov. 5, 1865; member of the Massachusetts State senate for two terms; served during the Spanish-American war; elected to the 57th Congress to fill a vacancy; and to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Massachusetts.

Gardner, John J.; b. Atlantic Co., in 1845; was elected to the 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from New Jersey.

Gardner, Washington; b. Morrow Co., Ohio; when 16 years of age entered the Union Army, serving in the ranks of Ohio Volunteer Infantry from Oct. 1861, to Dec. 1865; was wounded in action at Resaca, Ga.; graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University, 1870; studied in the school of theology, Boston University, 1870-71; graduated from the Albany Law School, 1876; commander of the Department of Michigan, Grand Army of the Republic, 1888; appointed by Governor Rich, secretary of state, in 1894, to fill out an unexpired term, and was subsequently twice nominated by acclamation and elected to succeed himself; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Michigan.

Gardoqui, Don Diego, commercial relations with Spain, letter of, concerning, 113.

Garesché, J. P., assistant adjutant-general, order regarding Missouri militia, 3243.

Garfield, James A. (twentieth President United States.)
Garfield was elected by the Republican party Nov. 2, 1880. His nomination at the National Convention, at Chicago, June 2-3, 1880, has been characterized as one of the greatest political struggles ever known in American history. He was accepted as the compromise candidate between the Grant and Blaine factions on the

Garfield, James A.—*Continued.*
36th ballot. The Republican platform of 1880 reviewed the work of the party during its twenty years of political ascendency, enumerating among its achievements the suppression of the rebellion, the enfranchisement of 4,000,000 negroes, suppression of the Fugitive Slave law, the raising of the value of paper from 38 to par, and increased railways from 31,000 miles in 1860, to more than 82,000 miles in 1879; increased foreign trade, reduced the public debt, and brought prosperity to the country. It stood upon this record; acknowledged the supremacy of the Constitution; advocated national promotion of popular education; reaffirmed non-sectarianism; repeated its confirmation of revenue for tariff and for protection; urged restriction of Chinese immigration; endorsed the administration of President Hayes; arraigned the Democratic party; and affirmed the restoration of harmony to the Union.

The Democratic National Convention, at Cincinnati, June 22-24, 1880, nominated General Hancock. The National Greenback party, at Chicago, June 9-11, 1880, nominated James B. Weaver. The Prohibition party, at Cleveland, on June 17, 1880, nominated Neal Dow.

The popular vote cast by thirty-eight States gave Garfield 4,454,416; Hancock, 4,444,952; Weaver, 308,578; with 10,305 scattering. The electoral vote, counted on Feb. 9, 1881, gave Garfield 214, and Hancock 155.

Party Affiliation.—Garfield seems never to have voted before 1856, when he cast his ballot for Fremont, the first candidate of the Republican party. The leading part that he played in Congress for twenty years as chairman of most important committees, saw the rendering of faithful and brilliant service to Republican interests. From March, 1866, he continued his aggressive policy of promoting the resumption of specie payment. He was the representative in Congress of the "Sound Money" principle. In reconstruction times, he opposed the policy of President Johnson. In the 45th Congress, as leader of the opposition in the House, he contributed greatly in compelling the Democratic majority to make the appropriations which they were withholding. His report of the tariff commission in April, 1880, confirmed him as a firm believer in the policy of protection.

Political Complexion of Congress.—In the Forty-seventh Congress (1881-1883) the Senate of 76 members was composed of 37 Democrats, 37 Republicans, 1 American, and 1 Readjuster; and the House of 293 members was made up of 130 Democrats, 152 Republicans, 9 Nationals, and 2 Readjusters. In the Forty-eighth Congress (1883-1885) the Senate of 76 members was made up of 36 Democrats and 40 Republicans; and the House of 225 members was made up of 200 Democrats, 119 Republicans, 4 Independents, and 2 Nationals.

Civil Service.—In his Inaugural Address (page 4601) President Garfield said: "The civil service can never be placed upon a satisfactory basis until it is regulated by law. For the good of the service itself, for the protection of those who are entrusted with the appointing power against the waste of time and the obstruction to the public business caused by the inordinate pressure for place, and for the portection of incumbents against intrigue and wrong, I shall at the proper time ask Congress to fix the tenure of the minor offices of the several Executive Departments and prescribe the grounds upon which removals shall be made during the terms for which the incumbents have been appointed." It was in connection with the civil service and the making of appointments that the memorable struggle over the patronage of New York occurred, which resulted in the resignation of Senators Conkling and Platt.

Finance.—In his Inaugural Address (page 4600) President Garfield said: "By the experience of commercial nations in all ages it has been found that gold and silver afford the only safe foundation for a monetary system. Confusion has recently been created by variations in the relative value of the two metals, but I confidently believe that arrangements can be made between the leading commercial nations which will secure the general use of both metals."

Garfield, James A.:
Biographical sketch of, 4593.
Civil service discussed by. (See also Civil Service.) 4601.
Death of—
Action of Congress on, 4615.
Action of Senators and Representatives in Washington on, 4608.
Announcement of, to Vice-President and reply to, 4604.

Garfield, James A.—*Continued.*
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Announcement of, and arrangements for, 4610.
Orders of heads of Executive Departments relating to, 4608.
Inaugural address of, 4596.
Portrait of, 4593.
Statue of, to be erected in Washington, appropriation for, recommended, 4795.
Unveiling ceremonies, order regarding, 5162.

Garland, John, gallantry of, at battle of Monterey, Mexico, referred to, 2368.

Garland Case.—In 1860 Augustus H. Garland was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. Not very long after the State of Arkansas had seceded from the Union in 1861 he was sent to the Confederate congress, where he served until the surrender of Gen. Lee in 1865. He was included in the general amnesty extended to citizens of the Southern States. July 2, 1862, Congress enacted a law requiring all candidates for office to take an oath that they had never engaged in hostilities against the United States, and on Jan. 24, 1865, this oath was required of persons admitted to the bar of any circuit or district court of the United States or Court of Claims. Garland refused to take the prescribed oath on the ground that it was unconstitutional and void as affecting his status in court, and that if it were constitutional his pardon released him from compliance with it. The court sustained him in his contention on the ground that the law was *ex post facto*. Justice Field, delivering the opinion, said: "It is not within the constitutional power of Congress thus to inflict punishment beyond the reach of Executive clemency." Chief Justice Chase and Justices Miller, Swayne, and Davis dissented.

Garner, Alfred Buckwalter; lawyer; b. March 4, 1873, Ashland, Schuylkill Co., Pa.; member of the State legislature of Pennsylvania, 1900, and served continuously until nominated for Congress; elected to the 61st Congress from Pennsylvania.

Garner, John Nance; b. Red River Co., Tex., Nov. 22, 1869; member of the Texas house of representatives for four years; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Texas.

Garrett, Eli, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5408.

Garrett, Finis James; b. Aug. 26, 1875, near Ore Springs, in Weakley Co., Tenn.; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1899; elected to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Tennessee.

Garrett, William H., treaty with Indians concluded by, 2775.

Garrieaux, Pierre, bill for relief of, 4679.

Gates, William, major, United States Army:
Nomination of, discussed, 1488.
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Gaugers. (See Weighers and Gaugers.)

Gaven, Ester, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5322.

Gayhead, Mass., land designated at, for lighthouse, proclamation concerning, 1221.

Geary, John W., referred to, 2980, 2995.

Geary Law, sustained by Supreme Court, discussed, 5868.

Geddes, Charles W., act for relief of, vetoed, 5405.

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General Armstrong, The:
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General Land Office. (See Interior, Department of.)

General Land Office:
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Geneva Convention.—An agreement entered into at Geneva, Switzerland, Aug. 22, 1864, by representatives of France, Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal, Holland, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Baden, and Prussia. It has since been agreed to by all the military powers of Europe and of America, except Brazil. Of Asiatic countries Persia has also consented to be governed by its provisions. The convention provides for the neutrality of ambulances, no distinction of nationality to be made in caring for the sick and wounded. Natives of an invaded country who bring aid to sick and wounded shall be free and respected. If they receive the wounded into their houses, they shall be exempt from military contributions and quartering of troops. Hospitals and their attachés, unless defended by a military force, shall be recognized as neutral. Nurses, surgeons, physicians, and those in charge of administration and transportation shall be marked by a distinctive flag or arm badge, consisting of a red cross on a white ground. The sick and wounded who fall into the hands of the enemy shall, when cured, be returned to their own country if incapable of service; otherwise they shall be paroled.

In 1868 a second convention at Geneva extended the operations of the system to naval warfare so far as possible. Influenced by the agreement between nations, many Red Cross societies have been organized by humane civilians, whose work has done much to alleviate the horrors of war. The credit of originating the idea of neutralizing the sick and wounded is due to two Swiss gentlemen, Heinrich Dumont, a physician, and his friend, Gustave Moynier, chairman of the Society of Public Utility.
Geneva Convention, for relief of wounded in war referred to, 4631, 4653, 4670.
Geneva Tribunal.—A tribunal for the settlement of the claims of the United States against Great Britain for damages sustained by reason of the depredations of the *Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Shenandoah,* and other Confederate cruisers which had been fitted out in English ports. The treaty of Washington, concluded May 8, 1871, provided for the submission of these claims (known as "Alabama Claims") to a court of arbitration. The court met at Geneva, Switzerland, Dec. 15, 1871, and was composed of Charles Francis Adams, appointed by the President of the United States; Sir Alexander Cockburn, by the Queen of England; Count Federigo Sclopis, by the King of Italy; M. Jacques Staempfli, by the President of Switzerland, and Viscount d'Itajuba, by the Emperor of Brazil.

The United States claimed the right to submit for arbitration certain indirect claims—i. e., the cost of pursuing the privateers, compensation for increased rates of insurance, and the prolongation of the war by reason of the depredations—but these the board of arbitrators refused to entertain. Final judgment was rendered Sept. 14, 1872. The tribunal unanimously found Great Britain liable for the depredations of the *Alabama,* with the dissent of Sir Alexander Cockburn; the same finding was made in the case of the *Florida;* three of the arbitrators found against Great Britain in the case of the *Shenandoah.* In the other cases insufficient evidence was presented to justify a finding. The United States were awarded $15,500,000 in gold in satisfaction of all claims. Sir Alexander Cockburn, on the part of Great Britain, filed a long dissenting opinion. (See also Alabama Claims.)
Geneva Tribunal (see also Halifax, Nova Scotia):
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plats to the Treasury Department. The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey now has control of this work.

Geographic Board. — By an Executive Order of August 10, 1906, the official title of the United States Board on Geographic Names was changed to United States Geographic Board, and its duties enlarged. The Board passes on all unsettled questions concerning geographic names which arise in the departments, as well as determining, changing, and fixing place names within the United States and its Insular possessions, and all names hereafter suggested by any officer of the Government shall be referred to the Board before publication. The decisions of the Board are to be accepted by all departments of the Government as standard authority. Advisory powers were granted the Board concerning the preparation of maps compiled, or to be compiled, in the various offices and bureaus of the Government, with a special view to the avoidance of unnecessary duplication of work; and for the unification and improvement of the scales of maps, of the symbols and conventions used upon them, and of the methods of representing relief. Hereafter, all such projects as are of importance shall be submitted to this Board for advice before being undertaken. The following were the officers, Jan. 1, 1909:

Chairman, Henry Gannett, Geological Survey, Department of the Interior; Secretary, Charles S. Sloan, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor; Frank Bond, General Land Office, Department of the Interior; Andrew Braid, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce and Labor; Major Adolph von Haake, Post-Office Department; Arnold B. Johnson, Lighthouse Board, Department of Commerce and Labor; Lieut. Col. Thaddeus W. Jones, Department of War; Dr. C. Hart Merriam, Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture; John S. Mills, Department of the Treasury; William McNeir, Chief of the Bureau of Rolls and Library, Department of State; Frank A. Kidd, Editor and Chief, Government Printing Office; Fred G. Plummer, Department of Agriculture; Charles W. Stewart, Department of the Navy; Com. A. G. Winterhalter, Hydrographer, Department of the Navy.

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Baltic Sea.
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Georgetown, D. C.:
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Georgia.—One of the thirteen original States; nickname, "The Empire State of the South"; motto, "Wisdom, Justice, Moderation." It is bounded on the north by Tennessee and North Carolina, on the east by South Carolina (separated by the Savannah River) and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by Florida, and on the west by Alabama (separated in part by the Chattahoochee River). The surface is level in the south, rolling in the center, and mountainous in the north. Georgia was settled by English colonists under Oglethorpe in 1733. It is one of the leading States in the production of cotton. Lumber, rice, gold, iron, and coal are also produced. The manufacture of cotton and woolen goods and the production of iron are industries which have rapidly developed in recent years. Of the total area of the State about 70 per cent. is in farms, of which 37 per cent. are worked by negroes. In the production of cotton Georgia ranks second among the States. In 1907, 4,774,000 acres were under cotton, yielding 849,882,012 pounds of upland cotton (valued at $97,396,479), and 17,667,337 pounds of Sea Island cotton (valued at $4,287,863), and 815,677 tons of seed (valued at $15,106,338, a total crop value of $116,790,680. The corn crop of the State for 1908 was 53,750,000 bushels. The tobacco crop of

Georgia—*Continued.*
1908 was 2,705,000 pounds. Forests cover 42,000 square miles of the surface and the manufacture of lumber is second to that of cotton fabrics. The manufacture of fertilizers is an important industry. In 1905 Georgia had 3,219 manufacturing establishments, with a capital of $135,211,551, employing 98,853 persons, using $83,624,504 worth of raw material. There are 6,662 miles of steam railways and 364 miles of electric line in the State.

Georgia passed an ordinance of secession Jan. 19, 1861. It was restored to the Union by act of Congress, June 25, 1868. Area, 59,475 sq. miles; population (1900), 2,216,331, of which more than 46 per cent. are negroes. Estimated for 1909, 2,675,000.

Georgia (see also Atlanta; Augusta; Confederate States):
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Provisional governor for, appointed, and restoration of into Union, discussed, 3516.
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Georgia, The.—A Confederate cruiser built at Glasgow, Scotland, and sent out to prey upon the commerce of the United States during the Civil War. The *Georgia* sailed from Glasgow in April, 1863, under the name of the *Japan*, and destroyed a number of Federal merchant vessels off the coast of France. Aug. 15, 1863, she was seized by the U. S. S. *Niagara*, Capt. Craven, and taken to England.

Georgiana, The, seizure of, by Spanish or Cuban authorities, referred to, 2679.
Claims arising out of, referred to, 2721, 2900.
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German Empire, Treaties with.—When the German Empire was formed in 1871, certain treaties in force with the individual component states were abrogated; many, however, remained in force and are to be found under the proper head. (For the consular conventions of 1871, see Consular Conventions.)

In 1900 a reciprocal commercial arrangement was made with Germany. It contains certain concessions of import duties upon specified classes of goods coming from Germany; and Germany makes compensating concessions upon classes of goods going into Germany. Among these latter is the suspension of the inspection of all dried fruits of the United States as a precaution against the San José scale. The agreement is subject to three months' notice of intention to terminate.

Germanic Association of Customs and Commerce:
Establishment and growth of, referred to, 2113.
Treaty with, regarding duty on agricultural products, 2167.

Germantown (Pa.), Battle of.—After the American defeat at Brandywine Creek and the British occupation of Philadelphia, Washington determined to attack the main body of Howe's army, which was quartered in Germantown, a suburb of Philadelphia. The American army was encamped at Skippock Creek, 20 miles from Philadelphia, and consisted of about 10,000 men. About two-thirds of these, under Generals Sullivan and Wayne, started for Germantown on the evening of Oct. 3, 1777. Washington accompanied Sullivan's division. The battle opened about 7 A. M. on the 4th. The attack failed on account of fog and a misunderstanding among the officers. After 3 hours of severe fighting the Americans were obliged to retreat with a loss of 673 killed and wounded and some 400 prisoners. The British loss was reported at 535, including Gen. Agnew and Lieut. Col. Bird, though 800 is claimed to be a more approximate figure. Washington retired to his former camp and Gen. Howe returned to Philadelphia.

Germany.—A country of Central Europe, bounded on the north by the North Sea, Denmark, and the Baltic Sea; on the east by Russia and Austria-Hungary; on the south by Austria-Hungary and Switzerland, and on the west by France, Luxemburg, Belgium, and the Netherlands. It extends from lat. 47° 16′ to 55° 54′ north, and from long. 5° 52′ to 22° 53′ east. The country is generally level in the north, but hilly and mountainous in the south. The principal mountains are the Alps, Vosges, Black Forest, etc. There were, in 1905, 5,558,317 separate agricultural holdings—more than 2,500,000 of less than 1 hectare (about 2½ acres) and only 25,000 of more than 100 hectares. These holdings supported 18,068,663 persons. The principal crops in the order of their importance are rye, hay, oats, potatoes, wheat, and barley. Cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and goats are extensively raised. Prussia is the principal iron manufacturing state; Saxony leads in the production of textiles. Beet-root sugar is an important article of manufacture. A recent industrial census showed 3,012,384 persons engaged in manufacture.

Germany comprises twenty-six States, and is a constitutional monarchy. The King of Prussia is hereditary German Emperor. The legislature consists of a Bundesrath of 58 members and a Reichstag of 397 members. Germany has several foreign dependencies. The Empire as at present constituted replaced the North German Confederation, and is based on treaties between that body and the other German States. The area of the Empire is 208,780 square miles, containing a population (1905) of 60,641,278. The area of the various colonies and dependencies of Germany is estimated at 1,027,820 square miles, with a population of 12,119,000.

Germany (see also Berlin; Hamburg):
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Commercial relations with, 5617, 6061, 6369.
Compulsory insurance of workingmen in, referred to, 5782.
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Geronimo; an Apache chief, of the tribe of Chiricahua Indians; during 1884 and 1885 headed a band of hostile Indians who terrorized New Mexico and Arizona; Gen. Crook succeeded in bringing the Indians to terms of surrender, but before they could be carried out the Indians escaped to the mountains; Gen. Crook was succeeded by Gen. Nelson A. Miles, and he waged such a vigorous campaign against the Indians that they were forced to accept his terms of surrender, and Geronimo and his principal supporters were imprisoned in Fort Pickens, Fla.; Geronimo was afterwards taken to Fort Sill, Okla., where he was held a prisoner.

Geronimo:
Mentioned, 5495.
Surrender of Apaches under, to Gen. Miles, discussed, 5099.

Gerry, Commander, mentioned, 2838.

Gerrymander.—An arbitrary arrangement of the legislative or Congressional districts of a State regardless of geographical contiguity and compactness, whereby a minority of the voters of one party may be so grouped as to elect all or a majority of the representatives in Congress or a State legislature. The word was coined in 1811 from the name of Elbridge Gerry, who as governor of Massachusetts signed a bill passed by the Democratic majority of the legislature grouping the sections which gave the Federalist majorities into one district, with a fancied resemblance to a salamander.

Gerrymander, discussed, 5643.

Gerry, Elbridge (1744-1814); statesman and fifth Vice-President of the United States; b. Marblehead, Mass.; member Massachusetts legislature, 1772; elected to the Continental Congress, 1776; signed the Declaration of Independence, and served on several important committees; chairman of the treasury board, 1780; member of the convention which formulated the Federal Constitution, 1787; member of Congress, 1790-95; acted with Pinckney and Marshall on the X. Y. Z. mission to France, 1797, and when they were dismissed from France, Gerry was asked to remain; joined the Democratic party, and was elected governor of Massachusetts, 1810; Vice-President with Madison, 1812, and died in office.

Gettysburg (Pa.), Battle of.—After the remarkable success of the Confederate arms at Chancellorsville, and in response to a general demand of the people of the Confederacy, Gen. Lee determined upon an invasion of the Northern States. In the early days of June, 1863, he started his army on the northward march into Pennsylvania. Passing up the Shenandoah Valley by way of Winches-

Gettysburg (Pa.), Battle of—*Continued.*

ter (at which latter place he defeated Gen. Milroy, capturing 4,000 prisoners and 28 cannon), he crossed the Potomac at Williamsport and Shepardstown, arriving in Hagerstown, Md., with a force of 68,352 effectives, acording to Confederate accounts, or 97,000 men and 280 guns, according to some Federal accounts. Hooker's army numbered almost 80,000. By June 27 Lee had reached Chambersburg, Pa., with Longstreet's and Hill's corps, Ewell having pushed on as far as Carlisle and York. While the Confederates moved up the west side of the Blue Ridge Mountains Hooker marched along the east side, keeping always between his adversary and Washington. The movement of the Confederates toward the east through Chambersburg threatened Harrisburg and Columbia, and eventually Baltimore. Hooker asked to be relieved of command, which request was immediately granted, and he was succeeded by Gen. George G. Meade, who assumed command June 28. Meade was now reenforced by 15,000 men from Washington and 2,100 from the Middle Department and granted the privilege of calling upon the 11,000 at Harpers Ferry, making the two armies thus advancing to battle on Northern soil numerically equal, according to Northern statements.

Lee, learning on June 28, that Meade was just across the South Mountain, and fearing the latter might attempt to cut off his communications with the Potomac by an advance through the mountain gaps in his rear, determined upon an eastern movement. Meade surmised that Lee would attempt a movement south on the east side of the South Mountain, and prepared to meet him and give battle at Pipe Creek, near Taneytown, Md., 15 miles southeast of Gettysburg. The left wing of the Federal army, consisting of the First, Eleventh, and Third corps, was sent forward to Gettysburg to mask the Pipe Creek movement.

On the morning of July 1, 1863, Buford's cavalry, which had moved west of Gettysburg on the Chambersburg road, encountered the Confederate advance under Hill and Heth and were driven back to Seminary Ridge, west of the town. The corps were scarcely placed in line of battle when Gen. Reynolds was mortally wounded and the command of the field devolved upon Howard. He was later in the day superseded by Gen. Hancock. During the afternoon Ewell's corps and two-thirds of Hill's reenforced the Confederates and drove Reynolds's and Howard's corps to Cemetery Hill, south of the town, inflicting upon them a loss of nearly 10,000 men and 16 guns. Gen. Lee ordered Ewell to press forward and take the hill. Ewell failed to push on. On the advice of Hancock, Meade moved his whole army during the night and occupied Cemetery Hill. Lee's army was posted along Seminary Ridge, west of the town. July 2 the fighting of both armies was directed toward securing good positions, the Confederates gaining in two or three advance movements and capturing some trophies and prisoners. The attack on Cemetery Hill, while nearly successful, was disjointed, the Confederates retiring with their prisoners. The Union loss the second day was 10,000, Sickles losing half of his men. The Confederate losses were also great. July 3, the day of the decisive action, opened with slight skirmishing. After noon a heavy cannonade was kept up between the two armies for 2 hours. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Confederates, under Pickett, made a grand assault. They went forward in the face of a terrible fire and met with almost complete destruction. Hay's division took 2,000 prisoners and 15 colors; Gibbon's division took 2,500 prisoners and 12 colors. The charge on the left was under Pettigrew, and was made with the same desperate valor. The entire Federal losses at Gettysburg were 3,155 killed, 14,529 wounded, and 5,365 missing—a total of 23,049. The Confederate losses footed up, according to official reports a total of 20,451, of whom 2,592 were killed, 12,709 wounded, and 5,150 taken prisoners. This report does not include the artillery losses. Gettysburg was probably the crucial battle of the Civil War.

Gettysburg Battlefield, work of locating and preserving lines of battle at, 5879.

Ghent, Treaty of, between United States and Great Britain, 537, 819.

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Gibbon, Lardner, mentioned, 2724, 2762.

Gibbons vs. Ogden.—An important Supreme Court case denying the right of a State to grant the exclusive privilege of navigating the waters of a State extending to the coast-wise traffic of another State. Aaron Ogden had obtained through assignment the exclusive right to navigate for thirty years, with boats propelled by fire or steam, the waters within the jurisdiction of the State of New York. In 1808 the New York court of chancery granted an injunction forbidding Thomas Gibbons from running steamboats between New York, Elizabethtown, and other places in New Jersey. Gibbons appealed and the New York court of errors having sustained the chancery court, the Supreme Court rendered judgment for the appellant Gibbons on the ground that the granting of exclusive navigation of waters within the State of New York by the State's legislature, extending to coastwise traffic with another State, was repugnant to the clause of the Constitution of the United States authorizing Congress to regulate commerce, and was void. Ogden's bill was dismissed, the decree of the two New York courts having been annulled. The case occupies 240 pages of a large volume of the Supreme Court Reports. Daniel Webster appeared for the appellant. Chief Justice Marshall delivered the opinion.

Gibson, Walter M., held in duress by Dutch authorities at Batavia, 2828, 2831.

Giddings, Joshua Reed; author, lawyer, diplomat; b. Athens, Pa.; Oct. 6, 1795; moved to Ohio and was elected to the legislature of that State in 1826; member of Congress from Ohio, 1838-59; recognized for many years as the leader of the anti-slavery party; appointed consul-general to British North America, 1861; his collected writings include speeches in Congress, "The Exiles of Florida," "The Rebellion: Its Authors and Its Causes," and "Essays of Pacificus"; died Montreal, Canada, May 27, 1864.

Gila Bend Reservation, Ariz., removal of Indians on, bill for, transmitted, 5499.

Gila Forest Reserve proclaimed, 7273.

Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway, act granting right of way to, through San Carlos Reservation, Ariz., vetoed, 6003.

Gilbert, Henry C., treaty with Indians concluded by, 2829, 2884, 2954.

Gill, John, Jr.; b. June 9, 1850, Baltimore, Md.; studied law at the Maryland University and in 1871 was admitted to the Baltimore bar, and for nine years was one of the police commissioners of Baltimore city; in 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877, he was a member of the Maryland house of delegates; in 1882 elected to the Maryland senate for a term of four years, and was reelected for a like term in 1904; it was while serving part of this second term that Mr. Gill was elected to Congress; was president, for a number of years, of one of the largest manufacturing establishments in Baltimore; elected to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Maryland.

Gill, Patrick F.; b. Independence, Mo., Aug. 16, 1868; elected to the 61st Congress from Missouri.

Gillespie, Capt., dispatch to consul at Monterey forwarded and destroyed by, 2428.

Gillespie, G. L., mentioned, 4744.

Gillespie, Oscar William; b. June 20, 1858, in Clarke Co., Miss.; graduated Mansfield College, of Tarrant Co., Tex.; admitted to the bar, 1886; served as prosecuting attorney of Tarrant County, 1890-94; assistant county attorney, 1886-88; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Texas.

Gillett, Frederick Huntington; b. Westfield, Mass., Oct. 16, 1851; graduated at Amherst College, 1874, and Harvard Law School, 1877; admitted to the bar, 1877; assistant attorney-gen-

Gillett, Fred. Huntington—*Continued.*
eral of Massachusetts from 1879 to 1882; elected to the Massachusetts house of representatives in 1890 and 1891; elected to the 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Massachusetts.
Gillis, James M., mentioned, 3279.
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Gillmore, Quincy A., ceremonies at Fort Sumter to be conducted by, in absence of Gen. Sherman, 3484.
Gilmer, Thomas W., Secretary of Navy, death of, announced and honors to be paid, memory of, 2132, 2186.
Gilpin, Henry D., director of Bank of United States, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 1260.
Gilsonite, disposition of lands in Utah containing, discussed, 6168.
Glamann, Charles, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5265.
Glass, Carter; b. Lynchburg, Va., Jan. 4, 1858, publisher of the Daily News and The Daily Advance; member of Virginia State senate, 1899-1903; resigned from Virginia State senate to contest for seat in Congress; was elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Virginia.
Glass, Eliza S., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5324.
Glass, John, act removing charge of desertion against, vetoed, 6678.
Glen, The, appropriation for illegal capture of, recommended, 3396.
Glendy, William M., captain in Navy, nomination for promotion withdrawn and reasons therefor, 4000.
Globe, Congressional. (See Congressional Globe.)
Gloucester, The, mentioned, 6318.
Godfrey, Edwin J., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5302.
Godwin, Hannibal Lafayette; b. Nov. 3, 1873, near Dunn, Harnett Co., N. C.; educated in the schools at Trinity College, Durham, N. C.; read law at the University of North Carolina and was admitted to the bar, 1896; member of the State senate of North Carolina, 1903; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from North Carolina.
Goebel, Herman Philip; b. Cincinnati, Ohio, April 5, 1853; engaged in practice of law; member of the house of representatives of Ohio in 1875; elected judge of the probate court of Hamilton Co., Ohio, 1884; reelected in 1887; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Ohio.
Gold.—The most valuable of the metals in general use among civilized or barbarous nations, both in ancient and modern times. Its earliest use was probably for personal adornment. It was extensively employed by the Oriental nations, such as the Hindus, Akkadians, Assyrians, Egyptians, and the Persians. Although it never was used to the same extent among the Greeks, they obtained it by their intercourse with the Phenicians and other navigators and merchants of the Mediterranean, and adorned their temples and made ornaments for their wealthier classes with it. Neither was gold in common use at an early day in Rome. Gold as money was not coined so early as silver. The Lydians made coins of the metal 860 B. C., but it had been in earlier use in the shape of rings, rods, etc., in the cities of the Chaldeans and in Assyria, and also among the Egyptians. The metal has been found most abundantly in South America, South Africa, and North America. Ancient gold mines of Russia were reopened in 1699 and those of the Ural Mountains have since been richly productive.

Gold is said to have been first discovered in Peru and Mexico in the sixteenth century by the Spaniards. It was found in Malacca in 1731, in Nueva Andalucia in 1785, in Ceylon in 1800, in New Zealand in 1842, in California in 1848, in Australia in 1851, in British Columbia in 1856, in Nova Scotia in 1861, in the Transvaal in 1868, in the Bendigo gold fields, Western Australia in 1870, and in the Klondike region of the Yukon in 1896. The production of gold has been steadily increasing in recent years by reason not only of new discoveries but of the improved scientific methods of mining and of extracting the pure metal from the ore. The estimated value of all the gold in the world in 1848 was $2,500,000,000. In 1875 the amount had probably doubled. There was a large increase in the world's production of gold in 1897, the output for tnat year being twice that of 1890. More than 90 per cent. of the supply was furnished by 7 countries, viz., the United States, the Transvaal, Australia, Russia, (Siberia), British India, Canada, and Mexico. The production of gold in the United States and territories has increased from 1,588,880 fine ounces in 1890 (valued at $32,845,000) to 4,374,327 fine ounces in 1907 (valued at $90,435,700). The world's production has in the same time increased from 5,749,306 ounces (valued at $118,848.700) to 19,860,620 ounces (valued at $410,555,300). Africa is

Gold—*Continued.*
the largest producer followed by the United States, with Australia third.
Gold and Silver:
Adoption of, as standard of value discussed, 1465.
Coinage of. (See Coins and Coinage.)
Depreciation in price of silver discussed, 5548, 5628.
Discovery of—
Gold discussed, 2486, 3451, 3406, 4355.
Silver discussed, 3451.
Export of, discussed, 5875, 5964, 6156.
Imports of, discussed, 5964.
International action for restoration of silver to full use as money referred to, 4587.
International agreement for free use of silver as a coin metal discussed, 5548.
International conference at Brussels, Belgium, in 1892 to consider enlarged use of silver, 5752.
Postponement of, discussed, 5876.
Report of, transmitted, 5784.
International conference for adopting ratio between, discussed, 4447, 4464, 4474, 4510.
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International conference to consider free coinage of silver, information regarding, refused, 5673.
International ratio of, establishment of, referred to, 4929, 4955.
Price of silver, depreciation of, discussed 5548, 5628.
Production of, discussed, 3771, 3879, 5876, 5965, 6156.
Production of gold in California discussed, 2660.
Silver-purchase clause of act of 1890, repeal of, discussed, 5875, 6073.
Recommended, 5833.
Use of, as medium of exchange. (See Medium of Exchange).
Value of gold compared with national currency discussed, 4061, 4102.
Gold Certificates, recommendations regarding issue of, 4633.
Goldfogle, Henry M.; b. in New York City; became one of the judges of the municipal court of New York; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, and 60th, Congresses, and reelected to the 61st Congress from New York.
Gold Mines. (See Mines.)
Gold Reserve discussed, and recommendations regarding, 5835, 5985, 5993, 5999, 6075, 6091.
Goldsborough, Louis M., thanks of—
Congress to, recommended, 3266.
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Good, James William; b. Sept. 24 1866, Linn Co., Iowa; graduated from Coe College, Cedar Rapids, and the law department of the University of Michigan; elected to the 61st Congress from Iowa.
Good Return, The:
Protocol relative to claim on Chile in case of, transmitted, 4214.
Reparation made by Chile in case of, 4289.
Goodrich, James W., bill for relief of, returned, 5122.
Gordon, George Washington; b. in Giles Co., Tenn.; graduated Western Military Institute, Nashville, Tenn., in 1859; served in Confederate Army during the Civil War; studied law and practiced that profession until 1883, when he was appointed one of the railroad commissioners of the State; in 1885 received an appointment in the Interior Department of the United States Government, and served during Cleveland's first term; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Tennessee.
Gordon, George W., correspondence regarding slave trade referred to, 2287, 2538.
Gordon, Ironsides and Fares Company, reimbursement of, 6931.
Gordon, William W., member of military commission of Puerto Rico, 6322.
Gore, Christopher, commissioner of United States under treaty with Great Britain, 188.
Gore, Thomas Pryor, b. Webster Co., Miss., Dec. 10, 1870; graduated from the law department of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., 1892; moved to Texas in 1896 and to Oklahoma in 1901; served one term in the Territorial senate; nominated for the United States Senate in State primary, June 8, 1907; elected by the legislature Dec. 11; reelected for a full term by the legislature, Jan. 20, 1909 to represent Oklahoma.
Gorham, Nathaniel:
District supervisor, nomination of, 91.
Mentioned, 940.
Gorman, Arthur Pue (1839-1906); statesman; b. Maryland; United States Senator, 1881-99, 1903-06; recognized leader of the Democratic party for over thirty years; opposed the Force bill, 1889; helped to remodel the Wilson Tariff bill, 1894; an expert on the trans-Isthmian canal question, and favored the Nicaraguan route.
Gorostiza, Manuel E. de, pamphlet issued by, regarding troops under Gen. Gaines, 1646.
Gosport, Va., site for docks at, 934.
Goulden, Joseph A.; b. in Pennsylvania; is a member of the board of trustees,

Goulden, Joseph A.—*Continued.*
Soldiers' Home, Bath, N. Y.; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from New York.
Government. (See United States.)
Government Bonds. (See Bonds; Debt, Public.)
Government Contracts, recommendations regarding, 3180.
Government Creditors, payment of, in depreciated currency referred to, 1777, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1810.
Government Drafts, sale or exchange of, for bank notes and payment of Government creditors in depreciated currency, 1777, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1810.
Government Employees. (See also Officers Public):
Compensation for when injured in service recommended, 7506.
Compensation for when injured on Panama Canal recommended, 7508.
Official conduct of, complimented, 2714.
Order permitting, to—
Participate in public exercises, and ceremonies, 4879, 6590, 6595, 6611.
Participate in dedication of Washington Monument, 4879.
Witness inauguration of President Cleveland, 4881.
Ordered to organize into companies for defense of Washington, 3323.
Partisan interference in elections by. (See Elections.)
Rendering honors to rebel living or dead inquired into, 3591.
Wages of, not to be affected by reduction in hours of labor, 3969, 4131.
Government Hospital for Insane:
Appropriation for, 2708.
Construction of, discussed, 2750.
Erection of, recommended, 1621, 2204.
Estimate for deficiency appropriation for, 4677.
Government, Local. (See Local Government.)
Government Notes, may become necessary to issue, as medium of exchange, 551.
Government Penitentiaries. (See Penitentiaries.)
Government Printing Office.—The Public Printer has charge of all business relating to the public printing and binding. He appoints the officers and employees of the Government Printing Office, and purchases all necessary machinery and material. The foreman of printing has charge of all matter which is to be printed. His department consists of the following divisions: The document, job, specification, press, folding, stereotype, and Congressional Record rooms, as well as the various branch offices. The Superintendent of Documents has general supervision of the distribution of all public documents, excepting those printed for the use of the two Houses of Congress and the Executive Departments. He is required to prepare a comprehensive index of public documents and consolidated index of Congressional documents, and is authorized to sell at cost any public document in his charge, the distribution of which is not specifically directed. The following are the official heads of the several departments: Public Printer, Samuel B. Donnelly; Secretary to the Public Printer, William J. Dow; Attorney, Frank E. Elder; Deputy Public Printer, Henry T. Brian; Congressional Clerk, William A. Smith; Superintendent of Work, John R. Berg; Superintendent of Documents, William L. Post.
Government Printing Office:
Civil service extended over, 6046, 6055.
Order permitting employees of, to—
Participate in decoration of graves of soldiers, 4753, 4818, 4899, 5078, 5350, 5463, 5540, 5609, 5832, 5949, 6046.
Participate in dedication of Washington Monument, 4879.
Transfer to Department of Commerce and Labor recommended, 7609.
Witness inauguration of President Cleveland, 4881.
Overproduction of, 6768, 7044.
Governor.—The executive head of each of the States of the Union. When the first settlements were made in America the term governor was used in England to designate the head of large trading corporations like the East India Company, Massachusetts Bay Company, etc. In the Colonies, therefore, which operated under charters similar to the trading companies the executive head became known as the governor. In the royal Colonies he was appointed by the Crown, in the proprietary Colonies by the proprietors, and in Rhode Island, Connecticut, and most of the time in Massachusetts he was chosen by the people. After the Revolution the constitutions of the States provided for a single head, to be called the governor. Terms of the governors of the States vary from 1 to 4 years, and the salaries from $1,000 to $10,000. To them is intrusted the execution of the laws, and they are usually invested with the veto and

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pardoning powers. In our early history the governors of many of the States were chosen by the legislatures thereof. At present the uniform practice is to elect the governor by popular vote.
Governors Island, N. Y., appropriation for sea wall on, recommended, 4744.
Governors, Provisional. (See Provisional Governors.)
Govin, Charles, death of, in Cuba, 6178.
Goward, Gustavus, report of, on Samoan Islands transmitted, 4473.
Graduated Inheritance Tax, recommended, 7750, 7760.
Graff, Joseph V.; b. Terre Haute, Ind., July 1, 1854; admitted to the bar while living at Delavan, Ill., in 1879; elected to the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Illinois.
Graham, James M.; b. Ireland, April 14, 1852; came to Sangamon Co., Ill., in 1868; admitted to bar in 1885; served one term as member of the house of representatives in general assembly of Illinois; elected to the 61st Congress from Illinois.
Graham, James D., report of, as commissioner in northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)
Graham, John, commissioner to South America, 617.
Graham, William Harrison; b. Allegheny, Pa., Aug. 3, 1844; at the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted, at the age of 17, and was in service until the close of the war; engaged in business and has been successful; elected three terms successively as recorder of deeds of Allegheny County; represented his city during four sessions of the Pennsylvania legislature; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Pennsylvania.
Granada, The, seizure of, by Canadian revenue cutter at Port Hood, Nova Scotia, 4070.
Granadian Confederation, convention with, referred to, 3268.
Granby Token.—An authorized coin issued by John Higley, of Granby, Conn., in 1737. It was made of copper and on the obverse bore a deer with the words "Value me as you please," the Roman Numerals III, and a crescent. The design on the reverse consisted of 3 hammers, on a triangular field, each bearing a crown. The legend was, "I am good copper."
Grand, Okla., mentioned, 6841.
Grand Army of Republic.—A fraternal charitable, and patriotic organization composed exclusively of ex-soldiers and ex-sailors of the Union Army, Navy, and Marine Corps who served during the Civil War and were honorably discharged. It was planned by Dr. B. F. Stephenson, ex-surgeon of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry. The first post was organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866, and the first regular convention was held at Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 20, 1866. Forty posts were represented, and Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, of Illinois, was chosen commander-in-chief. The organization now has branches in all parts of the Union. Its objects are to bring together in a spirit of friendship all former soldiers and sailors in the Civil War, to care for the widows and orphans of their deceased comrades, to cultivate a spirit of devotion to the Union, and to perpetuate the memory of their dead. The membership in 1908 amounted to 225,157. For the year ending Dec. 31, 1907, 10,242 deaths were reported. Auxiliary to the Grand Army is the Women's Relief Corps, an organization of women having the same objects as the Grand Army and numbering 158,366 members.
Grand Army of Republic:
Appropriation for reception and entertainment of, in Washintgon recommended, 5672.
Appropriation for memorial amphitheatre at Arlington recommended, 7428.
Decoration of graves by, 4137, 4184.
Parade of, in Washington discussed, 5763.
Order permitting members employed in public service to participate in, 5740.
Grand Canyon of the Colorado, proposed as National Park, 7393.
Grand Canyon Forest Reserve, boundaries of, 1104.
Grand Jury.—A jury whose duty it is to inquire into charges for offenses and to determine whether indictments shall be brought against alleged criminals in any court. Provisions of the Federal and State Constitutions prohibit the criminal prosecution of any person except upon presentment or indictment by a grand jury for any except the less serious crimes or misdemeanors or military or naval offenses. The custom is very ancient and has been scrupulously guarded as a safeguard of civil liberty since the time of Ethelred, an Anglo Saxon king of the ninth century. At common law (and usually by statute) the grand jury consists of not less than 12 nor more than 23 members,

Grand Jury—*Continued.*
and the concurrence of 12 is necessary to the finding of an indictment. They sit in absolute secrecy, and may either pass upon bills presented by the prosecuting officer of the State or upon presentments made by one of their own number, or upon evidence laid before them of any violation of law. The proceedings are entirely *ex parte*. Witnesses for the prosecution only are examined. If the requisite number of jurors are satisfied, from the evidence presented, of the truth of the accusation, the foreman of the grand jury writes on the back of the indictment the words "A true bill," signs his name as foreman, and adds the date of the finding; but if the evidence is unsatisfactory the endorsement is "Not a true bill." After all the indictments have been considered the work of the grand jury is ended and the cases are turned over to the court and petit jury for trial.

Grande Ronde Reservations, Oreg., relief of Indians on, bill for, 4780.

Granger, Gordon, thanks of President tendered, 3440.

Grangers.—A common name for the Patrons of Husbandry, a secret association for the promotion of agricultural interests. The society had its origin in the depressed condition of agriculture immediately succeeding the Civil War. Its object was to redress the grievances of the farmers against the middlemen and railroad companies. The plan of organization embraces a secret ritual. It was organized in Washington, Dec. 4, 1867, by employees of the Department of agriculture. In a manifesto issued in 1874 the objects of the Grangers are declared to be "to develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood; to enhance the comforts of our homes; to buy less and produce more; to discountenance the credit system, the fashion system, and every other system that tends to prodigality and bankruptcy." Though nonpolitical, the order has exerted a strong influence in various State legislatures and in elections.

Grant, John Gaston; b. Jan. 1, 1858, Henderson Co., N. C., 17 miles from Hendersonville; in 1888 was elected to the State legislature; was nominated by the Republicans of his county for sheriff in 1892, and elected; was reelected in 1894; refused another nomination in 1896; elected to the 61st Congress from North Carolina.

Grant, Julia Dent, swords and testimonials of Gen. Grant offered Government by, recommendations regarding, 4857.
Schedule of articles, 4859.

Grant, Lewis A., brigadier-general, nomination of, referred to, 3403.

Grant, Ulysses S. (eighteenth President United States):

Grant was elected by the Republican party, Nov. 3, 1868. He was nominated at the National Convention, at Chicago, May 20-21, 1868, by a unanimous vote of the 650 delegates. The platform of the Republican party endorsed the reconstruction policy of Congress; equal suffrage; denounced repudiation; recommended equalization of taxation; advised the extension of the time of payment of the public debt to a fair and reasonable period; advocated economical administration; deplored the death of Lincoln and denounced President Johnson's administration; placed naturalized citizens on a level of equality with the native-born; upheld the gallant conduct of soldiers and sailors in the Civil War; encouraged immigration; and commended the spirit of the Southern people in their assistance in reconstruction.

The Democratic National Convention, held in New York, July 4-11, 1868, nominated Horatio Seymour, after the 22d ballot, over Pendleton, Hendricks, and Hancock.

The popular vote of thirty-four States, including that of Georgia, gave Grant 3,015,071; and Seymour, 2,709,613. The electoral vote, counted Feb. 10, 1869, gave Grant 214 and Seymour 80; 23 cast no vote.

In 1872, President Grant was renominated enthusiastically by acclamation at the Republican National Convention, at Philadelphia, June 5-6.

The opponents of the Grant administration, under the name of the Liberal Republican party, had met in Cincinnati, May 1, 1872, and nominated Horace Greeley. The Democratic (Straight Out) Convention, at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 3, 1872, nominated Charles O'Conor, of New York. The Labor Reform Convention, at Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 21-22, 1872, nominated David Davis. The Prohibition Convention, at Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1872, nominated James Black.

The popular vote of thirty-seven States gave Grant 3,597,070; Greeley, 2,834,079; O'Conor, 29,489; and Black, 5,608. The electoral vote,

Grant, Ulysses S.—*Continued.*
counted on Feb. 12, 1873, gave Grant 286; Hendricks, 42; Brown, 18; Jenkins, 2; Davis, 1; and not voting, 17. The death of Horace Greeley on Nov. 29, 1872, caused the Democratic and Liberal Republican electors to cast their votes for others.

Party Affiliation.—General Grant, though nominated unanimously by the Republican party, never cast a Republican vote until after his term of office expired. He had never taken an active part in politics, and voted but once for a President, James Buchanan, the Democratic candidate in 1856, though his earlier associations had been with the Whig party. Though approached at this election by Democratic politicians and urged to accept the Democratic nomination, he declined the offer, for at heart he was more of a Republican than anything else. He favored a national banking system, a protective tariff, internal improvements, and equity of laws.

Political Complexion of Congress.—In the Forty-first Congress (1869-1871) the Senate of 74 members was composed of 11 Democrats, 61 Republicans, with 2 vacancies; and the House of 243 members was made up of 73 Democrats and 170 Republicans. In the Forty-second Congress (1871-1873) the Senate of 74 members was composed of 17 Democrats and 57 Republicans; and the House of 243 members was made up of 104 Democrats and 139 Republicans. In the Forty-third Congress (1873-1875) the Senate of 74 members was composed of 19 Democrats, 54 Republicans, with one vacancy; and the House of 292 members was made up of 88 Democrats, 203 Republicans, with one vacancy. In the Forty-fourth Congress (1875-1877) the Senate of 76 members was composed of 29 Democrats, 46 Republicans, with one vacancy; and the House of 293 members was made up of 181 Democrats, 107 Republicans, 3 Independents, with 2 vacancies.

Tariff.—The tariff act of July 14, 1870, "to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," reduced the duties on several articles named and also increased the free list. By the act of May 1, 1872, the duty on tea and coffee was repealed. Taxes on imports were still further reduced by the act of June 6, 1872, and this latter act was amended by the tariff act of March 3, 1873. Two amending acts were passed in 1875, that of March 3, increased the duties on imported molasses, sugars, and other articles. In his Second Annual Message (page 4061) the President said: "The tax collected from the people has been reduced more than $80,000,000 per annum. By steadiness in our present course there is no reason why in a few short years the national tax-gatherer may not disappear from the door of the citizen almost entirely. With the revenue stamp dispensed by postmasters in every community, a tax upon liquors of all sorts, and tobacco in all its forms, and by a wise adjustment of the tariff, which will put a duty only upon these articles which we could dispense with, known as luxuries, and on those which we use more of than we produce, revenue enough may be raised after a few years of peace and consequent reduction of indebtedness, to fulfill all our obligations. A further reduction of expenses, in addition to a further reduction of interest account, may be relied on to make this practicable. Revenue reform, if it means this, has my hearty support."

The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution was adopted Feb. 26, 1869, ratified by the requisite three-fourths of the States, and declared in force on March 30, 1870. President Grant had recommended this measure and when he proclaimed its adoption he sent a special message to Congress (page 4009) in which he said that this "is indeed a measure of grander importance than any other one act of the kind from the foundation of our free Government to the present day." Again he says that "the adoption of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution completes the greatest civil change and constitutes the most important event that has occurred since the nation came into life."

Civil Service.—In his Second Annual Message (page 4062) President Grant advocates "reform in the civil service of the country. I would have it go beyond the mere fixing of the tenure of office of clerks and employees. . . . . I would have it govern, not the tenure, but the manner of making all appointments. . . . . The present system does not secure the best men. The elevation and purification of the civil service of the Government will be hailed with approval by the whole people of the United States." In his Third Annual Message (page 4109) the President reports the appointment by

Grant, Ulysses S.—*Continued.*

him of a board to revise rules and regulations to effect the needed reform. In his Fifth Annual Message (page 4209) the President asks Congress to appoint a committee to confer with his Civil-Service-Board regarding proper recognition of the rules formulated by it.

Public Debt.—The public debt of the United States during the administration of President Grant stood as follows:

July 1, 1869....	$2,432,771,873.09
July 1, 1870....	2,331,169,965.21
July 1, 1871....	2,246,994,068.67
July 1, 1872....	2,149,780,530.35
July 1, 1873....	2,105,462,060.75
July 1, 1874....	2,104,149,153.69
July 1, 1875....	2,090,041,170.13
July 1, 1876....	2,060,925,340.45

In his First Annual Message (page 3983) President Grant said: "The vast resources of the nation, both developed and undeveloped, ought to make our credit the best on earth. With a less burden of taxation than the citizen has endured for six years past, the entire public debt could be paid in ten years. But it is not desirable that the people should be taxed to pay it in that time. Year by year the ability to pay increases in a rapid ratio." The President advocates the payment of the interest and the funding of the public debt. On page 3991, the President highly commends the action of Congress in passing the joint resolution providing that the debt be paid, both principal and interest, in coin.

Finance.—In his First Annual Message (page 3983) the President said: "Among the evils growing out of the rebellion, and not yet referred to, is that of an irredeemable currency. It is an evil that I hope will receive your earnest attention. It is a duty and one of the highest duties of Government to secure to the citizen a medium of exchange of fixed, unvarying value. This implies a return to a specie basis and no substitute for it can be devised. I earnestly recommend to you then such legislation as will secure the gradual return to specie payments and put an immediate stop to fluctuations in the value of currency." When, in 1874, Congress passed the "Inflation Bill" increasing the paper currency of the country $100,000,000, the President vetoed it (page 4223) and stated that the opinions formerly expressed by him had undergone no change. The bill was not passed over his veto and the whole country sustained his action. Writing on June 4, 1874, President Grant said: "I believe it a high and plain duty to return to a specie basis at the earliest practical day, not only in compliance with legislative and party pledges, but as a step indispensable to national lasting prosperity." Congress as a result of the President's earnestness and unanswerable argument passed the "Resumption Act" in 1875. The financial results of President Grant's administrations may be summed up thus: There had been a reduction of over $300,000,000 in the taxes, over $450,000,000 in the public debt, over $60,000,000 in the interest, and a change from $130,000,000 of balance of trade against the country to that amount in its favor.

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- Legislation in extra session of Congress recommended by, 4196.

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Great Britain.—In 1707, on the union with Scotland, Great Britain became the official name of the British Kingdom, and so continued until the union with Ireland in 1801. Since Jan. 1, 1801, the official name of that kingdom, including England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland and the neighboring smaller islands, is The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The government is a hereditary monarchy. The legislature consists of a Parliament, comprising the House of Lords and House of Commons, the former body having (1909) 615 and the latter 670 members. Great Britain has a larger number of colonies and foreign possessions than any other country. England is the wealthiest and most important portion, and with Wales forms the southern part of the island of Great Britain. England has important agriculture, but its chief interests are commercial, manufacturing and mining. Great Britain has also by far the greatest, amounting almost to a monopoly, of the ocean carrying trade of the world. The chief manufactures are cotton and woolen goods, iron and steel, hardware, etc., while its mineral products are iron, coal, tin, copper, etc. The Anglican Church is established, and there are also many Protestant dissenting bodies and many Roman Catholics. Area of the United Kingdom, 121,301 sq. miles; population (1901) 41,076,827. Area of the British Empire, including colonies, protectorates, etc., 11,516,821 sq. miles; population (1901) 396,968,798. The British colonial possessions are world wide, and are of three types: (1) Crown Colonies, which are controlled entirely by the Home Government; (2) those having Representative Institutions, where the Crown retains

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the appointment of all public officials and has a veto on legislation; (3) those having Responsible Government, where the Crown appoints only the governor and has a veto on legislation. The chief colonial possessions are Malta and Gibraltar in Europe; India, Burmah, Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements, Aden and Borneo in Asia; Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal, Orange River Colony, Rhodesia, Mauritius, British Central and East Africa and Ajanda in Africa; Canada, Newfoundland, British West Indies, Guiana and British Hondurus in America; and the entire continent of Australia with New Zealand. The Kingdom of Great Britain with its colonies comprises nearly one-fourth of the habitable surface of the earth.

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Great Britain, Treaties with.—Many of the treaties between the United States and Great Britain have been either abrogated by later wars or have been superseded by later treaties. All are, however, of great historic importance on account of the part they played in establishing the boundaries and deciding the form of government of this country.

The provisional treaty of peace of 1782 was concluded at Paris, Nov. 30, 1782. By it, Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States, relinquished all claims, and specified the boundaries between the United States and Canada. It was the vagueness of the boundary description of the east that led to the difficulties with Canada, settled by the Webster-Ashburton treaty. Fishery rights were conferred upon, and confirmed to the United States in all parts in which its people had been accustomed to fish. The collection of debts was facilitated; recommendations were made for the restitution of confiscated estates; confiscations and persecutions were to cease; prisoners of war on both sides were to be liberated; and Great Britain was to withdraw all forces, and to restore all State records, archives, deeds, and papers, which had fallen into the hands of any British officers. The navigation of the Mississippi was to be open to both the citizens of the United States and the British. There was signed at Versailles on Jan. 20, 1783, an armistice declaring a cessation of hostilities, upon which the several provisions of the preceding treaty went into effect. The definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States was signed at Paris on Sept. 3, 1783. It was in effect a reiteration of the terms and conditions of the former treaty.

The treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation of 1794 is known as the Jay treaty. A part of it expired by limitation in 1807, and the rest of it was annulled by the War of 1812. It contained more definite location of the St. Croix river,—a part of the eastern boundary; and provided for the adjustment of claims on both sides.

The treaty of peace and amity of 1814, known as the Treaty of Ghent, closed the war of 1812. It was signed at Ghent on Dec. 24, 1814. It declared peace between the two countries, provided for the restoration of territory and of archives; proclaimed a cessation of hostilities; and ordered the release of prisoners on both sides. The northeastern boundary was determined and laid down, the northern boundary from the St. Croix to the St. Lawrence, and the northern boundary from the St. Lawrence to Lake Superior, and thence from Lake Huron to the Lake of the Woods,

Great Britain, Treaties with—*Continued.*

were defined. It defined the powers of the boundary commission. The United States obligated itself to put an end to hostilities of the Indians; and slave trade was abolished. To this treaty were appended many annotations and explanations of the boundaries between the United States and Canada.

The convention of commerce and navigation of 1794 is known as the force by the treaty of 1818, and indefinitely extended by the convention of 1827. It agreed to freedom of commerce and navigation throughout the dominions of both powers; provided for the equitable levying of imports, taxes, and tolls. It was stipulated that trade with the British West Indies and with British America should not in any degree be affected by this treaty. Trade with these parts of the British Empire was opened by the proclamation of President Jackson, on Oct. 5, 1830. The trade of the principal British ports of the East Indies was thrown open to the United States, but was limited to direct trade from a British to an American port. Coastwise trade was excluded from the provisions. Both countries were permitted to appoint consular representatives in the several ports to safeguard their commercial interests. A declaration was appended to the treaty to the effect that as the island of St. Helena was to be the abode of exile of Napoleon Bonaparte, American vessels were excluded from that port. In 1815 an arrangement was effected between the two countries which limited and prescribed the armed force that each country should maintain on the great lakes. The convention of 1818 respecting fisheries, boundaries, and the restoration of slaves, conferred upon the United States the privilege of taking fish on the southern, western, and northern coasts of Newfoundland, and upon the southern coast of Labrador. The United States relinquished the right to take or to cure fish within three miles of the coast in any other parts of the British dominions. Privilege was extended to the United States to enter ports, creeks, harbors, or bays, in any other part only for the purpose of procuring water, food, or for repairs, and protection from stress of weather. The boundary of the regions from Lake of the Woods to the Stony Mountains and thence west of the Stony Mountains, was defined. Commercial relations were extended for a period of ten years, in terms of the treaty of 1815. Compensation for the restitution of slaves was also provided for.

In 1822 a claims convention was agreed to for effecting the compensation for such slaves as had been carried away by British troops. Indemnity to the amount of $1,204,960 was awarded for this purpose by the convention of 1826. A commercial convention of 1827 continued the terms of the treaty of 1815 indefinitely.

The convention of 1842 as to boundaries, suppression of slave trade, and extradition, defined the northeastern boundary, the northern boundary from Lake Huron to Lake of the Woods, and opened the river St. John, in New Brunswick, to both parties. Prior grants of land within the disputed territory were confirmed; the "Disputed Territory Fund" was provided to defray expenses and to pay claims arising from the dispute over territory. A commission was established to settle the northeastern boundary dispute. Channels in the St. Lawrence, Detroit, and St. Clair rivers were declared open to navigation by both parties. For the suppression of the slave trade on the coasts of Africa, it was agreed to support a naval force of sufficient strength. Remonstrances with other powers were decided upon to help suppress the trade in slaves. Provision was made for the extradition of fugitive criminals charged with the commission of the more serious crimes. This part of the treaty proved to be very unsatisfactory in its operation.

The boundary of the country west of the Rocky Mountains was established by the treaty of 1846. The navigation of the Columbia River was free and open to both parties. The Puget Sound Agricultural Company was confirmed in its possessions. The convention of 1850, known as the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, dealt with the ship canal connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. It was superseded by the convention of 1901. Horseshoe Reef was ceded to the United States by protocol of Dec. 9, 1850. A reciprocity treaty was concluded in 1854 to settle by commission the questions of fisheries, duties, and navigation in British North America. The work of the commission was nearly concluded when in 1866 the United States exercised its right to terminate the treaty.

Great Britain, Treaties with—*Continued.*

A treaty for the suppression of the slave trade was concluded in 1862, by which war vessels were empowered to search for slaves on suspected ships other than those of the navies of the two contracting powers. This right shall be exercised in a manner prescribed by the treaty and only within a distance of two hundred miles from the coast of Africa. In cases of illegal search and wrongful detention, the government of the country whose vessel was at fault shall be responsible for the payment of proper indemnity. Courts were established at Sierra Leone, Cape of Good Hope, and New York, for the convenient trial and settlement of cases. Conditions, apparatus, and supplies, which may be regarded as evidence of guilt, are specified in the treaty, and their presence on board a ship shall justify its detention or capture, and no indemnity may be collected by the owners of such vessel. Vessels engaged in such traffic shall be destroyed and the parts sold, or the vessel may be purchased by either of the contracting powers. The officers and crew of such condemned vessel shall be punished in accordance with the laws of their native country or that to which the vessel belongs. Slaves taken from such vessels are to be set at liberty and their freedom guaranteed by the country making the capture. The treaty was further supplemented by an agreement of 1863, and another in 1870, when mixed courts were abolished and the machinery of the ordinary courts of countries submitted therefor.

The treaty of 1871, known as the Treaty of Washington, was drawn up for the settlement of all causes of difference between the two countries. The articles which referred to the Alabama claims, the Civil War claims commission, and the fisheries, are no longer effective. The River St. Lawrence in that part wholly within the Dominion of Canada is open to free navigation; the Yukon, Porcupine, and Stikine rivers are also open to free navigation by both parties. Reciprocal use of the Welland, St. Lawrence, and other canals of Canada, and of the State canals in the United States, is urged upon both governments. Lumber cut in the State of Maine upon the head waters of the River St. John, may be floated down the river to its mouth, and there shipped free of duty. In 1872, the Emperor of Germany, to whom was referred the question of the northwestern boundary, made an award of the island of San Juan to the United States. By procotol of 1873, the matter of the northwestern boundary was more fully established.

The convention of 1892, relating to fur-seals in Bering Sea, established a tribunal of arbitration consisting of seven members,—two named by the United States, two by Great Britain, one each by the president of France, the king of Italy, and the king of Sweden and Norway. All details for the meeting and conduct of the tribunal were laid down, their duties, the points for their decision, and the matter of the adjustment of the expenses were all clearly set forth. The award of the tribunal was made on Aug. 15, 1893. While the decision of the tribunal was pending a modus vivendi declared that all citizens of the United States and all subjects of Great Britain were prohibited from killing fur-seals in the eastern part of Bering Sea. The tribunal recommended that both governments prohibit the killing of fur-seals within a limit of sixty geographical miles of Pribilov Islands, or, during the season from May 1st to July 31st, in each year, anywhere north of the 35th degree of north latitude, and east of the 180th meridian of longitude. Sailing vessels are allowed to take part in seal fishing and these must bear a certificate from their home government and carry a distinguishing flag of their nation. The result as to number and sex of the catch, and the locality fished in during each day, must be entered in the vessel's log. Nets, firearms, or explosives must not be used. Men engaging in seal fishing must give to their respective governments evidence of their skill in the use of weapons. The regulations do not apply to Indians dwelling on the coasts who fish for food and livelihood by the customary means. The regulations to remain in force until superseded by a satisfactory agreement between the two countries.

By a treaty of 1892, deserting seamen may be arrested in ports by the consul of the country from whose vessel they have deserted, except such deserting seamen be citizens or subjects of the country in which he deserts.

By a convention of 1892, provision was made for the appointment of a commission to conduct the survey for the determination of the Alaskan boundary between Canada and the

Great Britain, Treaties with—*Continued.*
United States. Also for a commission to mark the boundary in Passamaquoddy Bay.

By a convention of 1894 the term of the Alaskan commission was extended until 1895, by reason of the difficulty of the task. In accordance with the decision of the tribunal, losses sustained by the seizure of British vessels by the United States in connection with the seal fisheries were paid by a claims convention commission of 1896. The award was $473,151.26 against the United States.

A treaty of 1899 provides for the disposition of the real and personal property of citizens of one country within the dominions of the other, both as to the holding, the sale, and the succession and inheritance, as well as the administration of the affairs of deceased owners. The consular officers may personally, or by delegation to others, act for heirs until they be represented. This treaty was opened to accession by colonists of Great Britain, except Canada, and nearly all acceded to its provisions. A *modus vivendi* fixed a temporary boundary between Alaska and Canada in 1899, without prejudice to any rights of owners.

The treaty of 1901, known as the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, was concluded to facilitate the construction of a ship canal. It superseded the old treaty of 1850, or Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. The construction of the canal is to be conducted under the auspices of the United States Government. The canal is to be free and open to vessels of commerce and war of all nations, on equitable conditions and charges for traffic. It shall never be blockaded, nor shall any act of war or hostility occur within it. A belligerent may not revictual or take on other than strictly necessary stores within the canal, nor shall the passage of such vessels through the canal be unnecessarily delayed. Prizes shall conform to rules just as do the vessels of the belligerent power. Troops may not be embarked or disembarked, nor shall munitions of war be loaded or unloaded within the canal, except in case of accident. The limits of the canal shall extend a distance of three marine miles beyond each end. Except in cases of distress, vessels of war of a belligerent power shall not remain within the canal longer than twenty-four hours, and a vessel of war of one belligerent shall not depart within twenty-four hours of the departure of a vessel of war of another. All of the buildings, plant, and equipment of the canal, shall be regarded as a part thereof, and shall enjoy entire immunity from injury and attack at all times.

A treaty of 1902 fixed the import duties at the port of Zanzibar at a sum not to exceed ten per cent. of the value of the goods at the port of importation. All of the rights, privileges and immunities of commerce are extended to the United States in the conduct of trade with the protectorate. A treaty of 1903 fixed the light and harbor dues at Zanzibar at one anna per registered ton for light and one anna per registered ton for harbor dues on all vessels of the United States entering ports on the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. The payment of these dues is conditional upon the provision of adequate lights and buoys.

The convention as to the Alaskan boundary was concluded on January 24th, 1903. It provided for the establishment of a tribunal of three members appointed by the President of the United States and three by the king of England. The details of procedure, the list of questions to be decided, the time of meeting, and the rendering of the decision, were all provided for in the convention. The decision was rendered Oct. 20, 1903. It was signed by Baron Alverstone for England (the two Canadian members not fully concurring in all of the decisions and answers), and by Elihu Root, Henry Cabot Lodge, and George Turner, for the United States.

Great Falls Land Case, opinion of Judge Brewer in, referred to, 3072.

Great Lakes.—Five large bodies of fresh water on the northern line of the United States. They are Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario. Lake Superior is the largest sheet of fresh water in the world; elevation above sea level, about 600 feet; length, about 370 miles; area, about 32,000 sq. miles. Lake Michigan is about 340 miles long and has a depth of 870 feet; elevation above sea level, 582 feet; area over 22,000 sq. miles. Lake Huron has a length of 270 miles; depth, from 300 to 1,800 feet; elevation above sea level, 581 feet; area, about 23,800 sq. miles. Lake Erie is the southernmost and shallowest of the lakes, and is about 250 miles long; elevation above sea level, 573 feet; area, 9,600 sq. miles. Lake Ontario is the smallest and easternmost of the lakes, and is 190 miles long;

Great Lakes—*Continued.*
elevation above sea level, 234 feet; area, about 7,500 sq. miles.
Great Lakes (see also the several lakes):
Canal from, to Atlantic Ocean, commission to consider construction of, 6179.
Fortifications of, referred to, 3261.
Jurisdictions of United States and Canada in, discussed, 6064.
Naval force on—
Agreements with Great Britain regarding, 581, 602, 1805, 1817, 5768.
Desire of Great Britain to annul, 1818.
Proclamation regarding, 605.
Arrangement limiting, referred to, 3459.
Necessity for increasing, discussed, 3447.
Regulations with regard to rescue and savings of life and property on, referred to, 4519, 5366.
Vessels of United States in, granted facilities for returning, 6331.
Great Miami River, lands purchased on, 105.
Great Osage Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Great Sioux Reservation. (See Sioux Reservation.)
Greater Republic of Central America, establishment of, discussed, 6264, 6325.

Greece.—The Greece of the ancient Hellenes passed under the dominion of Rome about a century and a half before the Christian Era, and with the division of the Empire fell to the eastern, or Byzantine half. It was conquered by the Turks between 1460 and 1473. It remained a province of the Turkish empire until by the insurrection of 1821-1829 it gained its independence, and by the protocol of London, signed Feb. 3, 1830, it was declared a kingdom under the protection of Great Britain, France and Russia. The crown was given to Prince Otto of Bavaria in 1833. He was expelled from the kingdom after a reign of 29 years, and under the direction of the three powers the national assembly at Athens, on March 18, 1863, elected Wilhelm, second son of King Christian of Denmark to the throne as George I. Modern Greece occupies the peninsula south of Turkey with the Aegean and Ionian seas to the east, south and west. The government is a constitutional hereditary monarchy, with a chamber of deputies of 235 members. The prevailing religion is the Greek orthodox church. King George is allowed to adhere to the religion in which he was educated, but all future sovereigns must conform to the Greek rites. The area of the peninsula is about 25,014 square miles. The population in 1907, was about 2,631,952. Greece is an agricultural country, and the 5,563,100 acres cultivated is in the hands of peasant farmers with small holdings. The chief crop is the currant, large districts being devoted to its culture, the yield being about 150,000 tons. The wine, olive, orange, lemon, and fig-growing industries are important. The Ionian Island yielded 2,100,000 gallons of wine in 1907; of olive oil the yield in 1907 was 3,200,000 gallons.

Greece:
Commerical relations with, 1647.
Condition of Greeks referred to, 790.
Currants from, duties imposed upon, discussed, 6410.
Differences with, amicably settled, 2868.
Diplomatic relations with, recommendations regarding, 3656, 4520, 4630, 4718.
Expulsion of Greeks from—
Constantinople, 2774.
Egypt, 2828.
Independence of, hope for, manifested by United States, 762, 786, 875, 950.
Russia furnished aid to, 950.
Sympathy of American people for, acknowledged by, in letters of thanks, 950.
Treaty with, 1647, 1706.
Vessels of, discriminating duties on, repealed by proclamation, 1539.
War with Turkey, hope for independence of Greece manifested by United States, 762, 786, 828, 875, 950.

Greece, Treaties with.—A treaty of commerce and navigation was concluded Dec. 22, 1837, which conferred freedom of commerce, with attendant rights, privileges, protection, and security in all rivers, ports, and places where foreign commerce is permitted within the two countries. The treaty provides for the customary equitable tonnage duties and port charges; equal rights of imports into the two countries in vessels of either nation; and of exports from the two countries, except so far as coastwise trade is concerned, and passage from one port in the nation to another port in the same nation which is not permitted. No prohibition of the import of the products of one country into the other shall ever be made. A vessel may enter a port of the other nation, and if it is not desirable to break cargo,

Greece, Treaties with—*Continued.*
may proceed on its voyage without incurring any charges other than those of pilotage, wharfage, and light, so long as all regulations are conformed to. If only a part of a cargo be unloaded at a port, the charges to be levied at that port shall be *pro rata* for that port only. Charges due upon a vessel at one port are to be paid at the first port of entry and not again at another port visited.

No quarantine shall be imposed on vessels coming directly to a port from a port within its own dominions, and possessing a clean bill of health, so long as there is no malignant disease on the vessel, nor shall have been since leaving the home port. Should a port be blockaded within either of the countries, no merchant vessel shall be subject to capture for making a first attempt to enter a port, but may be so if, after one warning, the attempt be repeated. The treaty was made to run ten years from date, with a year's notice of intention to terminate. (See also Consular Conventions.)

Greeley, Horace (1811-1872); journalist and author; b. Amherst, N. H.; founded the *New York Tribune*, 1841; sat in Congress for New York, 1848-49; took a leading part in the anti-slavery movement; and was the unsuccessful nominee of the fused Liberal-Republicans and Democrats for the Presidency in 1872 against Grant.

Greeley, Horace, Messrs. Clay, Thompson, Holcomb, and Sanders accompanied to Washington on peace mission by, 3438.

Greely, Adolphus Washington; author, explorer; b. Newburyport, Mass., March 27, 1844; served through the Civil War, and was commissioned captain and brevetted major and honorably discharged, 1867; later as lieutenant in the regular army he was detailed to construct telegraph lines on the Indian and Mexican frontiers; Dec. 11, 1886, commissioned brigadier-general and made chief signal officer; assigned to command an arctic expedition to establish one of the circumpolar stations, in which work eleven natives cooperated; Aug. 12, 1881, landed twenty-six persons within 496 miles of the pole, and added about 6,000 square miles of land, hitherto unknown, to the maps; after the loss of their ship and enduring hunger and hardship, Greely and the few survivors of his party were rescued by relief parties sent after them; Greely was highly honored for his discoveries.

Greely, A. W., expedition fitted out for relief of Lady Franklin Bay Expedition under, discussed, 4835.
Board to consider expedition to be sent, 4813.
Offer of rewards for rescue of, discussed, 4795.
Recommended, 4693, 4787.
Vessel presented by Great Britain to United States to aid in, 4791.
Return of, 4917.
Recommended, 4855.

Greely, Ebenezer S., arrest and imprisonment of, by authorities of New Brunswick, correspondence regarding, 1575, 1622.
Claims arising out of, 1687.

Green, Charles L., passed assistant surgeon in Navy, court-martial of, referred to, 3998.

Green, Duff, employment of, in Europe, 2180, 2181, 2213.

Green, Thomas J., mentioned, 2171.

Green Bay, cession of lands at, for benefit of New York Indians, 1127.

Greenback Party.—Opposition to the resumption of specie payments caused a political party to be organized at Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 25, 1874, called the Greenback party. The platform adopted advocated the withdrawal of all national and State bank currency and the substitution therefor of paper currency, or greenbacks, which should be exchangeable for interconvertible bonds bearing interest sufficiently high to keep them at par with gold, and that coin should only be used in payment of interest on the national debt. In 1876 the Greenback party nominated Peter Cooper, of New York, for President. He received 81,740 votes, mostly from the Western States. In 1878 the Greenback party united with the Labor Reform party, the two forming the Greenback-Labor party. The new party, in their platform adopted at Toledo, Feb. 22, 1878, reiterated the demands of the original Greenback party, and in addition declared for an 8-hour law, prohibition of Chinese immigration, and against grants of land to railroads and special grants to corporations. Fourteen members of Congress were elected on this platform. June 9, 1880, at their national convention held at Chicago, they nominated Gen. James B. Weaver, of Iowa, for President, and B. J. Chambers, of Texas, for Vice-President. Their popular vote reached 307,740. In 1884, with Gen. B. F. Butler as their candidate, they polled only 133,825 votes.

Greenbacks.—The common name for the legal-tender Treasury notes, printed on one side in green ink, issued by the Government during the Civil War. The right of the Government to issue bills of credit was disputed by many statesmen and financiers, but the exigencies of the time seemed to render some such measure necessary and the Supreme Court finally established their validity. Issues of $150,000,000 each were authorized by the laws of Feb. 25 and July 11, 1862, and Mar. 3, 1863. The result was that, as compared with greenbacks, gold was held at an average of 220 throughout 1864, and at one time actually rose to 285, and did not again touch par with greenbacks till Dec. 17, 1878, nearly 17 years after the last previous sale of gold at par. By the specie resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875, it was ordered that on and after Jan. 1, 1879, all legal-tender notes presented to the assistant treasurer of the United States at his office in New York should be redeemed in coin. The term "greenback" has been applied to other forms of United States securities printed in green ink.

Greenbacks:
Discussed, 6073.
Retirement of, recommended, 6078, 6175.

Greene, William Stedman; b. Tremont, Tazewell Co., Ill., April 28, 1841; removed to Fall River with his parents in 1844; commenced business as auctioneer, real estate and insurance agent in 1866; elected mayor of Fall River in 1880, 1886, 1895, 1896, 1897, and declined reelection; in July, 1888, was appointed by Governor Ames general superintendent of prisons for the State, and served until 1893, when he was removed by the Democratic governor for political reasons; appointed postmaster and entered upon his duties April 1, 1898; resigned this position and was elected to Congress May 31, 1898, to fill an unexpired term in the 55th Congress, also elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Massachusetts.

Greenough, Horatio, statue of Washington executed by, 1910.

Greenwich, Meridian of, starting point for computing longitude, 4827.

Greer, James A., member of board to consider expeditions for relief of Lady Franklin Bay Expedition, 4813.

Greer County:
Boundary dispute regarding, 4902, 4904.
Proclamation against selling lands involved in, 5325.
Proclamation declaring lands in, in state of reservation, 6122.

Gregg, Alexander White; lawyer; graduated King College, at Bristol, Tenn., and law department of the University of Virginia; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Texas.

Gregory, J. Shaw, treaty with Indians concluded by, 3263.

Greiner, John, treaty with Indians concluded by, 2727.

Grenada, Island of, duties on vessels from, suspended by proclamation, 5930.

Grenfel, George St. Leger, papers touching case of, transmitted, 3661.

Gresham, Walter Quinton (1832-1895); statesman and Cabinet officer; b. Lanesville, Ind.; began the practice of law, 1853; entered the Union army at the outbreak of the Civil War; brevetted major-general of volunteers, 1865; Postmaster-General, 1882-84; Secretary of the Treasury, 1884; Secretary of State under Cleveland, 1893.

Gresham, Walter Q., Secretary of State, 5827.
Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 6022, 6046.

Greytown, Nicaragua (see also Central America):
Bombardment of, and reasons therefor, 2814.
Claims arising out of, 2995, 3049.
Complaints of foreign powers regarding, 2817.
Vessels from, duties on, suspended by proclamation, 4872.

Grierson's Raid.—In the spring of 1863 Gen. Hurlbut, with the approval of Gen. Grant, ordered Col. B. H. Grierson to proceed from La Grange, Tenn., with the Sixth Illinois (his own regiment), the Seventh Illinois, and the Second Iowa, by way of Pontotoc, in the northern part of Mississippi, to Baton Rouge, La., cutting the southern railroads and destroying bridges on the way. Apr. 17, 1863, the expedition started and on the 19th the Second Iowa was detached below Pontotoc and the two Illinois regiments proceeded to Baton Rouge, where they entered the Union lines May 2. The results of the expedition are thus summed up in Grierson's report: About 100 of the enemy killed and wounded; 500 prisoners (many of them officers) captured and paroled; between 50 and 60 miles of railroad and telegraph destroyed; more than 3,000 stand of arms and other stores captured and destroyed, and 1,000

Grierson's Raid—*Continued.*
horses and mules seized. Federal loss, 3 killed, 7 wounded, 5 left sick on the route, and 9 missing.

Griest, William Walton; manufacturer of iron, president of railway and lighting companies, and a newspaper publisher; elected to the 61st Congress from Pennsylvania.

Griffin, Walter T., report of, transmitted, 5769.

Griffon, The, seizure of, by Brazilian authorities, 2779.

Griggs, Abraham P., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5130.

Griggs, James Mathew; b. Lagrange, Ga., March 29, 1861; admitted to the bar in 1883, and commenced the practice of law in 1884 at Alapaha, Berrien Co., Ga.; was for a short while engaged in the newspaper business; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Georgia.

Grinnell, Moses H., mentioned, 3279.

Griswold, Elisha, act for relief of, vetoed, 5256.

Griswold, Stanley, conduct of, while secretary of Michigan Territory, referred to, 430.

Groesbeck, William S., counsel for President Johnson in impeachment proceedings, 3947.

Grogan, Mr., capture and imprisonment of, by Canadians, 1928.

Gronna, Asle J.; b. Elkader, Clayton Co., Iowa, Dec. 10, 1858; at the age of two years his parents moved to Houston Co., Minn.; moved to South Dakota in 1879, where he engaged in farming and teaching; in 1880 moved to Buxton, Traill Co., Dakota Territory; was a member of the Territorial legislature of 1889; elected to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from North Dakota.

Gros Ventre Indians: (See Indian Tribes.)

Grosvenor, Charles H., brevet brigadier-general, acts and proceedings of, declared null and void, 3548.

Groveton (Va.), Battle of, or Second Battle of Manassas.—After eluding Pope's army and destroying the military stores at Bristow Station and Manassas, Stonewall Jackson retired across the battlefield of Bull Run and awaited reenforcements. Longstreet arrived on Aug. 29, swelling the numbers of the Confederate army to 49,000. Pope's army numbered about 40,000. On the evening of the 28th Kearny had driven the Confederate rear guard out of Centerville, and Pope, feeling sure of crushing Longstreet and Jackson, ordered an attack to be made at daylight next morning. Sigel began the attack, which soon became general. McDowell's corps arrived upon the scene of battle late in the afternoon. Fitz-John Porter never came into action, though ordered up by Pope. For alleged disobedience of orders in this connection charges were preferred against Porter by Pope. At night both armies rested on the field. The next day, Aug. 30, the battle was renewed. The fiercest fighting took place about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and on the ground where the battle of Bull Run had been fought July 21, 1861. The result was a victory for the Confederates under Lee and the defeat of Pope's army. The loss of the Federals was about 15,000, that of the Confederates about 8,400. This battle is also called the Second Battle of Manassas.

Guadalupe Hidalgo, Treaty of.—Named from the Mexican village where Nicholas P. Trist, on behalf of the United States, Feb. 2, 1848, signed the treaty with Mexico (2423), terminating the war and ceding territory now comprising Nevada, Utah, most of Arizona, a large part of New Mexico, parts of Colorado and Wyoming, and all of California, to the United States, and accepting the Rio Grande as the boundary between Mexico and Texas. The United States agreed to pay Mexico $15,000,000 (2437) and to assume the claims of its citizens against Mexico arising before the treaty. Mexicans in the ceded territory were allowed to remain at their option and were assured protection as citizens.

Guadalupe Hidalgo, Treaty of:
Abrogation of eleventh article of, referred to, 2771.
Amendments to, discussed, 2529.
Claims arising out of, 2636, 2771.
Discussed, 2423, 2437, 2529.
Fraudulent claims arising under, 2683.
Proclamation regarding, 2477.
Ratifications of, exchanged at Querétaro, 2437.
Referred to, 2545, 2551, 2565, 2566, 2580, 2623, 2636, 2665, 2705, 2744, 2765, 2903, 2926.

Guadeloupe:
Extraordinary commission of, apply to Congress for aid, 143.
Tonnage on American vessels at, referred to, 1123.
Vessels of, duties on, suspended by proclamation, 5327.

Guam.—The island of Guam, the largest of the Marianne or Ladrone Archipelago, was ceded by Spain to the United States by Article 2 of the

Guam—*Continued.*
Treaty of Peace, concluded at Paris, Dec. 10, 1898. It lies in a direct line from San Francisco to the Southern part of the Philippines, and is 5,200 miles from San Francisco, and 900 miles from Manila. It is about 32 miles long and 100 miles in circumference, and has a population of about 8,661, of whom 5,249 are in Agana, the capital. The inhabitants are mostly immigrants or descendants of immigrants from the Philippines, the original race of the Ladrone Islands being extinct. The prevailing language is Spanish. Nine-tenths of the islanders can read and write. The island is thickly wooded, well watered, and fertile, and possesses an excellent harbor. The productions are tropical fruits, cacao, rice, corn, tobacco, and sugar-cane.

Commander Taussig, of the United States gunboat *Bennington*, took possession of the island and raised the United States flag over Fort Santa Cruz on Feb. 1, 1899.

Guam, Island of, cable communication with, recommended, 6354.
Release of prisoners on, 6775.

Guano:
Claim of American citizens to, on Alta Vela Island, 3827.
Deposits of, on Arcas Cays, 5679.
Discovery of, in Jarvis and Baker Islands, referred to, 3017.
Importation of, from Peru—
Desired, 2619, 2745, 2764.
Negotiations regarding, 2764.
Referred to, 3018, 3068.

Guantanamo (Cuba), Battle of.—As a preliminary step to the capture of Santiago, June 10, 1898, a force of 600 American marines, under the protecting fire of the *Oregon, Marblehead, Dolphin, Yankee, Yosemite, Porter,* and *Vixen,* was landed at Guantanamo Bay, on the south coast of Cuba, 35 miles east of Santiago, where it had been decided to establish a naval station. This important point was taken after a severe bombardment, and the position so won was held by the marines, assisted by 50 Cuban allies, despite desperate attempts to dislodge them. Seven Americans (including Surg. John B. Gibbs) were killed and 8 wounded, and 2 Cubans were killed and 4 wounded while holding Guantanamo prior to the arrival of Gen. Shafter's army. The enemy's loss was much greater, 40 of their dead being left on the field. Seventeen prisoners were taken. After several naval demonstrations on the north coasts of Cuba and Porto Rico it became evident that well-ordered land operations were indispensable to the reduction of the forts. Accordingly a land force of 15,738 men, under Gen. W. R. Shafter, sailed from Tampa, Fla., June 14, and by the 24th had landed at Daiquiri, near Guantanamo. The landing was assisted by Cubans under Gen. Garcia. Little resistance was encountered from the Spaniards.

Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, landing of American marines and subsequent fighting at, discussed, 6317.

Gautemala.—One of the Central American republics, lying between 13° 42′ and 18° north latitude, and between 88° and 93° 5′ west longitude; bounded on the north by Mexico, on the east by British Honduras, the Gulf of Honduras and the Republics of Honduras and Salvador, on the south by Honduras, Salvador and the Pacific Ocean, and on the west by Mexico. It has an area of about 50,000 square miles. The surface is mostly mountainous, and the soil exceedingly fertile. The present government was established March 21, 1847, after having for twenty-six years formed a part of the Confederation of Central America. The constitution was proclaimed in December, 1879. The executive branch consists of a president (elected for six years) and a cabinet composed of the heads of the six departments—Foreign Affairs, Government and Justice, Hacienda and Public Credit, Public Instruction, Fomento, and War. The legislative branch consists of the National Assembly (one member for every 20,000 inhabitants, chosen by universal suffrage every four years) and the Council of State of thirteen members (partly elective and partly appointed by the National Assembly.) The capital is New Gautemala. Gautemala is a party to the Treaty of Peace signed at Washington, Dec. 20, 1907, by five Central American republics, under the terms of which they all agreed to submit disputed matters to a High Court of Arbitration at Honduras, the judges of which are to be appointed by the congress of each country and the decisions of the court to be binding on all the parties.

The most important crop is coffee, of which 684,848 quintals (cwt.) clean, and 271,434 quintals in husk were exported in 1907, and the 1908-9 crop is estimated at 81,000,000 pounds. The largest coffee plantations are in possession of Germans. The value of

Guatemala—*Continued.*
the exports for 1907 were: Coffee, $9,019,950; rubber, $196,080; timber, (mahogany and cedar) $276,465; hides, $292,925; bananas, $179,905; sugar, $142,155; chicle, $68,550; skins, $21,410—a total of $10,174,488. The imports were mostly cotton goods, hardware, provisions and wines, aggregating $7,316,574.

The public debt at the close of 1908, was, with arrears of interest, $10,379,600, bearing 4 per cent. interest. The estimated revenue for 1908 was $30,000,000, and the budget of expenditures, $35,488,692, about half of which is to be applied to the public debt. The population is about 1,850,000, mostly native and half-caste. Uncultivated lands may be granted gratuitously to immigrants or to immigrant companies. The forest area is about 526,593 hectares (one hectare—2½ acres.)

Guatemala:
Boundary dispute with Mexico, 4627, 4716, 4802.
Arbitration of, submitted to United States minister, 6066, 6265.
Diplomatic relations with, 4562.
Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 4067, 5123, 5179, 5199.
Minister of United States to, action of, regarding seizure of Gen. Barrundia on the *Acapulco* and subsequent recall of, discussed, 5544.
Papers regarding, transmitted, 5565.
Political affairs of, referred to, 5870.
Relations with, 4667.
Tariff laws of, evidence of modifications of, proclaimed, 5716.
Discussed, 5747.
Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 2572, 4067, 5123, 5179, 5199.
Extension of time for ratification of, recommended, 2686.
War in Central America caused by, discussed, 4911.
War with Salvador, 5543.

Guatemala, Treaties with.—A convention of 1901 provides for the tenure and disposition of personal and real property. A period of three years, reasonably extended if necessary, is given to those who are by the laws of the country disqualified from holding inherited property within either country, to dispose of the property to advantage and to close up their affairs. Full power is given for the disposal by sale, testament, gift or otherwise, by citizens of one country within the dominions of the other, on terms identical with those of native citizens. The consular office is empowered to act either directly or by delegation for distant heirs of a deceased owner until they may be properly represented. (See also Extradition Treaties, and Trade-Mark Conventions.)

Guernsey, Frank Edward; b. Oct. 15, 1866, Dover, Piscataquis Co., Me.; studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Dover in 1890; was elected treasurer of Piscataquis County in 1890, and reelected twice, serving until Dec. 31, 1896; member of the Maine house of representatives in 1897 and 1899, and a member of the Maine senate in 1903; elected to fill a vacancy in the 60th Congress, and to the 61st Congress from Maine.

Guerra, Jesus, demand of Mexico for extradition of, refused, 6333.

Guerrero, Don José, mentioned, 2572.

Guerriére, The, capture and destruction of, by the *Constitution*, 502.

Guest, John, thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Guggenheim, Simon; b. Philadelphia, Dec. 30, 1867; graduated from the public schools; engaged in the mining and smelting business in the United States and Mexico; went to Pueblo, Colo., in 1888, later moving to Denver; elected to United States Senate, from Colorado in 1907.

Guiana, British. (See British Guiana.)

Guilford Court-House (N. C.), Battle of.—The American army, when arranged for battle at Guilford Court-House, N. C., Mar. 15, 1781, consisted of 4,404 men, including 1,400 regular infantry and 161 cavalrymen, under command of Gen. Greene. The remainder were raw militia. Cornwallis's army was not more than 2,200 strong. The conflict lasted 2 hours, and the Americans were repulsed after having killed or wounded nearly one-third of the British army. Cornwallis and Leslie were the only British general officers not wounded. The exact number of British killed and wounded was officially reported at 544. The total American casualties were reported as 1,311. Lord Cornwallis retreated after the battle to the coast. Pitt and other great leaders in Great Britain regarded this engagement as the precursor of ruin to British supremacy in the South.

Guiteau, Charles, President Garfield assassinated by, 3967.

Gulf of Mexico. (See Mexico, Gulf of.)

Gun Factory for Army, establishment of, at Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., discussed, 5374.
Gun-Foundry Board:
Appointed in 1890, report of, transmitted, 5565.
Discussed, 4797, 4833.
Referred to, 4798, 4849.
Gun Manufactory, erection of, recommended, 1608, 1714.
Gunboats. (See Vessels, United States.)
Gunnison Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7131.
Gurovits, Odon, report of, on Navajo Indians transmitted, 5782.
Gutte, Isidore, claim of, to vessel condemned by Salvador and subsequently presented to United States, 4988.
Guyse, George W., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5032.
Gwin, Samuel, register of land office:
Nomination of, and reasons therefor, 1137, 1170, 1198.
Official conduct of, charges affecting, 1447.
Gwin, William M.:
Immigration plans of, referred to, 3571.
Mentioned, 2570.

H

Habeas Corpus.—In law a writ issued by a judge or court requiring the body of a person restrained of liberty to be brought before the judge or into the court, that the lawfulness of the restraint may be investigated and determined. The writ of *habeas corpus* is one of the chief bulwarks of civil liberty, being perhaps the best security against the grosser forms of tyranny ever devised. Its foundation is in the Magna Charta of England. The power to suspend it is naturally a subject of the gravest importance. The Constitution of the United States, Article I, section 9, provides: "The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it." The writ has been suspended many times in England. It was suspended in Rhode Island by State authority during Dorr's Rebellion. July 5, 1861, Attorney-General Bates gave an opinion in favor of the President's power to suspend the writ. Mar. 3, 1863, Congress approved this opinion, and thereafter many arrests were made for disloyal practices. Sept. 15, 1863, the suspension of the writ was made general so far as it concerned persons arrested by military officers for disloyalty. In 1866, in the case of Milligan, arrested in Indiana in 1864, and sentenced to death by a military tribunal, the Supreme Court, having been appealed to, decided that the privilege of the writ could not be suspended in districts where the action of the civil courts was not interrupted, except that military commissioners might be given jurisdiction to try residents of rebellious States, prisoners of war, and persons in the military and naval services. Milligan, being a civilian, was exempt from the laws of war, and could only be tried by a jury. (See also Merryman case; Milligan Case.)

Habeas Corpus:

Authority given by President Lincoln to suspend writ of, 3217, 3218, 3219, 3220, 3240, 3300, 3313, 3322.

Referred to, 3225.

Suspension of writ, by President Lincoln, 3299, 3371, 3420.

Revoked as to certain States by President Johnson, 3529, 3531.

Suspension of writ, in South Carolina by President Grant, 4090, 4093.

Revoked as to Marion County, 4092.

Hagerman, Mary J., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5061.

Hague Peace Conference.—May 18, 1899, there assembled at The Hague an international conference of delegates from the principal countries of the civilized world. These representatives met in response to an invitation of the Czar of Russia, and their objects were to secure concerted action for the maintenance of a general peace between nations and the amelioration of the hardships of war, as well as the reduction of the naval and military armaments of the world. One hundred delegates were present representing the United States, Mexico, China, Japan, Persia, Siam and twenty-one European powers. No delegates from South or Central America attended. The sessions were presided over by Baron de Staal, of Russia, and continued from May 18, to July 29.

To facilitate the work of the conference three grand committees were formed dealing respectively with the three subjects of discussion, viz: Armaments and engines of destruction; humane regulations in warfare; and mediation and arbitration. Each of the powers was represented on each committee and each had one vote on every proposal submitted to the conference. The conclusions of the conference were embodied in a final act signed July 29 by all the states represented. This act consists of three conventions, three declarations, and six resolutions. The conventions relate to the pacific adjustment of international disputes, and with the laws and usages of war on land, and provide for the adaptation of the rules of maritime warfare to the principles of the Geneva Convention of 1864. (q. v.) The three declarations prohibit the use of projectiles or explosives from balloons for a period of five years (adapted unanimously); the employment of projectiles which diffuse asphyxiating or other deleterious gases (not accepted by England and the United States); and the use of bullets which expand or flatten easily in the human body. In the six resolutions the conference expresses the opinion that the military burdens which now weigh so heavily on the world may be lightened, in the interest of the moral and and material well being of humanity (unanimously agreed to); that the duties of neutrals, the inviolability of private property in maritime war-

Hague Peace Conference—*Continued.*
fare, and the question of the questions relating to the rights and bombardment of towns should be referred to a future conference, and that the questions of the types and calibres of marine artillery and small arms and the size of naval and military budgets should be studied with a view to establishing uniformity in the former and a reduction of the latter.

The first convention, which relates to the pacific adjustment of international disputes, proved the most important work of the conference. According to this convention the signatory powers agree to resort to mediation in cases of serious international disputes, and agree that mediatory advances by a third party shall not be considered by the disputants as an unfriendly act; where neither honor nor essential interests are concerned a commission of inquiry is provided for.

With a view to the settlement of disputes between countries by arbitration a Permanent Court of Arbitration was created. This tribunal is composed of persons eminent in international law, chosen by the parties to a dispute from a permanent list of arbitrators nominated by the signatory powers. Each power is allowed to nominate four members for a term of six years.

October 21, 1904, the United States proposed a second Peace Conference for the purpose of granting jurisdiction to The Hague Tribunal through treaties of arbitration, and for other purposes. This second conference convened in the Hall of Knights, The Hague, June 15, 1907. It was presided over by M. Nelidoff, and the sittings continued from June 15 to October 18, 1907. The permanent Court of Arbitration was perfected by making it to consist of fifteen judges, eight of whom should be appointed by the six great European nations, Japan and the United States, the other seven to be appointed by the minor powers and to sit in rotation, according to the maritime importance of the countries they represented. Other questions discussed were the declaration of war and the time to elapse between that event and the beginning of hostilities. It was finally decided that no military action was to be taken until a formal declaration of war was made and neutrals notified. In relation to naval warfare it was decided that before bombardment from the sea due notice would be given neutrals and non-combatants.

It was at this second Hague Peace Conference, which was attended by delegates from leading South American countries, that the "Drago Doctrine" came up for discussion and the power of a Pan-American alliance was disclosed to the world. Dr. Calvo, Argentine representative in European capitals, maintained that if European States do not make war upon each other for the sake of bondholders, they ought not to make war to collect debts, good or bad, in the case of South American nations. This doctrine was taken up by Dr. Drago, Argentine minister of foreign affairs, and has since been known as the Drago Doctrine, and has been called the "Monroe Doctrine of the Money Market."

The forcible collection by a foreign power of debts due its subjects by other governments was opposed by General Porter, of the United States. He proposed that the Peace Conference permit the employment of force for the collection of debts only after the debtor State had refused to conform to the decision of arbitrators. He declared that speculators and adventurers often dragged their governments into costly expeditions for the collection of paltry sums, and instanced a case where the actual debt turned out to be only three-fourths of one per cent. of the amount claimed and the United States had used nineteen warships and spent nearly $4,000,000 to collect a debt of less than $100,000. The powers agreed "to take no military or naval action to compel the payment of such debts until an offer of arbitration has been made by the creditor and refused or left unanswered by the debtor, or until arbitration has taken place and the debtor State has failed to conform to the decision given."

No decision was arrived at on the great question of the disarmament of nations.

The actual accomplishments of The Hague Conference are as follows: It established the inviolability of neutral territory and the right of asylum in that territory for prisoners of war; prohibited belligerents from establishing wireless telegraph stations in neutral territory; forbade belligerent ships of war to take on fuel or revictual in neutral ports; provided that hostilities shall not begin without a previous declaration of war; ordered that neutral powers be

Hague Peace Conference—*Continued.*
notified of a state of war; revived the declarations which had lapsed in 1904, viz.: prohibition to drop projectiles from balloons, to diffuse deadly gases, or to use bullets of an unusually cruel kind; required indemnification by any belligerent who violates any of the rules of war; provided a definite period of grace allowance to belligerent merchantmen in the enemy's harbors at the beginning of hostilities; prohibited the use of submarine anchored torpedoes for the purpose of restricting commercial navigation; and the use of floating mines, unless they be made so as to become harmless within an hour after having passed beyond human control, and also the use of anchored mines which do not become harmless after they have broken their moorings; prohibited the bombardment of undefended places; insisted on the inviolability of fishing boats and of the postal service; ratified the humanitarian recommendations of the Geneva Red Cross Convention of 1906; established the international prize court; agreed to the American adaptation of the Drago Doctrine, namely, that one nation shall not attempt to collect by force debts claimed by its citizens from the government of another nation unless the question of indebtedness be first submitted to arbitration.

A third conference was decided upon, but no date was set for meeting.

Hague Conference, first peace conference, 6662.
Advancement made, 7498.
Collection by governments of debts due their citizens, from other countries, by force of arms, referred to, 7440.
Instrumental in maintaining peace between nations, 7666.
Proposal for convening a second conference, 7053, 7371.

Hague, The, International Statistical Congress at, referred to, 4082.

Hague Tribunal, Arbitration of Venezuelan cases before, 7071.
Mexican disputes referred to, 6758.

Hail Columbia.—A popular national song written by Judge Joseph Hopkinson, of Philadelphia, in 1798, when war with France seemed imminent. The air to which Mr. Hopkinson's words are sung, and indeed for which they were expressly written, was first known as General Washington's March and later as The President's March. It was composed by Prof. Feyles, leader of the orchestra of the John Street Theater, New York, in 1789, and played when Washington went to New York to be inaugurated President. The song was first sung by an actor named Fox in a Philadelphia theater, and immediately became a great favorite.

Hains, Peter C., mentioned, 7400.

Haiti.—An island of the Greater Antilles, and next to Cuba the largest of the West Indian islands. It lies between 17° 37′ and 20° north latitude, and between 68° 20′ and 74° 30′ west longitude. It is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by the Mona Passage, which separates it from Puerto Rico, on the south by the Caribbean Sea, and on the west by the Windward Passage which separates it from Cuba. It is divided politically into the Republics of Haiti and Santo Domingo. Haiti was discovered by Columbus in 1492. The first Spanish colony in the New World was established on the island in 1493. Area of the whole island, about 28,250 sq. miles; population, estimated, 1,380,000.

The Republic of Haiti occupies the western portion of the island of Haiti. The government is vested in a President (chosen for 7 years), and four ministers, and a legislature, comprising a Senate and a Chamber of Commerce. The religion is nominally Roman Catholic. Haiti has suffered continually from revolutions. The industries are entirely agricultural, the chief product being coffee of excellent quality, most of which goes to Havre, France. The export trade is almost crippled by exorbitant export duties, and little development, either in commerce or agriculture, is the result. Area of Republic of Haiti, 10,204 sq. miles; population, 90 per cent. of which is black, (1894), 1,210,625.

Haiti:
Claims of United States against, 1857, 2067, 2760, 4665, 4716, 4918, 5120, 5369, 6099, 6100.
Award referred to, 5123.
Settlement of, 6332.
Correspondence with, transmitted, 5907.
Diplomatic intercourse with, provision for, recommended, 4716.
Duties imposed upon American products by, retaliatory measures proclaimed, 5702.
Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 3459.
Imprisonment of American citizens by, 3829, 4665, 4918, 5020, 5123, 5369, 5869, 6099.

Haiti—*Continued.*
Independence of, recognition of, by United States recommended, 3248.
Instructions to naval officers in command on coast of, referred to, 4023.
Insurrections in, discussed, 4824, 4918, 5368, 5471.
Mission to, elevation of, recommended, 5468.
Naval force at, referred to, 3832.
Recognition of, by United States referred to, 5471.
Relations with, discussed, 3885.
Social condition of, discussed, 3885.
Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 3329, 3459.
Vessels of United States seized or interfered with by, 2680, 5368, 5390.
Vessels refused clearance by, discussed, 5869.

Haiti, Island of. (See Haiti; Santo Domingo.)

Haiti, Treaties with.—A treaty of amity, commerce, navigation, and extradition was concluded Nov. 3, 1864, and provides for most favored nation treatment, immunity of the citizens of the one country in the dominions of the other in time of war between the two countries and of their goods for a period of six months after declaration of war, together with exemption from seizure of money debts or shares. The citizens of the one country shall be exempt from military service and forced loans or exactions and shall not pay any higher contributions than those demanded from the citizens of the country. Perfect freedom in the conduct of trade is accorded to all in whatever direction they may legally elect. The books, papers, or accounts of citizens of either country residing within the jurisdiction of the other, may be examined only upon the order of a competent judicial authority. Liberty of conscience and protection of the dead is secured. Property may be disposed of by sale, testament, or gift, with full liberty and without embarrassment.

Importation and exportation of goods may be conducted with equal privileges, regardless of the nationality of the vessels so engaged. The coasting trade is not included in this agreement. The imposition of duties on products of both countries shall be the same for each as for the goods of other countries, and no prohibition of the import of the products of either country into the other shall be made. Provision is made for extension of humane treatment to the shipwrecked on the shores of both countries. Vessels of either nationality attempting to enter a blockaded port of the other shall not be captured on the first attempt, but may be if the attempt is repeated or persisted in. The principle that free ships make free goods is recognized by both parties, and that the property of neutrals on an enemy's vessel is not subject to confiscation unless contraband. Arms, munitions of war, and military equipment of all kinds form a class of contraband of war. Provision is made to facilitate the examination of ship's papers and the search during war as well as the disposition of captured vessels and goods. The customary provision is made for the establishment of consular officers on terms usually described in consular conventions. The terms of extradition recited in the treaty are to be found under Extradition Treaties. The term of the treaty was originally for eight years, with renewal, subject to one year's notice of intention to terminate. (See also Naturalization Treaties.)

Halderman, Francis W., act for relief of, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 5070.

Hale, C. H., treaty with Indians concluded by, 3403.

Hale, Eugene; b. Turner, Oxford Co., Me., June 9, 1836; received an academic education; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1857, and commenced practice at the age of 20; was a member of the legislature of Maine in 1867, 1868, and 1880; was elected to the 41st, 42d, and 43d Congresses; appointed Postmaster-General by President Grant in 1874, but declined; was reelected to the 44th and 45th Congresses; was tendered a Cabinet appointment as Secretary of the Navy, by President Hayes, and declined; received the degree of LL. D. from Bates College, from Colby University, and from Bowdoin College; was elected to the United States Senate, to succeed Hannibal Hamlin, for the term beginning March 4, 1881; was reelected in 1887, 1893, 1899, and in 1905 to represent Maine.

Hale, John Parker (1806-1873); statesman; b. at Dover, N. H.; member of Congress, 1843-45; United States Senator, 1847-53, and 1855-65; nominated for President by the Liberal party in 1847; and by the Free-Soil Democrats in 1852; in the latter part of his political career he was a Republican;

Hale, John Parker—*Continued.*
United States minister to Spain, 1865-69; in the early days he stood almost alone in the Senate as an anti-slavery Democrat.
Hale, W. J., claim of, against Argentine Republic, 4806.
Half Holiday for government employees in summer recommended, 7588.
Halifax Commission.—A commission consisting of representatives of the United States and Great Britain which met in 1877 at the city of Halifax, Nova Scotia, to decide what amount should be paid by the former country for the fishing privileges granted its citizens by the treaty of 1871. Great Britain and the United States each named one of the commissioners and the third was named by Austria. The Canadians insisted that the concessions granted to the citizens of the United States by that instrument were much more valuable than those obtained by themselves in the reciprocal privileges given them by it. The commission decided that the United States Government should pay the sum of $5,500,000, and Congress appropriated that amount with the proviso that the articles in the treaty relating to fisheries ought to be terminated at the earliest period consistent with other provisions of the same treaty. These articles were terminated on July 1, 1885, and three years later a new treaty was negotiated but was rejected by the United States Senate on August 21, 1888. Since then the question has been in abeyance under a *modus vivendi*.
Halifax, Nova Scotia:
American prisoners of war in, 507.
Fishery Commission held at, under treaty of Washington referred to, 4419, 4435, 4437, 4438.
Award of commission and appropriation for, discussed, 4448. (See also Geneva Tribunal.)
Hall, Allen A., mentioned, 2206.
Hall, Benjamin, F., compensation to, discussed, 2632.
Hall, Charles F., publication of second edition of Second Arctic Expedition made by, suggested, 4666.
Hall, Cyrenius, losses sustained by, 1125.
Halleck, Henry Wager; soldier, author; b. Westernville, N. Y., Jan 16, 1815; grad. U. S. Military Acad., 1839; ordered to Monterey, Col., 1847, which he fortified and maintained as rendezvous of Pacific squadron; and took an active part in Mexican War; member of the convention which, in 1849, framed the constitution for California; engaged in practice of law and in mining and railroad work in California and became major general of state militia; on the breaking out of the Civil War was appointed Major-general of U. S. army on recommendation of Gen. Winfield Scott; his effective work in the west during the early months of the rebellion resulted in his being placed in command of the Department of the Mississippi, which included all the country between the Allegheny and Rocky Mountains; July 23, 1862, was appointed by President Lincoln general in chief of the armies of the United States, with headquarters at Washington; later transferred to the Pacific coast, and after the close of the war to the division of the south, with headquarters at Louisville, Ky.; for his lectures and writings on the science of war he was honored with college degrees; among his published works was a translation of the "Political and Military History of Napoleon;" died Louisville, Ky., Jan. 9, 1872.
Halleck, Henry W.:
Lieutenant in Engineer Corps, report of, on means of national defense, 2213.
Major-general—
Assigned to command of Department of Mississippi, 3312.
Assigned to command of land forces of United States, 3317.
Relieved from command and assigned to duty as chief of staff, 3435.
Halpine, William G., Fenian prisoner, release of, referred to, 4114.
Halteman, Henry, act for relief of, vetoed, 6007.
Ham, John D., act for relief of, vetoed, 5006.
Hamburg (see also Germany):
International Agricultural Exhibition to be held in, referred to, 3348, 3398.
International Cattle Exhibition at, 4714.
International Polar Congress at, referred to, 4535.
Minister of, received in United States, 949.
Treaty with, 988, 991, 2686.
Vessels of—
Application for rights regarding, 621.
Discriminating duties on, suspended, 607.
Hamburg, S. C., slaughter of American citizens in, referred to, 4329.

Hamed, Mahommed, treaty between Turkey and United States concluded by, 1093.

Hamer, Thomas Ray; b. Vermont, Ill., May 4, 1864, moved to St. Anthony, Idaho, June 15, 1893, and began the practice of law; he enlisted as a private in the war with Spain; military governor of the island of Cebu, associate justice of the supreme court of the Philippines; mustered out at San Francisco as lieutenant colonel of the Thirty-seventh United States Volunteer Infantry May 27, 1901; was elected to the 61st Congress from Idaho.

Hamer, Thomas L., mentioned, 2415.

Hamill, James A. b. in Jersey City, N. J., March 30, 1877; was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, 1900; elected in 1902 a member of the New Jersey house of assembly, where he served four consecutive one-year terms; elected to the 60th, and 61st Congresses from New Jersey.

Hamilton, Alexander; statesman; b. in the West Indies, Jan. 11, 1757; entered the army as an artillery officer and became an aide-de-camp to lieutenant colonel; delegate to the Continental Congress from New York in 1782 and 1783, and under the constitution in 1787 and 1788; member of the convention which framed the Constitution and by his writings, signed "Publius," did much to secure its adoption, but was the only member from New York who signed that instrument; appointed secretary of the treasury 1789 and continued in that office until 1795, when he resigned; had a difficulty with Aaron Burr in 1804, and in a duel between the two fought at Weehawken, N. J., he received a fatal wound from which he died the next day, July 12, 1804.

Hamilton, Alexander, commissioner of land titles in East Florida, report of, transmitted to the House by President Monroe, 812.

Hamilton, Andrew J., provisional governor of Texas, appointed with authority to arrange and direct a convention of delegates to be chosen by only loyal citizens of the State and by none others, 3519.

Hamilton, Charles S., brevet second lieutenant, promotion of, to second lieutenant recommended, 2296.

Hamilton, David W., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5007.

Hamilton, Edward L.; b. Niles, Mich., Dec. 9, 1857; admitted to the bar in 1884; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Michigan.

Hamilton, James A., correspondence regarding northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)

Hamilton, Sarah, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5151.

Hamlin, Courtney Walker; b. at Brevard, N. C., Oct. 27, 1858; elected to the 58th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Missouri.

Hamlin, Hannibal; statesman; b. Paris, Me., Aug. 27, 1809; member of the Maine legislature, 1836-40, and speaker of the house 1837, 1839 and 1840; elected to the 28th and 29th Congresses, and again became a member of the state legislature in 1847; elected to the United States Senate 1848 to fill a vacancy of four years and in 1851 was reelected for the full term; elected governor of Maine in 1857 and resigned the same year to return to the Senate; resigned from the Senate Jan. 1, 1861, having been elected vice-president on the ticket with President Lincoln; presided over the senate during Lincoln's first term, and after the election of Lincoln and Johnson, was made Collector of the Port of Boston, which he resigned in 1866; again elected to the Senate in 1869, and for the fifth time in 1875; declined reelection in 1881, after a service of twenty-five years in the senate; minister to spain under President Garfield; died July 4, 1891, at Bangor, Me., the third Vice-President to die on the nations birthday.

Hamlin, Hannibal, death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 5609.

Hamm, John, papers regarding character and qualifications of, transmitted, 1039.

Hammond, Samuel, colonel commandant, commissioned, 364.

Hammond, Winfield Scott; b. Southboro, Worcester Co., Mass., Nov. 17, 1863; in 1891 he was admitted to the bar; he served as county attorney nearly six years; member of the State board of normal school directors for Minnesota eight years; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Minnesota.

Hampton Normal Agricultural Institute. Indians to be educated at, 4455.

Hampton Roads (Va.), Battle of.—One of the most celebrated maritime conflicts known to history. Aside from the dramatic interest that surrounds the battle of Hampton Roads, it is important from the fact that it marks the transition from the old to the new style of naval warfare, the passing of the ancient wooden frigate and the advent of the modern navy. When

Hampton Roads (Va.), Battle of—*Continued.*
the navy-yard at Norfolk was seized by the Confederates in April, 1861, they found the steam frigate *Merrimac* (40 guns) scuttled and sunk. She was afterwards raised and her deck covered with a slanting roof made of 3 layers of iron, each 1¼ inches thick. This armor extended 2 feet below the water line and rose 10 feet above. The bow was provided with a ram. Her armament consisted of eight 11-inch guns, 4 on each side, and a 100-pounder rifled Armstrong gun at each end. She was then named the *Virginia*. About noon Mar. 8, 1862, she came down the Elizabeth River under command of Commodore Franklin Buchanan, who had been an officer in the United States Navy. The sloop of war *Cumberland*, 24 guns and 376 men, stood athwart her course and opened fire. The projectiles of the *Cumberland* from thirteen 9 and 10 inch guns struck the oncoming monster and glanced from her armor. Advancing with all her speed in the face of 6 or 8 broadsides, the massive hulk of iron rammed her prow into the *Cumberland* just forward of the main chains and instantly opened fire from every gun that could be brought to bear. The *Cumberland* sank in 54 feet of water, her flag flying, and guns firing as she went down, taking with her over 100 dead, sick, and wounded of the crew. The *Merrimac* (*Virginia*) then turned her attention to the *Congress*. One shot killed 17 men at one of the latter's guns. When the flag of surrender was run up only 218 survived of a crew of 434 men. At 7 o'clock in the evening the ironclad retired behind Sewells Point. Next morning (Sunday, Mar. 9) she approached the *Minnesota*, which had grounded on a bar. Before getting near enough to administer a shot a strange-looking vessel, called the *Monitor*, commanded by Lieut. John L. Worden, stood across her path. The *Merrimac* proceeded and sent a shell toward the *Minnesota*. The answer was 2 shots from the 11-inch guns in the revolving "cheese-box," which the turret of the *Monitor* resembled. The effect of these was to attract the undivided attention of the *Merrimac*. Rising only 10 feet out of the water, the *Monitor* was not a tempting mark, and the shot that did strike glanced off harmlessly. For the most part the shot flew over the low deck. Five times the *Merrimac* tried to run down the *Monitor*, and at each attempt received the fire of her 11-inch guns at close quarters. After having been twice aground and receiving 2 broadsides from the *Minnesota*, the *Merrimac* withdrew from the conflict, badly disabled and almost unmanageable. On the *Merrimac* 2 men were killed and 19 wounded. Lieut Worden was injured. (See also *Merrimac*, The; *Monitor*, The.)

Hampton Roads, Va.:
Conference at, discussed and correspondence regarding restoration of peace, 3461.
Monitor-Merrimac naval engagement in, 3313.
Tercentenary of settlement at Jamestown, to be celebrated at, 7043, 7095, 7386.

Hancock, John, governor of Massachusetts, letter of, regarding eastern boundary transmitted, 65.

Hancock, Winfield Scott; soldier; b. Montgomery Square, Pa., Feb. 14, 1824; grad. West Point 1844 and served with distinction in Mexican War; commissioned brigadier-general in 1861; commanded the second army corps in left center of the battle of Gettysburg; his conduct in this campaign calling forth the thanks of Congress; his gallantry and efficiency in the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and at Petersburg earned for him his promotion to major-general; after the war he was stationed at Governors Island, New York harbor; nominated for president by the Democrats in 1880, but was defeated by Garfield; died Governors Island, Feb. 9, 1886.

Hancock, Winfield S.:
Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 5077.
Department of South merged in Department of East under command of, 4754.
Ordered to execute sentence of military court in case of assassins of President Lincoln, 3546.
Patriotic conduct of, recognition of, by Congress recommended, 3793.

Hand, Ellen, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5408.

Handy, Moses P., special commissioner to Paris Exposition, death of, referred to, 6329.

Hanging Rock (S. C.), Battle of.—On the evening of Aug. 6, 1780, Col. Sumter, with a force of 150 men, attacked the British post at Hanging Rock, a large bowlder jutting out from the high bank of the Catawba River, in South Carolina, 11 miles from Rocky Mount. A body of North Carolina refugees under Col. Bryan fled upon the approach of Sumter, but the

Hanging Rock (S. C.), Battle of—*Continued.*
Prince of Wales Regiment defended the post for 4 hours and was almost annihilated, the British loss aggregating 269. The American loss was 12 killed and 41 wounded.

Hanks, John F., act for relief of estate of, vetoed, 4124.

Hanna, Louis Benjamin; b. New Brighton, Pa., Aug. 9, 1861; educated in Ohio, Massachusetts and New York; moved to North Dakota in 1881; member of the State legislature, 1895-97; a member of the State senate, 1897, 1901, and 1905-07; elected to the 61st Congress from North Dakota.

Hanna, Marcus Alonzo (1837-1904); politician and business man, b. Lisbon, Ohio; prominent as a delegate to the National Republican Conventions after 1884, and is given credit for securing the nomination and election of President McKinley, in whose campaign, Hanna was chairman of the Republican Committee 1896; in 1897 he was appointed United States senator to succeed John Sherman, and was returned again in 1898; was an influential supporter and advisor of the administration.

Hannen, Sir Nicholas John, arbitrator of Cheek claim against Siam, 6336.

Hanover:
Exequatur issued consul of, revoked, 3709.
Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 2834.
Stade dues, treaty with, for abolition of, 3260, 3265.
Referred to, 3328.
Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 1811, 2303, 2479, 2834, 3260, 3265.
Referred to, 1821, 3328.
Vessels of, discriminating duties on, suspended by proclamation, 970.

Hanover Court-House (Va.), Battle of.—May 24, 1862, while McClellan's army was advancing up the peninsula toward Richmond, Gen. Fitz-John Porter was sent with 12,000 men to Hanover Court-House, 17 miles north of Richmond, to meet and facilitate the advance of McDowell's corps, which was to join McClellan by way of Fredericksburg. Here, May 27, Porter met and defeated the Confederates under Gen. Branch. The Federal loss was 387; that of the Confederates between 200 and 300 killed and 730 taken prisoners. McDowell was recalled and Porter returned to his former camp at Gaines Mill.

Hans, The, appropriation to owners for detention of, recommended, 6298, 6336, 6457.

Hanseatic Republics, Treaties with.—These comprise Bremen, Hamburg, and Lubeck, and were incorporated into the North German Union on July 1, 1867. The treaty of 1827 on friendship, commerce, and navigation provides for equality of duties, import and export duties. Especial provision is made for conditions arising from the small population and area which these towns possess, and the three towns are considered an entity in the clearance of ships. Citizens may possess and dispose of property by sale, testament, or otherwise, and have full privileges of winding up estates and affairs in every respect as do citizens.

Hanson, Grafton D., restoration of, to rank in Army recommended, 2368.

Harbaugh, Sarah, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5031.

Harbor Island, referred to, 6741.

Harbors. (See Rivers and Harbors.)

Hardee, William J., major by brevet, nomination of and reasons therefor,

Harden, Simmons W., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5011.

Hardwick, Thomas William; b. Dec. 9, 1872; served two terms in Georgia legislature; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Georgia.

Hardy, James G. W., act for relief of, vetoed, 5264.

Hardy, Rufus; b. Dec. 16, 1855, Monroe Co., Miss.; admitted to the bar in 1875; elected county attorney of Navarro Co., Tex., in 1880 and 1882; district attorney, thirteenth judicial district, 1884 and 1886; district judge of the same district, 1888 and 1892; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Texas.

Hargous, P. A., mentioned, 2642.

Harkins, Mary F., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5263.

Harlem Heights (N. Y.), Battle of.—After Washington had successfully withdrawn the American troops from Long Island he proceeded to strengthen and fortify his lines at Kings Bridge, on Harlem Heights. Sept. 15, 1776, the British ships in the East River landed a small force at Kips Bay, and on the 16th Gen. Howe sent a regiment and 2 battalions of infantry to dislodge the Americans. The British were driven back with a loss of nearly 200 in killed and wounded.

Harlem River, N. Y., navigation of, report of coast survey on the possibility and expense of rendering navigable for commercial purposes, 3120.

Harmon, Judson, Attorney-General, order to, respecting indebtedness of Pacific railroads, 6233.

Harney, William Selby; soldier; b. near Haysboro, Tenn., Aug. 27, 1800; commissioned second lieutenant in the regular army Feb. 13, 1818; served in the Black Hawk and Seminole Indian Wars and in the Mexican War; brevetted brigadier-general for gallantry at Cerro Gordo; served in later campaigns against the Indians on the western plains; relieved of his command and placed on the retired list at the outbreak of the Civil War and brevetted major-general for long and faithful service; died Orlando, Fla., May 9, 1889.

Harney, William S.:
Correspondence of, referred to, 3110.
Sioux Indians—
Report of, on, 3897.
Stipulations with, recommendations regarding, 2912.
Visit of, to San Juan Island discussed, 3093.

Harper, Mr., treaty with Indians concluded by, referred to, 2692.

Harpers Ferry (Va.), Capture of.—After Stonewall Jackson was detached from Lee's army in Maryland he recrossed the Potomac at Williamsport Sept. 12, 1862, and proceeded down the Virginia side of the river to Harpers Ferry. Sept. 13 he occupied Loudoun Heights and on the 14th Maryland Heights, meeting with but little opposition. On the night of the 14th Col. Davis with 2,000 cavalry crossed the river between the Confederate forces and escaped. Jackson opened fire on the garrison on the evening of the 14th and continued on the morning of the 15th until Col. Dixon S. Miles, mortally wounded, surrendered 11,583 men, 73 guns, 13,000 small arms, 200 wagons, and large quantities of supplies. The killed and wounded on the Union side numbered 217, while the Confederates sustained no loss.

Harpers Ferry, Va., insurrection at, discussed, 3084.

Harrell, Abram, thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Harrigan, Mrs. F. L., mentioned, 7018.

Harriman, David B., treaty with Indians concluded by, 2829.

Harrington, Edward M., act for relief of, vetoed, 5056.

Harris, Thomas M., member of court to try assassins of President Lincoln, etc., 3534.

Harris, Townsend, treaty with Japan concluded by, 3012.

Harris, William T., claim of, to property withheld by Brazilian Government, 3899.

Harrisburg Convention.—The high-tariff woolen bill of 1827 passed the House of Representatives, but was rejected in the Senate by the casting vote of the Vice-President. The protectionists thereupon called a convention to meet at Harrisburg, Pa., the following year. This body was made up mainly of delegates from the New England and Middle States. It presented the idea of protection to the people and decided to ask for an increased duty upon woolens and also upon other manufactured articles. The activity of the delegates to this convention and the sentiment aroused resulted in the passage of the high-tariff law of 1828, which its enemies nicknamed "The bill of abominations."

Harrison, Anna, resolution of Congress on death of husband transmitted to, 1908.
Reply of, 1909.

Harrison, Benjamin (twenty-third President United States):

Harrison was elected by the Republican Party at the election of 1888. The convention met at Chicago on the 19th of June. For some time the work of the convention was delayed awaiting word from Blaine, who was in Europe, as to his possible candidacy. On the withdrawal of his name, the leading candidates were Sherman, Gresham, Alger, and Harrison. Sherman led for the first six ballots but on the seventh the nomination went to Harrison. The platform of 1888 paid tributes to the memories of the great leaders of the party of the past; reaffirmed support of the Constitution; committed the party uncompromisingly to the policy of protection; opposed foreign cheap labor and Chinese immigration; opposed trusts, combines, and monopolies; restricted public lands to settlers use; confirmed constitutional government by the Territories; condemned Mormonism; supported bimetallism; favored postage reduction; endorsed free schools; urged the rehabilitation of the merchant-marine; favored increase of the navy; advocated a more courageous foreign policy; condemned the Democratic party and the Republican deserters of 1884; urged greater pension relief for soldiers; and arraigned President Cleveland for excessive veto in this direction.

The Democratic Party in convention at St. Louis, on June 5, 1888, unanimously renominated President

Harrison, Benjamin—*Continued.*
Cleveland. Two Labor parties met at Cincinnati on May 15, 1888. The Union Labor party nominated Andrew J. Streator; and the United Labor party put forward Robert H. Cowdrey.

The popular vote on November 6, 1888, gave Cleveland 5,536,242; Harrison, 5,440,708; Streator, 146,836; and Clinton B. Fisk (Prohibitionist), 146,876. The electoral vote, counted on February 13, 1889, gave Harrison 233 and Cleveland 168.

Party Affiliation.—Benjamin Harrison's political career began with the birth of the Republican party. In 1860 he became conspicuous in Indiana by a thorough canvass of the State when a candidate for the office of reporter of the Supreme Court. By oversight of the respective campaign committees he and Governor Hendricks were cast to speak at Rockville on the same day, and by agreement divided the time between them. Harrison acquitted himself in debate in an amazingly creditable way. From that time, Harrison was active in every campaign in the State, except for the interruption by his Civil War career. For his support in the campaign of 1880, President Garfield offered Harrison a Cabinet position. In the Senate he was a strong partisan against the administration of Cleveland. His acceptability to what were regarded as doubtful states decided his nomination for President in 1888.

Political Complexion of Congress.—In the Fifty-first Congress (1889-1891) the Senate of 84 members was composed of 37 Democrats and 47 Republicans; and the House of 330 members was made up of 156 Democrats, 173 Republicans, and 1 Independent. In the Fifty-second Congress (1891-1893) the Senate of 88 members was composed of 39 Democrats, 47 Republicans, and 2 Alliance; and the House of 332 members was made up of 235 Democrats, 88 Republicans, and 9 Alliance.

Public Debt.—The public debt of the United States during the administration of President Harrison stood as follows:—

July 1, 1889.....$975,939,750.22
July 1, 1890..... 890,784,370.53
July 1, 1891..... 851,912,751.78
July 1, 1892..... 841,526,463.60

In his Second Annual Message (page 5549) President Harrison attributes the great reduction of the public debt to "the efforts of the Secretary to increase the value of money in circulation by keeping down the Treasury surplus to the lowest possible limit. That this substantial and needed aid given to commerce resulted in an enormous reduction of the public debt and of the annual interest charge is a matter of increased satisfaction. There has been purchased and redeemed since March 4, 1889, 4 and 4½ per cent. bonds to the amount of $211,832,450 at a cost of $246,620,741, resulting in the reduction of the annual interest charge of $8,967,609 and a total saving of interest of $51,576,706."

Foreign Policy.—In his Third Annual Message (page 5617) the President makes suggestions regarding the rights of aliens domiciled in the United States as a deduction from the lynching in New Orleans of several Italian subjects. In the affair with the government of Chile the President was earnest and insistent in his demands, which after a display of great patience, became peremptory and were satisfactorily complied with. The onus of the Bering Sea adjustment was thrown upon the President by the illness of Secretary Blaine, and it was not long until treaty adjustment was made. There is no doubt that the presentation of the "five points" upon which the arbitrators were asked to arbitrate was the work of President Harrison and are a good illustration of his legal acumen.

Civil Service.—In his First Annual Message (page 5488) the President acquaints the country with the fact that the book of eligibles in the hands of the Commission is now open for inspection and no longer secret. "This secrecy was the source of much suspicion and many charges of favoritism in the administration of the law."

Tariff.—President Harrison was an out-and-out protectionist. In his First Annual Message (page 5473) he said; "I recommend a revision of our tariff law both in its administrative features and in the schedules. . . . The inequalities in the law should be adjusted, but the protective principle should be maintained and fairly applied to the products of our farms as well as of our shops. . . . The free list can very safely be extended by placing thereon articles that do not offer injurious competition to such domestic products as our home labor can supply. . . . If safe provision against fraud can be devised, the removal of the tax upon spirits used in the arts and manufactures would also offer an

Harrison, Benjamin—*Continued.*
unobjectionable method of reducing the surplus." In speaking of the McKinley tariff act of 1890, in his Second Annual Message (page 5556) the President said while the act had been in force at the time of speaking only sixty days, "it is curious to note that advance in prices of articles wholly unaffected by the tariff act was by many hastily ascribed to that act." "No bill was ever framed, I suppose, that in all of its rates and classifications had the full approval of even a party caucus. Such legislation is always the product of compromise as to details, and the present law is no exception." In his Third Annual Message (page 5627) the President said: "I think there are conclusive evidences that the new tariff has created several great industries, which will within a few years give employment to several hundred thousand American working men and women." In his Fourth Annual Message (page 5744) the President said: "I believe the protective system, which has now for something more than thirty years continuously prevailed in our legislation, has been a mighty instrument for the development of our national wealth and a most powerful agency in protecting the homes of our workingmen from the invasion of want. I have felt a most solicitous interest to preserve to our working people rates of wages that would not only give daily bread, but supply a comfortable margin for these home attractions and family comforts and enjoyments without which life is neither comfortable nor sweet." He expressed regret that the results of the recent elections indicate a change of tariff policy and the accompanying disruption of trade conditions which uncertainty in tariff legislation invariably brings.

Harrison, Benjamin:
Annual messages of, 5467, 5542, 5615, 5741.
Arbitrator in boundary dispute between Argentine Republic and Brazil (See Cleveland, Grover, arbitrator.)
Biographical sketch of, 5438.
Bland-Allison Act discussed by, 5475.
Civil service discussed by, 5487, 5555. 5642, 5766. (See also Civil Service.)
Commercial and industrial interests of United States discussed by, 5741.
Constitutional amendment regarding selection of Presidential electors recommended by, 5644.
Finances discussed by, 5472, 5548, 5628, 5753.
Foreign policy discussed by, 5445, 5618, 5750, 5783.
Inaugural address of, 5440.
Member of Mississippi River Improvement Commission, resignation of, referred to, 4589.
Portrait of, 5438.
Powers of Federal and State Governments, discussed by, 5489, 5562, 5766.
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Admission of—
Montana, 5459.
North Dakota, 5455.
South Dakota, 5457.
Washington, 5460.
Agreement with Great Britain for *modus vivendi* in relation to Bering Sea fisheries, 5581.
Anniversary of discovery of America, 5724.
Centennial celebration of inauguration of Washington, 5453.
Collisions at sea, 5537.
Contracts for grazing on Cherokee Outlet declared void, 5532.
Time for removing stock extended, 5534.
Copyright privilege to—
Belgium, France, Great Britain, and Switzerland, 5582.
Germany, 5713.
Italy, 5736.
Division of portion of Sioux Reservation, 5529.
Duties on vessels from Tobago suspended, 5598.
Duties upon imports from—
Colombia, 5700.
Haiti, 5702.
Venezuela, 5703.
Extraordinary session of Senate, 5817.
Indian titles to lands in Nebraska extinguished, 5535.
Insurrection in Idaho, 5723.
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Opened to settlement, 5450, 5579, 5591, 5707, 5710, 5727.
Set apart as public reservation, 5577, 5590, 5595, 5686, 5695, 5705, 5719, 5722, 5786, 5792, 5795, 5797, 5804, 5810, 5811, 5814, 5815.
Pardons to polygamists, 5803.
Prevent extermination of seals in Bering Sea, 5449, 5533, 5578, 5581, 5697.
Tariff laws of—
Austria-Hungary, 5718.
Brazil, 5576.
British West Indies, 5688.
Cuba and Puerto Rico, 5583.

Harrison, Benjamin—*Continued.*
Dominican Republic, 5588.
Germany, 5693.
Guatemala, 5716.
Honduras, 5714.
Nicaragua, 5698.
Thanksgiving, 5454, 5536, 5597, 5736.
Tolls upon Canadian vessels, 5725.
Revoked, 5812.
Unlawful combinations in—
Idaho, 5723.
Wyoming, 5725.
World's Columbian Exposition, 5575.
Sherman Act discussed by, 5548, 5628.
State of the Union discussed by, 5467, 5542, 5741.
Tariff discussed by, 5473, 5556, 5626, 5744.
Thanksgiving proclamations of, 5454, 5536, 5597, 5736.
Veto messages of—
Authorizing Ogden, Utah, to assume increased indebtedness, 5518.
Authorizing Oklahoma City to issue bonds to provide right of way for railroad, 5571.
Bookmaking and poolselling in District of Columbia, 5528.
Referred to, 5551.
Changing boundaries of Uncompahgre Reservation, 5522.
Declaring retirement of C. B. Stivers from Army legal, 5526.
Establishing circuit courts of appeals and regulating jurisdiction of United States courts, 5679.
Establishing Record and Pension Office of War Department, etc., 5573.
Extending time to purchasers of Indian lands in Nebraska, 5525.
Issuance of railroad bonds by Maricopa County, Ariz., 5523.
Number of district attorneys and marshals in Alabama, 5785.
Public building at—
Bar Harbor, Me., 5571.
Dallas, Tex., 5519.
Hudson, N. Y., 5521.
Tuscaloosa, Ala., 5521.
Relief of—
Administratrix of estate of G. W. Lawrence, 5574.
Charles P. Chouteau, 5528, 6115.
Portland Company, of Maine, 5527.
Submitting claim of William McGarrahan to Court of Private Land Claims, 5680.
Suits against United States, 5682.

Harrison, Francis Burton; b. Dec. 18, 1873, in the city of New York; graduated A. B. from Yale, 1895, and LL. B. from New York Law School, 1897; during the war with Spain was a private, Troop A, New York Volunteer Cavalry, and captain and assistant adjutant-general, United States Volunteers; elected to the 58th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from New York.

Harrison, J. O., mentioned, 2958.

Harrison, Napoleon, thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Harrison, William Henry (ninth President United States):

William Henry Harrison was elected by the Whig party in the election of 1840. He was nominated at the National Whig Convention that met at Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 4-7, 1839, to consider the claims of several rivals for the nomination, especially Harrison, Clay, and Scott. No platform was adopted by the Whigs. The Democrats met in convention at Baltimore, May 5, 1840, and nominated Martin Van Buren for reelection, but chose no Vice-Presidential candidate. For the first time in election history, a national party platform was adopted. It set forth strict construction, opposed Federal assumption of State debts; Federal fostering of one industry to the exclusion or neglect of another; and national banks; strongly asserted State rights; separation of government money from banking institutions; and endorsed the principles of Jefferson as set forth in the Declaration of Independence. The Liberty party met in convention at Warsaw, N. Y., and, later, at Albany, N. Y., on April 1, 1840, and nominated James G. Birney on a platform of abolition of slavery. The party thus formed was the beginning of the modern Republican party. The campaign of 1840 was one of the most remarkable in the political history of the United States. It was the first in which all of the people manifested intense interest and excitement. The attempts to belittle Harrison on account of his humble origin were taken up as catch-words, and the "Hard Cider and Log-Cabin" campaign became the "political hurricane of 1840." The popular vote cast at the election of Nov. 3, by twenty-six States stood: Harrison, 1,275,017; Van Buren, 1,128,702; and Birney, 7,059. The electoral vote, counted Feb. 10, 1841, gave Harrison 234 votes, and Van Buren, 60.

Party Affiliation.—The great services that made Harrison so popular were military rather than political. His first nomination for the Presidency was in 1835 by a Whig con-

Harrison, William Henry—*Continued.*
vention. The second nomination, in 1839, was by a convention composed of Whigs, National Republicans, and Anti-Masons. His failure of election in 1835 was largely due to the fact that the opponents of Van Buren and Jackson did not concentrate upon Harrison as they did in 1840. President Harrison was not a strong party man. In his Inaugural Address (page 1847) he deprecates party influence. "If parties in a republic are necessary to secure a degree of vigilance sufficient to keep the public functionaries within the bounds of law and duty, at that point their usefulness ends." And again: "To me it seems perfectly clear that the interest of the country requires that the violence of the spirit by which these parties are at this time governed must be greatly mitigated, if not entirely extinguished, or consequences will ensue which are appalling to be thought of."

Political Complexion of Congress.—In the Twenty-seventh Congress (1841-1843) the Senate, of 52 members, was made up of 22 Democrats, 28 Whigs, and 2 Independents; and the House, of 242 members, was composed of 103 Democrats, 132 Whigs, 6 Independents, and 1 vacancy. In the Twenty-eighth Congress (1843-1845) the Senate, of 52 members, was made up of 23 Democrats and 29 Whigs; and the House, of 223 members, was composed of 142 Democrats and 81 Whigs.

Foreign Policy.—In his Inaugural Address (page 1874) the President outlines his policy in these words: "Long the defender of my country's rights in the field, I trust that my fellow-citizens will not see in my earnest desire to preserve peace with foreign powers any indication that their rights will ever be sacrificed or the honor of the nation tarnished by any omission on the part of their Chief Magistrate unworthy of their former glory."

Harrison, William Henry:
Biographical sketch of, 1858.
Death of—
Announcements of, 1877.
Certificate of, 1885.
Day of fasting and prayer recommended in consequence of, 1887.
Honors to be paid memory of, 1879.
Report of physicians on, 1886.
Resolution of Congress on, 1908.
Foreign policy discussed by, 1873.
Governor of Indiana Territory, success of troops under command of, 481.
Inaugural address of, 1860.
Major-general, military talents of, commented on, 520.
Nominations of, unacted on, withdrawn by, 1876.
Portrait of, 1858.
Proclamation of, convening extraordinary session of Congress, 1876.
Provisions for family of, for expenses incurred in removing to Washington recommended, 1893.
Remains of, removal of, to North Bend, Ohio, for interment, 1907. Correspondence regarding, 1906.

Harrod, Benjamin H., canal commissioner as Panama, 7400.

Hartford Convention.—Hartford, Conn., has been the scene of two historic conventions with almost opposite purposes. In the autumn of 1780 delegates from all the Northern States assembled there to devise means to strengthen the financial system of the Federal Government and to raise and equip troops for the prosecution of the War of Independence. A second convention was held there Dec. 15, 1814-Jan. 5, 1815, and had for its object the denunciation of the war with Great Britain. It consisted of delegates from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and Vermont, and was held behind closed doors. The New England Federalists were much opposed to the War of 1812, as it wrought great damage to their commercial interests. They denounced the policy of the Government in drafting men for the Army and demanded reforms in the direction of State's rights. Having been accused of an attempt to disrupt the Union, the convention denied "any present intention to dissolve the Union," but admitted that "if a dissolution should become necessary by reason of the multiplied abuses of bad administration it should, if possible, be the work of peaceable times and deliberate consent." It laid down the general principle that "it is as much the duty of the State authorities to watch over the rights reserved as of the United States to exercise the powers that are delegated." The resolutions of the convention were endorsed by the legislatures of Connecticut and Massachusetts and passed upon by Congress. No attention was there paid to them. They are of interest as showing that secession was contemplated in New England at an early date in our history. The

Hartford Convention—*Continued.*
strength of the Federalist party in the States where it had been strongest began to wane after the holding of this convention.

Hartmount, E. Hertzberg, Dominican consul-general in London, mentioned, 4017.

Hartranft, John Frederick; soldier; b. Montgomery Co., Pa., Dec. 16, 1830; grad. Union Coll., A. B. 1853, A. M., 1856; admitted to bar in 1859; recruited and became colonel of regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers; from 1864 was a brigadier general, he was brevetted major-general and his troops were the first to enter Fredericksburg; elected auditor-general of Pennsylvania 1865; reelected 1868; twice elected governor of Pennsylvania, 1872 and 1875; died Norristown, Pa., Oct. 17, 1889.

Hartranft, John F.:
Member of Cherokee Commission, death of, referred to, 5481.
Special provost-marshal in trial of persons implicated in assassination of President Lincoln, appointed, 3532.

Harvey, John, correspondence regarding—
Imprisonment of Ebenezer S. Greely, 1575.
Northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)

Harvey, Thomas H., treaties with Indians concluded by, 2273, 2304.

Hatch, Davis, imprisonment of, by Dominican Republic referred to, 4004, 4013.

Hatch, Edward, brigadier-general, nomination of, referred to, 3403.

Hatchers Run (Va.), Battle of.—Oct. 27, 1864, in an attempt to seize the South Side Railroad and get nearer Richmond, the Second Army Corps, under Hancock, and 2 divisions of the Fifth Corps forced a passage of Hatchers Run, the termination of the Confederate works on the right, and moved up on the south side of it to the point where the run is crossed by the Boydton plank road. In support of the movement Butler made a demonstration on the north side of the James River and attacked the Confederates on both the Williamsburg and York River railroads. The Confederates moved across Hatchers Run and made a fierce attack upon Hancock, but were driven back into their works. During the night Hancock retired to his old position, having lost 1,900 men, one-third of whom were missing. Feb. 5, 1865, Grant made another attempt to turn the Confederate lines at Hatchers Run. The only gain was an extension to the westward of the Federal lines. The losses in the attempt were 2,000 on the Federal and about 1,000 on the Confederate side.

Hatteras Expedition.—Aug. 26, 1861, an expedition against forts Hatteras and Clark was sent out from Fortress Monroe under Commodore Stringham and Gen. Butler. The naval force consisted of the *Minnesota* and 4 other vessels and transports and the land force about 900 men. Fort Clark was occupied on the 27th without serious opposition. On the morning of the 28th bombardment of Fort Hatteras began, and on the 29th, at eleven o'clock the fort surrendered. Butler occupied the works with his land forces. Capt. Barron and 615 prisoners were sent north on the flagship *Minnesota.* Twenty-five pieces of artillery, 1000 stands of arms, and a large quantity of ordnance stores, provisions, etc., fell into the hands of the victors.

Haugen, Gilbert N. b. April 21, 1859, in Rock Co., Wis.; was treasurer of Worth County, Iowa, for six years; elected to the Iowa legislature, two terms; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Iowa.

Haupt, Herman, chief of construction and transportation in Department of Rappahannock, 3314.

Havana, Cuba (see also Cuba):
Destruction of the *Maine* in harbor of, 6277, 6290, 6305.
Findings of court of inquiry discussed, 6277, 6290.
Number of lives lost in, report on, 6296.
Proposition of Spain to investigate causes of, referred to, 6290.

Hawaii.—A dependent territory of the United States consisting of a group of twelve islands, (four of which are uninhabited), lying near the middle of the Pacific Ocean, between 18° 54′ and 22° 2′ north latitude and between 155° and 161° west longitude. From Honolulu, capital of Oahu, to San Francisco the distance is 2,100 miles; to Yokohama, 3,440 miles; to Hong Kong, 4,893 miles. The group was named by Capt. Cook, their discoverer, Sandwich Islands, in honor of the Earl of Sandwich, first lord of the British admiralty at the time of their discovery, but the natives called them the Hawaiian islands and that term is now officially recognized. The eight principal islands are Hawaii, Maui, Oahu,

Hawaii—*Continued.*

Kauai, Lanai, Kahulaui, Molokai, and Niihau. They are mountainous and volcanic. The total area of the group is 6,449 square miles, of which 4,000 is the island of Hawaii.

During the greater part of the nineteenth century the islands formed an independent kingdom. Jan. 17, 1893, Queen Liliuokalani was deposed and a provisional government was formed, with Sanford B. Dole at the head; and annexation to the United States asked. A treaty of annexation was concluded with President Harrison, but before it could be ratified by the Senate President Cleveland was inaugurated; he, at once, withdrew it and sent James H. Blount as special commissioner to investigate the affairs of the islands. The restoration of the Queen was attempted, but failed, mainly because she refused to grant an amnesty. On July 4, 1894, a Republic was proclaimed with Mr. Dole as its president. During President McKinley's first term, another treaty of annexation was sent to the Senate, but, pending its consideration, a joint resolution passed Congress annexing the islands. The resolution was approved on July 7, 1898, and the formal annexation occurred on August 12 of the same year. The islands were constituted the Territory of Hawaii in June, 1900, and by act of April 30 of the same year citizenship of the United States was bestowed on all citizens of the former Republic of Hawaii; territorial franchise has been given to those who had been resident in the territory for one year, provided they were able to read and write the English or Hawaiian language. The government rests in a Legislature of two houses—a senate of 15 members (elected for four years) and a house of representatives of 30 members (elected for two years.) The governor and secretary are appointed for four years by the President of the United States. The territory is represented in the United States House of Representatives by a delegate elected biennially.

Sugar and rice are the staple products, but coffee, hides, sisal, bananas, pineapples, and wool are exported. The sugar crop of 1908 amounted to 521,123 tons. For the year ended June, 1908, the imports from foreign countries amounted to $4,682,399, and the exports to foreign countries, $597,640. The shipments of domestic merchandise from the United States to Hawaii amounted to $15,303,325, and those from Hawaii to the United States to $41,640,815, of which $38,603,138 was for raw sugar, $1,212,926 for refined sugar, $797,348 for fruit, $157,137 for coffee, and $140,773 for rice.

Several lines of steamers run regularly between Hawaii and the United States, Canada, Australia, the Philippines, China, and Japan. There are seventeen steamers plying between island ports. There are 160 miles of railway and 600 miles of telephone line. The city of Honolulu has electric lights and electric street railways.

The total population was found by the census of 1900 to be 154,000.

Hawaiian Islands:
American policy in, 6658, 6873, 7051, 7398, 7431, 7611.
Annexation of, to United States, 6332, 6399. (See also Control over, *post.*)
Action of American minister regarding, discussed by President Cleveland, 5873, 5892.
Discussed by President—
Harrison, Benj., 5783.
McKinley, 6332.
Roosevelt, 7436.
Dispatch of Henry A. Pierce regarding, 4085.
Information regarding, refused, 2691, 2695.
Pearl Harbor, improvement of, urged, 7484.
Shipping interests between Pacific mainland and, discussed, 7484.
Treaty for, transmitted by President Benj. Harrison, 5783.
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Hawes, Francis L., mentioned, 6857.
Hawes, Susan, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5068.
Hawkins, Benjamin; soldier, statesman; b. Warren Co., N. C., Aug. 15, 1754; during 1781-84 and 1786-87 he was a delegate in Congress and served during 1789-95 as United States Senator from North Carolina; appointed agent for superintending all the Indian tribes south of the Ohio River in 1796, and retained this office until his death in Hawkinsville, Ga., June 16, 1816; author of "Topography" and "Indian Character."
Hawkins, Benjamin:
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Hawkins, Edgar, captain in Army, mentioned, 2367.
Hawley, Giles C., act to pension, vetoed, 5033.
Hawley, Willis Chatman; b. near Monroe, Benton Co., Oreg., May 5, 1864, of Pioneer parentage; graduated from Willamette University, Salem, Oreg., B. S. (1884), A. B. and LL. B. (1888), and A. M. (1891); regularly admitted to the bar in Oregon in 1893, and to the United States courts in 1906; was principal of the Umpqua Academy, Wilbur, Oreg., 1884-1886; president of the Oregon State Normal School at Drain, 1888-1891; the remainder of his educational work has been in connection with Willamette University; elected to the 60th and 61st Congress from Oregon.
Haworth, J. D., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5010.

Hay, James; b. in Millwood, Clarke Co., Va.; was educated at private schools in Maryland and Virginia, at the Univ. of Pennsylvania, and Washington and Lee Univ., Virginia, from which latter institution he graduated in law in 1877; moved to Harrisonburg, Va., 1877; elected attorney for the Commonwealth in 1883, 1887, 1891, and 1895; elected to the house of delegates of Virginia in 1885, 1887, and 1889; elected to the Virginia State senate in 1893; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Virginia.

Hay, John; lawyer, editor, diplomat, author; b. Salem, Ind., Oct. 8, 1838; became private secretary to President Lincoln in 1861, adjutant and aide-de-camp during Civil War, and was brevetted colonel; employed as an editorial writer on the *New York Tribune* during the years 1870 to 1875; secretary of legation at Paris, France, 1865-67; at Madrid, Spain, 1869-70; chargé d'affaires at Vienna, Austria, 1867-69; first assistant secretary of state in the Hays administration, ambassador to Great Britain 1897-98; appointed secretary of state in the Cabinet of President McKinley, 1898; among his writings published in book form are "Pike County Ballads," which include "Jim Bludso" and "Little Breeches;" "Castilian Days," "History of the Administration of Abraham Lincoln," in collaboration with John C. Nicolay.

Hay, John, Secretary of State, 6492.
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Hay. (See Agricultural Products.)

Hay-Herran Treaty, terms of, 6902, 6903.

Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, terms of, 6902.

Hayes, Everis Anson, b. Waterloo, Jefferson Co., Wis., March 10, 1855; graduated from both the literary and law departments of the University of Wisconsin, receiving the degrees of B. L. and LL. B.; in 1887 he removed to Santa Clara Co., Cal., and there engaged in fruit raising and mining, and, with his brother, became publisher and proprietor of the San Jose Daily Morning Mercury and Evening Herald; elected to the 59th, 60th and 61st Congresses from California.

Hayes, Rutherford B., (nineteenth President United States):

Hayes was nominated by the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati, June 14-15, 1876, on the seventh ballot, after a most exciting contest with James G. Blaine. The Republican platform of 1876 pledged the party to the complete pacification of the South and the protection of its people; demanded specie payment; sought improvement in the civil service; recommended non-sectarian schools; advocated tariff for revenue and equalized protection; opposed grants of public lands to corporations and monopolies; advocated naturalization treaties with foreign powers; questioned the moral and material effect of Chinese immigration; sympathized with equal rights for women; denounced polygamy; renewed pledges to soldiers and sailors; deprecated sectional feeling; and severely criticised the Democratic party and its administrations.

The Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, June 27-29, 1876, nominated Samuel J. Tilden. The Greenback Convention at Indianapolis, May 17, 1876, nominated Peter Cooper, on a platform opposing specie payment. The Prohibition Convention at Cleveland, May 17, 1876, nominated Green Clay Smith. The American party nominated James B. Walker.

The popular vote of thirty-seven States on the election on November 7, 1876, gave Tilden, 4,284,757; Hayes, 4,033,950; Cooper, 81,740; and Green Clay Smith, 9,522. The popular vote in Florida and Louisiana was in dispute between the two parties; and Congress passed an act creating an Electoral Commission as a court of last resort to settle the dispute. By a vote of 8 to 7, the Commission decided in favor of Hayes and the electoral vote was declared on March 2, 1877, to stand 185 for Hayes and 184 for Tilden

Party Affiliation.—In his early career, Hayes always voted with the Whig Party, supporting Clay in 1844, Taylor in 1848, and Scott in 1852. From long-cherished anti-slavery feelings, he joined the Republican party on its organization and supported Fremont in 1856, and Lincoln in 1860. General Hayes was in the field when he was nominated for Congress in 1864 by a Republican convention at Cincinnati. To a friend who suggested that he take leave of absence to go home to canvass, General Hayes

Hayes, Rutherford B.—*Continued.*
replied: "Your suggestion about getting a furlough to take the stump was certainly made without reflection. An officer fit for duty who at this crisis would abandon his post to electioneer for a seat in Congress ought to be scalped." In Congress he voted with his party on reconstruction, voted against repudiation, voted for the impeachment of President Johnson; advocated Civil Service reform. In his career as three times Governor of his State, he strongly advocated the honest money system. In his letter of acceptance, General Hayes laid especial stress upon civil service reform, the currency, and pacification of the South.

Political Complexion of Congress.—In the Forty-fifth Congress (1877-1879) the Senate of 76 members was composed of 36 Democrats, 39 Republicans, and 1 Independent, and the House of 293 members was made up of 156 Democrats and 137 Republicans. In the Forty-sixth Congress (1879-1881) the Senate of 76 members was composed of 43 Democrats and 33 Republicans; and the House of 293 members was made up of 150 Democrats, 128 Republicans, 14 Nationals, and 1 vacancy.

Civil Service.—In his letter of acceptance, General Hayes said "that public officers should owe their whole service to the Government and to the people," and that "the officer should be secure in his tenure so long as his personal character remained untarnished, and the performance of his duties satisfactory." In his Inaugural Address (page 4396) he asked for "a reform that shall be thorough, radical, and complete." He points out that reform was advocated by both great political parties prior to the election, a demonstration of its necessity. In his First Annual Address (page 4418) he says: "I have endeavored to reduce the number of changes in subordinate places usually made upon the change of the general administration, and shall most heartily co-operate with Congress in the better systematizing of such methods and rules of admission to the public service and of promotion within it as may promise to be most successful in making thorough competency, efficiency, and character the decisive tests in these matters." The recommendations of the President were not acted upon by Congress and no appropriation was made for the Civil Service Commission. Republican senators and congressmen were dissatisfied with the efforts of the President in this direction and great opposition was experienced.

Finances.—The President favored the coinage of silver but only in moderate quantity. In his Third Annual Message (page 4511) he said: "I would, however, strongly urge upon Congress the importance of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend the coinage of silver dollars upon the present legal ratio. The market value of the silver dollar being uniformly and largely less than the market value of the gold dollar, it is obviously impracticable to maintain them at par with each other if both are coined without limit." In his Fourth Annual Message (page 4568) the President said: "It is obvious that the legislation of the last Congress in regard to silver, so far as it was based on an anticipated rise in the value of silver as a result of that legislation, has failed to produce the effect then predicted. The longer the law remains in force, requiring as it does, the coinage of a nominal dollar which in reality is not a dollar, the greater becomes the danger that this country will be forced to accept a single metal as the sole legal standard of value in circulation, and this a standard of less value than it purports to be worth in the recognized money of the world." He urges that the coinage of silver dollars containing only 412½ grains of silver be stopped and that silver dollars be made the equivalent of gold.

Public Debt.—The public debt of the United States during the administration of President Hayes stood as follows:—

July 1, 1877.....$2,019,275,431.37
July 1, 1878..... 1,999,382,280.45
July 1, 1879..... 1,996,414,905.03
July 1, 1880..... 1,919,326,747.75

In his First Annual Message (page 4415) the President advocated the refunding of the public debt so as to reduce the interest by one-third and the repayment of the debt in gold. He said: "During the time of these issues the only dollar that could be or was received by the Government in exchange for these bonds was the gold dollar. To require the public creditors to take in repayment any dollar of less commercial value would be regarded by them as a repudiation of the full obligation assumed. It is far better to pay these bonds in that

Hayes, Rutherford B.—*Continued.*
coin than to seem to take advantage of the unforeseen fall in silver bullion to pay in a new issue of silver coin thus made so much less valuable. It was the great merit," he said, "of the act of March, 1869, in strengthening the public credit, that it removed all doubt as to the purpose of the United States to pay their bonded debt in coin."

Hayes, Rutherford B.:
Annual messages of, 4410, 4444, 4509, 4553.
Arbitrator in boundary question between Argentine Republic and Paraguay, 4449.
Biographical sketch of, 4391.
Bland-Allison Act—
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Civil service discussed by, 4396, 4417, 4501, 4502, 4507, 4513, 4555. (See also Civil Service.)
Constitutional amendment regarding election of President recommended by, 4397.
Cuban insurrection and policy of United States regarding, discussed by, 4438, 4448.
Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 5818.
Election of, discussed by, 4398.
Finances discussed by, 4397, 4413, 4422, 4450, 4509, 4523, 4566.
Foreign policy discussed by, 4418, 4420.
Inaugural address of, 4394.
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Powers of Federal and State Governments discussed by, 4445, 4466, 4475, 4484, 4488, 4493, 4497, 4512, 4543, 4544, 4553.
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Thanksgiving, 4409, 4442, 4500, 4551.
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Reconstruction of Southern States discussed by, 4394, 4410, 4445.
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For support of Army, etc., 4475.
To pay fees of marshals, etc., 4497.
To supply deficiencies, etc., 4543.
Coinage of standard silver dollars, 4438.
Military interference at elections, 4484.
Mississippi courts, 4440.
Refunding national debt, 4589.
Regulations of pay and appointments of deputy marshals, 4544.
Relief of Joseph B. Collins, 4496.
Restricting Chinese immigration, 4466.

Haymarket Riot.—A riot which took place at Haymarket Square, Chicago, May 4, 1886, involving the police and a number of anarchists. An open-air meeting, in which certain labor troubles were under discussion, was in progress. The police attempted to break up the meeting because of the inflammatory utterances of some of the speakers. In the fight which ensued a bomb was thrown and 7 policemen were killed and 60 wounded. Albert R. Parsons, August Spies, Adolph Fischer, George Engel, Michael Schwab, Louis Lingg, Samuel Fielden and Oscar W. Neebe, prominent anarchists, were arrested and tried for complicity in the outrage. The case attracted universal attention and resulted in the hanging of the first four Nov. 11, 1887. Lingg escaped the gallows by committing suicide in prison. Fielden and Schwab were sentenced to imprisonment for life and Neebe for 15 years. They were pardoned by Governor Altgeld in 1893.

Hayne, Isaac W., bearer of letter from Governor Pickens to President Buchanan, 3195.

Hayne, Robert Young (1791-1840); statesman and orator; b. Parish of St. Paul, S. C.; admitted to the bar 1812; speaker of the legislature of South Carolina, 1818; Attorney-General of the state 1818-23; United States senator 1823-32; engaged in the famous debate with Webster on the "States Rights" question; governor of South Carolina 1832-34 and favored moderate nullification.

Hayti. (See Haiti.)

Haytien Republic, The, seizure and delivery of, referred to, 5390.

Hazel, John R., mentioned, 6638.

Hazen, Allen, mentioned, 6856.

Hazen, William B., member of board to consider expeditions to be sent for relief of Lady Franklin Bay Expedition, 4813.

Head, Lafayette, treaty with Indians concluded by, 3393.

Heald, William Henry, b. at Wilmington, Del., Aug. 27, 1864; was educated in the public schools of Wilmington, and graduated from the high school in that city in 1880; the same year entered the sophomore class of Delaware College and graduated therefrom in 1883; read law with Charles B. Lore, now chief justice of the State; graduated from the law school of Columbian University, of Washington, D. C., in 1888, and the same year was appointed national bank examiner for the States of Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, where he served four years; commenced the practice of law in 1897, was appointed postmaster of Wilmington by President Roosevelt in 1901, and served one term; was elected to the 61st Congress from Delaware.

Health, Board of. (See National Board of Health.)

Health, Public. (See Quarantine Regulations.)

Heap, Samuel D., convention with Tunis signed by, 833.

Heckler, Elizabeth, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5324.

Heflin, James Thomas, b. at Louina, Randolph Co., Ala., April 9, 1869; studied law at Lafayette, Ala., and was admitted to the bar in 1893; elected mayor of Lafayette 1893, holding this office two terms; served in legislature and was elected secretary of State in 1902; later to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Alabama.

Heine, William, consular clerk, removal of, and reasons therefor, 4110.

Heiny, Lydia A., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5289.

Helderberg War.—Demonstrations made at various times between 1839 and 1845, by the Anti-Renters of Albany, Rensselaer, Columbia, Greene, Delaware, Schoharie, and Otsego counties, N. Y., and the efforts of the State government to suppress them. Large tracts of land in these counties had been granted by the Government of Holland to the early Dutch settlers or patroons. The patroons sublet the land in perpetuity to tenants who agreed to pay the rent in produce. On the death of Stephen Van Rensselaer in 1839 his tenants, who had long been dissatisfied, refused to pay his successor the rent. Men disguised as Indians terrorized the region. A sheriff and posse who attempted to collect the rents were outnumbered and their efforts proved futile. In 1844 there was again armed opposition to the payment of rent. In 1845 an officer named Steele was shot while trying to collect rent in Delaware County. Governor Wright proclaimed the county in a state of insurrection. Two persons were convicted and sentenced to death for this murder, but they were afterward pardoned. The court of appeals in 1852 rendered a decision which in the main sustained the tenants and practically ended the movement.

Helena (Ark.), Assault on.—To strengthen the army before Vicksburg, Grant had withdrawn troops from all the neighboring posts. Helena, Ark., was left in charge of 3,800 men under Gen. B. M. Prentiss. June 26 the Confederate Generals T. H. Holmes and Sterling Price left Little Rock with about 8,000 men to surprise and capture the place. July 4, 1863, the day Vicksburg surrendered, they made an assault on one of the batteries with 3,000 men. They were repulsed with a loss of 1,111 men. Four regiments then attacked a fort on Hindman Hill, but were defeated. A third assault was made by Marmaduke, with 1,750 men, upon a fort on the north side of the place, but was likewise repulsed with a loss of one-fifth of the assailants. The Confederate loss was officially reported as 173 killed, 687 wounded, and 776 missing—in all, 1,636. The Federal loss did not exceed 250 in all.

Hell Gate Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7345.

Helm, Harvey; b. Danville, Boyle Co., Ky.; graduated A. B., Central University of Kentucky; admitted to the bar, 1892; elected to State assembly, 1893; Lincoln County attorney, 1897 and 1900; member of the 60th and 61st Congresses from Kentucky.

Hemp, Russian, import duties on, referred to, 3990.

Hempstead, Christopher, consul at Belize, British Honduras, mentioned, 2574.

Hendricks, Thomas Andrews (1811-1885); statesman and twenty-first Vice-President of the United States; b. at Zanesville, Ohio; began the practice of law in Indiana, and became member of Congress 1851-55; United States senator 1863-69; gov-

Hendricks, Thomas Andrews—*Continued.* ernor of Indiana 1873-77; unsuccessful candidate for Vice-President with Tilden 1876; elected Vice-President with Cleveland 1884, but died in November of his first year.

Hendricks, Thomas A., Vice-President, death of announced and honors to be paid memory of, 4904, 4905, 4909.

Henrick, The, indemnification for loss of claimed, 344, 365, 634.

Henry, B. H., report of agent to Fiji Islands to investigate claim of, transmitted, 6098.

Henry, E. Stevens, b. in Gill, Mass., in 1836, moving when 13 years old with his parents to Rockville, Conn.; was a representative in the lower house of the Connecticut general assembly of 1883; state senator in 1887-88; treasurer of the State of Connecticut from 1889 to 1893; elected to the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Connecticut.

Henry, J. A., act for relief of, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 5072.

Henry John, alleged secret agent of Great Britain in United States for fomenting disaffection, 483.

Henry, Newport F., mentioned, 6855.

Henry, Patrick; statesman, orator; b. Studley, Va., May 29, 1736; chosen in 1765 to the Virginia assembly and elected a delegate from Virginia to the Continental Congress, 1774-76, and signed the Declaration of Independence, the passage of which by the Continental Congress he was influential in bringing about; elected governor of Virginia in 1776, and declined reelection; delegate to the Richmond Convention (q. v.) in 1777; served in the State assembly from 1780 to 1791, and was again elected governor in 1796 but declined to serve; died Red Hill, Va., June 6, 1799.

Henry Patrick, minister to France, nomination of, 274.

Henry, Robert Lee; b. May 12, 1864, in Linden, Cass Co., Tex.; graduated M. A. from the Southwestern University of Texas in 1885, valedictorian of his class; elected mayor of Texarkana in 1890; resigned the mayoralty to become assistant attorney-general, holding the latter office for nearly three years; was elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Texas.

Henry of Prussia, Prince, reception of, in United States, 6743.

Henry Crosby, The, fired upon at Azua, Santo Domingo, 6095.

Henrys Lake Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7171

Hensley, Elijah P., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5021.

Hepburn vs. Griswold.—One of the Supreme Count cases involving the constitutionality of the issue of United States legal-tender notes. June 20, 1860, Mrs. Hepburn proposed to pay Mr. Griswold $11,250 on Feb. 20, 1862. At the time gold and silver only were legal tender. Feb. 25, 1862, the United States issued $150,000,000 of its own notes, to be received as lawful money in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States. This was 5 days after the note became due. Mrs. Hepburn in March, 1864, after suit had been brought, tendered these notes in payment, and they were refused. The notes were then tendered and paid into court in Louisville, Ky. The Louisville court of chancery declared the debt absolved. The Kentucky court of errors and appeals reversed the chancellor's judgment, and the United States Supreme Court at the December term, 1867, affirmed the judgment of the court of errors and appeals. This ruling was afterward reversed. (See Juilliard *vs.* Greenman.) Chief Justice Chase, in delivering the opinion of the court said: "We can not doubt that a law not made in pursuance of an express power, which necessarily and in its direct operation impairs the obligation of contracts, is inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution." "We are obliged to conclude," he continued, "that an act making mere promises to pay dollars a legal tender in payment of debts previously contracted * * * is inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution, and that it is prohibited by the Constitution." Justices Miller, Swayne, and Davis dissented.

Hepner, George, treaty with Indians concluded by, 2830.

Herbert, Michael H., Canadian canal tolls referred to, 5675, 5678.

Herbst, Theresa, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5277.

Hering, Rudolph, on committee to report upon sewerage system in District of Columbia, 5487, 5514.

Hermitage, The.—The name given by Andrew Jackson to his home, situated about 10 miles from Nashville, Tenn., near the Cumberland River. At this place President Jackson died and is buried. The premises and a portion of his farm have become the property of the State of Tennessee and have been converted into a State home for aged indigent or disabled ex-Confederate soldiers.

Hermitage, The, tendered to United States, 2954.
Appropriation for keeping in repair asked, 7484.
Hermosa, The, slaves taken from wreck of, and liberated, referred to, 2064.
Herndon, William L., report of, on exploration of valley of the Amazon, transmitted, 2724, 2762.
Hero, The, seizure of, and claims arising out of, 4114, 5198, 5547, 5673, 5873, 5962.
Award in case, 6070.
Herold, David E.:
Implicated in assassination of President Lincoln, proceedings of trial and verdict of military commission, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3540, 3545, 3546.
Persons claiming reward for apprehension of, directed to file claims, 3551.
Herran, Pedro A., mentioned, 3268, 3348.
Herran, Dr. Tomas, correspondence of, concerning Panama, 6801, 6802.
Herrera, Gen. Ben., mentioned, 6906.
Herschell, Lord, arbitrator in Venezuelan boundary dispute, 6338.
Hesse, convention with, 2169, 2210.
Hesse-Cassel:
Convention with, 2297.
Treaty of, with France, 185.
Hesse, Electorate of, exequatur issued consuls of, revoked, 3709.
Hester, William H., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5252.
Hewitt, Abram S., commissioner to Paris Universal Exhibition, 3798.
Heyburn, Weldon Brinton; b. Delaware Co., Pa., May 23, 1852; admitted to the bar in 1876; in 1883-84 moved to Shoshone Co., Idaho; he was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the State of Idaho; chairman of the judiciary committee of that body; was elected to the United States Senate from Idaho, for the term beginning March 4, 1903, and was reelected Jan. 13, 1909.
Hiar, Royal J., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5250.
Hiatt & Co., relief of, draft of bill for, transmitted, 5119.
Hickey Plot.—A conspiracy headed by Thomas Hickey, one of Washington's Life Guards, to assassinate the general at New York in 1776. The plot was discovered. Hickey was hanged in June, 1776, and David Matthews, mayor of New York, was imprisoned for his connection with the affair, Governor Tryon was also suspected of complicity.
Hicks, William, Indian chief, mentioned, 1275.
Higgins, Edwin Werter, b. July 2, 1874, Clinton, Conn.; graduated from the Yale law school in 1897, receiving the degree of bachelor of laws; in 1899 he represented Norwich in the general assembly; elected to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Connecticut.
Higginson, Francis J., expedition to Puerto Rico convoyed by fleet under, 6318.
High License.—A term generally used to specify a high tax on the retail sellers of intoxicating liquors. The objects of high license are to increase the price of liquor to some extent, so as to limit its consumption and place its sale on a more respectable basis, and to collect large sums of money for public purposes. Several States have passed high-license laws, and some communities have in addition placed local restrictions on the traffic in intoxicants.
Higher Law.—William H. Seward, while making an anti-slavery speech in the United States Senate Mar. 11, 1850, in referring to the moral law, declared: "There is a higher law than the Constitution."
Highlander, The, watch to be presented to commander of, by British privy council for services rendered, 3400.
Highwood Mountains Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 6943.
Hile, James A., act for relief of, vetoed, 4333.
Hill, Andrew J., act to increase pension of, vetoed, 5000.
Hill, Charles E., claim of, against China, referred to, 4436, 4801.
Hill, David J., mentioned, 6744.
Hill, Ebenezer J., b. Redding, Conn., Aug. 4, 1845; in 1892 he received from Yale University the honorary degree of master of arts; in 1863 he joined the Army as a civilian, and remained until the close of the war; elected to the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Connecticut.
Hinely, Lewis, act granting pension to, vetoed, 4274.
Hinshaw, Edmund Howard; b. near Greensboro, Henry Co., Ind., Dec 8, 1860; two years after graduation from college, moved to Fairbury, Nebr., to accept the superintendency of the city schools, and later entered upon the practice of law; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Nebraska.
Hipple, Henry, jr., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5020.
Hise, Elijah, treaty concluded by, with—
Guatemala, 2572, 2686.
Nicaragua, 2572, 2602.

Hitchcock, Ethan Allen (1835-1909); diplomat and cabinet officer; b. Mobile, Ala.; settled in business in St. Louis until 1860; thence in China until 1872; diplomatic representative in Russia as minister 1897-98, and as the first ambassador there 1898-99; secretary of the interior under McKinley until 1907.

Hitchcock, Frank Harris, Postmaster-General in President Taft's Cabinet; b. Amherst, Ohio., Oct. 5, 1867; has resided in Massachusetts from early boyhood; graduated from Harvard University in 1891; First Assistant Postmaster-General from 1905 to 1908; chairman of the Republican National Committee in 1908, and conducted the Presidential campaign of that year.

Hitchcock, Gilbert M.; b. Omaha, Neb., Sept. 18, 1859; educated in public schools and by study in Germany and a law course at Univ. of Michigan; grad. 1881; established the Omaha Evening World in 1885, which later became, under his management, the Omaha Morning, Evening, and Sunday World-Herald; elected to the 58th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Nebraska.

Hitt, Robert R., member of commission to Hawaiian Islands, 6333.

Hoar, Ebenezer Rockwood (1816-1895); jurist and statesman; b. at Concord, Mass.; judge of the Massachusetts Supreme Court 1859-69; attorney-general of United States under Grant 1869-70; member of the Joint High Commission which negotiated the treaty of Washington 1871 with Great Britain; member of Congress from Massachusetts 1873-75.

Hoar, Ebenezer R., member of commission to settle questions with Great Britain, 4075.

Hoar, George Frisbie (1826-1904); statesman; b. at Concord, Mass.; associated with the Free-Soil Party, and later with the Republican Party; member of Congress from Massachusetts 1869-77; member of the Hayes-Tilden Electoral Commission 1877; United States senator 1877-1904; noted for his consistent opposition to "imperialism."

Hobart, Garret Augustus (1844-1899); statesman and twenty-fourth Vice-President of the United States; b. Long Branch, N. J.; began the practice of law 1869; member of the State legislature, 1872; State senator, 1876 and became president of the State senate, 1881; and 1896 he was elected Vice-President of the United States with McKinley.

Hobby, James M., first assistant engineer, advancement in grade of, recommended, 3411.

Hobkirks Hill (S. C.), Battle of.—Apr. 25, 1781, Lord Rawdon, with about 950 British, made a sudden attack on the Americans under Greene at Hobkirks Hill, 2 miles north of Camden, S. C. The American force consisted of 1,446 men. Greene was defeated, but both armies withdrew from the field. The British lost 258 in killed, wounded and missing. The total casualties on the American side were 271.

Hobson, Richmond Pearson, b. Greensboro, Ala., Aug. 17, 1870; was educated at the Southern University, the United States Naval Academy, the French National School of Naval Design; is a naval architect and lecturer; served in the United States Navy from 1885 to 1903; received the degree of LL. D. from Southern University, June, 1906; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Alabama.

Hobson, Richmond P., sinking of the *Merrimac* in Santiago Harbor, Cuba, by, 6305, 6316.

Thanks of Congress to, and promotion of, recommended, 6306.

Hockaday & Leggit, act for relief of, vetoed, 3201.

Hodgsdon, Daniel B., recognition of services of, in battle of Manila Bay, Philippine Islands, recommendations regarding, 6305.

Hodgson, William B., conduct of, while in Constantinople, referred to, 2011.

Holcombe, James P., order exempting, from arrest during journey to Washington, 3438.

Holden, William W., provisional governor of North Carolina, appointed, 3510.

Holidays.—There are no national legal holidays. The States make laws concerning the observance of holidays within their own boundaries, and the United States makes similar laws for the District of Columbia and the Territories. Christmas, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Washington's Birthday are, however, practically universally observed. For the observance of Thanksgiving the President annually issues a proclamation. New Year's Day is observed in all States except Massachusetts, Mississippi and New Hampshire. Decoration Day (q. v.) is observed under various names in almost all of the States. Holidays of a religious character are, Good Friday, which is observed in Alabama, Delaware, Louisiana, Mary-

Holidays—*Continued.*
land, Pennsylvania and Tennessee; and All Saints Day, November 1, observed in Louisiana. February 12th, Lincoln's Birthday, is observed in Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Washington, and Wyoming; and Lee's Birthday, January 19th, in Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and Alabama. Election Days are legal holidays in many of the States, and Labor Day (q. v.) the first Monday in September, in most of the States. Many holidays are observed in only one or two of the States. Louisiana, for example, observes January 8th, the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, and Mardi-Gras in February. The latter is also observed by Alabama. Texas observes March 2d, the Texan Independence Day, and April 21st, the anniversary of the Battle of San Jacinto. The day of the President's inauguration is a holiday in the District of Columbia; April 19th, Patriots' Day, in Massachusetts; and the second Friday in May (Confederate Day) in Tennessee. North Carolina observes the anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence (q. v.), May 20th; the Montana Public Schools celebrate the last Friday in May as Pioneer Day, while Utah observes July 24th. Vermont celebrates August 16th, the anniversary of the Battle of Bennington, and California, September 9th, Admission Day. Arbor Day is fixed in the different States at various times from February 22d to May 11th; while in other States it is appointed by the governor. Mississippi alone has no statutory legal holidays, but by common consent, the people observe July Fourth, Thanksgiving and Christmas. Kansas by legal enactment observes only Decoration Day, Labor Day and Washington's Birthday.

Holland. (See Netherlands.)

Holland Company, treaty of, with Seneca Indians, 335.

Holland Patent.—A grant of land made in 1686 by Governor Dongan, of New York, to 6 Dutch patentees. The land was situate in what is now Orange County, N. Y., and was to be held in free and common socage of King James II.

Hollingsworth, David A.; b. Nov. 21, 1844, Belmont, Belmont Co., Ohio; enlisted while a schoolboy and served as private soldier in the Union Army during the Civil War; studied law, and was admitted to the bar, 1867, at St. Clairsville, Ohio; located at Cadiz, Ohio, and began the practice of law, 1869; in 1879 was elected State senator; reelected in 1881; was admitted March 1, 1880, to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States; in 1883, appointed attorney-general of Ohio; elected to the 61st Congress from Ohio.

Hollins, George N., mentioned, 2760.

Holmes, Theophilus Hunter; soldier; b. Clinton, N. C., Nov. 13, 1804; grad. United States Military Acad. 1829; engaged in frontier service, in the Seminole War and in the occupation of Texas; promoted to Captain in the Mexican War and brevetted major for gallantry at Monterey; on the breaking out of the war he resigned from the army (April 22, 1861) and went to North Carolina and organized the State militia, and when the secession ordinance was passed became a brigadier-general in the Confederate army; after the war he returned to his home and died in Fayetteville, N. C., June 21, 1880.

Holmes, Theophilus H.:
Gallant conduct of, in Mexican War, 2370.
Major by brevet, nomination of, and correspondence regarding, 2369.

Holsey, Robert, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5026.

Holstein-Schleswig War referred to, 2548.

Holston, Treaty of, referred to, 118.

Holt, Joseph; lawyer, jurist; b. Breckenridge Co., Ky., Jan 6, 1807; engaged in law practice at Louisville, Ky., 1832-36, and in Vicksburg, Miss., 1836-42; removed to Washington and became commissioner of patents 1857-59; Postmaster-General, 1859-60; Secretary of War, 1860-61; President Lincoln appointed him, in 1862, judge advocate general of the army; declined the Cabinet positions of Attorney-General and Secretary of War; conducted the trials of Fitz John Porter (charged with disobedience of orders), and of the assassins of President Lincoln; brevetted major-general for "faithful, meritorious and distinguished" services in the bureau of military justice during the war; died Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, 1894.

Holt, Joseph:
Judge-advocate in trial of persons-implicated in assassination of President Lincoln, 3534.
Secretary of War, authorized to perform duties of, 3190.

Holy Cross Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7299.

Home Department.—A name given for a time to the office of Foreign Affairs (see Foreign Affairs, Sec. of) which afterward developed into the State Department. The term Home Department was also given for a time to the Interior Department (q. v.)

Home Squadron, proposed extension of duties of, referred to, 2129.

Homestead-Exemption Laws.—Legislation enacted by most of the States to secure a home and shelter for a family or individual by exempting, under certain conditions, the residence occupied by the family or individual from liability to be sold for the debts of its owner and by restricting his right of free alienation. The purpose of the homestead-exemption laws are to protect the family, secure to it a home, and to provide against its members being deprived thereof by misfortune, improvidence, or incapacity of the head of the family. These laws exist in nearly all the States, varying in their terms and limitations. In 15 States homestead-exemption is part of the constitution.

Homestead Law.—A law enacted by Congress May 20, 1862. It provided that any citizen might, upon payment of the nominal fee of $5 or $10, enter upon and hold any unappropriated quarter section of the public lands valued at $1.25 per acre or any one-eighth section valued at $2.50 per acre, and after 5 years' residence become the sole owner. This measure proved of great value in settling the lands of the West.

Homestead Laws (see also Lands, Public, opened to settlement):

Act—

Granting Indians privileges or, recommended, 4428, 4528.

In relation to proof required in homestead entries vetoed, 4383.

To secure homesteads to settlers on public domain vetoed, 3139.

Amendment of, recommended, 5107.

Bill to allow Indian homestead entries referred to, 4783.

Confirmation of entries in Michigan referred to, 4665.

Discussed, 3560, 3651, 5484.

Working of, in the West, 6765.

Honduras.—One of the Central American republics, lying between 13° 10′ and 16° 1′ north latitude and 83° 10′ and 88° 40′ west longitude; bounded on the north and east by the Caribbean Sea, on the south by Nicaragua, Salvador and the Pacific Ocean, and on the west by Salvador and Guatemala. It has an area of about 46,000 square miles. The surface is varied by numerous mountain chains, especially in the west, and high open valleys and plateaus. The climate is temperate and healthful in the higher altitudes, but hot and miasmatic along portions of the coast.

The republican government was established Jan. 11, 1839, just before the breaking up of the Central American Confederacy. The present charter was proclaimed in October, 1894. The executive branch consists of a President and Council of Ministers, formed of the heads of the departments of the Interior, Public Works, War, Finance, Public Instruction, and Justice. The legislative branch consists of the Chamber of Deputies (elected every four years by popular vote) one for every 10,000 inhabitants. The capital is Tegucigalpa.

Honduras is a party to the Treaty of Peace signed at Washington, Dec. 20, 1907, by five Central American republics, under the terms of which they all agreed to submit disputed matters to a High Court of Arbitration at Honduras, the judges of which are to be appointed by the congress of each country, and the decisions of the court to be binding on all the parties.

The chief crops are bananas, cocoanuts and coffee, and rubber is also gathered, but there is a scarcity of both labor and capital for gathering and transporting the products. Tobacco, sugar, rice, corn, oranges, lemons, indigo and wheat are also grown. Most of the sugar is made into rum. Cattle raising is extensively carried on. The mineral resources include gold, silver, platinum, lead, copper, zinc, iron, antimony, and nickel, the whole country being rich in minerals. The government grants lands to private persons and companies for agriculture and mining, but labor is scarce. A local industry is weaving straw hats. A foreign company has a concession for working the mahogany and cedar forests.

In July, 1908, the external debt of the republic was £5,398,570, with arrears of interest amounting to £16,681,127, no interest having been paid since 1872. The total outside debt is now more than $100,000,000. The expenditures of the government about

Honduras—*Continued.*
equal the revenues. The population is about 500,000 natives and Spanish.
Honduras:
Diplomatic relations with, discussed, 5468.
Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 4161, 4210.
Imprisonment of American citizens by, 5825.
Postal convention with, 5377.
Refusal of, to receive American commercial agent, 2917.
Report of Thomas C. Reynolds on condition and commerce of, transmitted, 5116.
Ruatan Island, convention of, with Great Britain regarding, 2955.
Tariff laws of, evidence of modifications of, proclaimed, 5714.
Discussed, 5747.
Treaty of, with Great Britain referred to, 3170.
Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 3116, 3458, 4161, 4210.
Regarding Honduras Interoceanic Railway, 3116.
Vessels of United States—
Fired upon by authorities of, and disavowal of act by, discussed, 5869.
Seized and used by insurgents in, questions regarding, 5869.
Honduras, Treaties with.—A treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation of 1864 provides for freedom of commerce, except in the coasting trade, with the customary immunity from higher, other, or discriminating duties, charges, or restrictions. The importation and exportation of goods is conducted upon equal terms by vessels of either nationality. Citizens are protected in all conditions, and under all circumstances have the same rights and privileges as those of the dominions of each of the parties at home. In case of death of a citizen of one country residing in the other the administration of his estate and the protection of his property may be conducted by consular authorities. Privileges in the use of the Honduras Interoceanic Railway are accorded to the United States by this treaty.
Hongkong, consulate at, referred to, 4534.
Hood, John B., victories of Federals over Confederate forces under, referred to, 3442.
Hooker, Joseph:
Commander of corps in Army, 3325.
Ordered to take military possession of railroads, 3379.
Hooper, Mary, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5323.
Hoover, Francis E., act granting pension to, vetoed, 6104.
Hopkins, George W., chargé d'affaires at Lisbon, Portugal, mentioned, 2550.
Hopkins, Thomas S., act for relief of, vetoed, 5014.
Hopkinson, Joseph, commissioner to treat with Indians, nomination of, 256.
Hornet, The.—An American sloop of war carrying 18 guns, commanded by Capt. Lawrence during the War of 1812. Feb. 24, 1813, near the mouth of the Demerara River, she attacked the British brig *Peacock*, of 18 guns, The *Peacock* was soon in a sinking condition, and struck her colors. Before the wounded could be removed she went down, carrying with her 9 British and 3 American seamen. Mar. 23, 1815, off the Cape of Good Hope, the *Hornet* captured and sunk the British brig *Penguin*, also of 18 guns, the latter losing her commander in the engagement. Shortly after the battle the *Hornet* was chased by the British frigate *Cornwallis*, 74 guns, and only escaped capture by throwing her guns and heavy stores overboard.
Hornet, The, British sloop of war destroyed by, 513.
Horse Shoe Bend (Ala.), Battle of.—When Gen. Jackson was informed of the arrival of Creeks in considerable numbers in Tallapoosa County he resolved to strike a decisive blow. He sent his stores down the Coosa River from Fort Strother in flatboats and marched his army against the gathering Indians. Mar. 27, 1814, with 2,000 effective men, he halted within a few miles of the breastworks at the Horse Shoe Bend of the Tallapoosa River, where 1,200 Indians (one-fourth of whom were women and children) had entrenched themselves with an ample supply of food. The whites and their Indian allies soon surrounded the camp. The Indians fought desperately. They were attacked in front with bayonet and ball, and the torch was applied to their camp in the rear. The battle lasted all day, and in the evening 557 Creek warriors were dead in the little peninsula and some 200 more were killed while trying to escape. The loss to the whites was 32 killed and 99 wounded. The Cherokees lost 18 killed and 36 wounded. Some 300 women and children were taken prisoners. The spirit of the Indians was broken by this battle. Weathersford, the chief appeared personally before Gen. Jackson and offered to surrender. He was

Horse Shoe Bend (Ala.), Battle of—*Continued.*
permitted to go free and counsel peace among his dejected followers.
Horton, Benjamin J., telephone concession in Puerto Rico, 6772.
Hospitals. (See Marine Hospitals.)
Hot Springs, exploration party ascends Washita River, 387.
Hot Springs Commission discussed, 4456.
Hot Springs Reservation, Ark.:
Appropriation for improvement of, recommended, 4661.
Bath houses and bath-house sites at, granting leases of, referred to, 4787.
Condition, occupancy, and area of, referred to, 3665.
Payment of damages to persons in, recommended, 4668.
Houard, J. E., imprisonment of, by Spanish authorities referred to, 4116.
Houchin, Woodford M., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5276.
Hough, Caroline A., act to increase pension of, vetoed (pocket), 6193.
Hough, Judge, opinion cited in anti-trust decision, 7511.
Hours of Labor:
Referred to, 6348.
Uniform course regarding, recommended, 1819.
Wages of Government employees not to be affected by reduction in, proclaimed, 3969, 4129.
House of Representatives.—The lower house of the Congress of the United States. The Constitution provides (Article I, sections 1 and 2) that "all legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States. * * * No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen." Members of the House of Representatives are apportioned among the several States according to population as shown at each decennial census, and are elected by a direct vote of the people in Congressional districts fixed by State law. The original proportion was 1 to 30,000; at present it is 1 to 194,182. Each organized Territory is entitled to 1 Delegate in the House of Representatives. Delegates may participate in debate, but may not vote. The sole power of impeachment is given to the House of Representatives, and in this House must originate all general appropriation bills and bills for raising revenue. Members of the House receive a salary of $7,500 a year, besides mileage. They are privileged from arrest during attendance at the sessions of the House and in going to and returning from the same, and may not be questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in the House. The membership at present (1909) consists of 386 Representatives and 4 delegates. (See also Apportionment; Congress; Gerrymander.)
House of Representatives. (See Congress.)
Houston, James, district judge, nomination of, 390.
Houston, Sam; soldier, statesman; b. Rockbridge Co., Va., March 2, 1793; enlisted in the army in 1813, and served under Gen. Jackson in the war with the Creek Indians; distinguished himself for bravery on various occasions and at the conclusion of the war found himself lieutenant; studied law in Nashville and after holding several minor offices in Tennessee was elected to Congress in 1823 and served till 1827, when he became governor of Tennessee; in 1829, before the expiration of his gubernatorial term he resigned his office and went to take up his abode among the Cherokee Indians in Arkansas; in 1832 he went to Texas on the invitation of President Jackson to arrange treaties with the Comanches and other Indians; joined in the Texas revolution and was made commander of the military forces; fought the Mexicans with such vigor that the independence of the Texans was conceded and Houston became the first president of the new republic; after an intervening term in Congress he was again elected President of Texas in 1841, while continually advocating annexation to the United States; in 1846 his hopes were realized and Texas became a state of the Union, and Houston was sent to the United States senate; continued in the senate until 1859 when he was elected governor of Texas; advised against secession and was denounced therefor as a traitor to the south; vetoed a resolution recognizing the authority of the Texas State convention of Jan. 28, 1861, and the resolution was passed over his veto and the State seceded from the Union by a vote of 167 to 7; as governor he submitted to the will of the people, but declined

Houston, Sam—*Continued.*
to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, and was deposed from his office of governor; likewise refused a commission of major-general in Federal Army tendered by President Lincoln; died in Huntsville, Walker Co., Texas, July 26, 1863.
Houston, Sam,
Commander of Texan army, 1493.
President of Republic of Texas, 2172.
Houston, William Cannon; b. Bedford Co., Tenn., March 17, 1852; elected to the legislature in 1876; admitted to the bar in 1878; again elected to the legislature in 1880 and 1882; elected circuit judge in 1894 and 1898; elected to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Tennessee.
How, John, act for relief of estate and sureties of, vetoed, 5149.
Howard, E. A., agent of Ponca Indians, 4583.
Howard, John E., legislative acts of Maryland received from, transmitted, 63.
Howard, Leon, act for relief of, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 5070.
Howard, Lieut., report of, regarding services of Apache Indians transmitted, 5495.
Howard, Oliver Otis; soldier, author; b. Leeds, Me., Nov. 8, 1830; grad. Bowdoin Coll., A. B., 1850, A. M., 1853; graduated U. S. Military Acad., 1854; served through the Civil War, rising successively from lieutenant to major-general; retired Nov. 8, 1894; author of "Donald's School Days," "Chief Joseph of the Nez Percés," "Life of Zachary Taylor," and articles on subjects connected with the Civil War.
Howard, Oliver O., Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau:
Directed to effect arrangement between freedmen and landowners, 3549.
Report of his observations of the condition of the seceded States and of the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau therein, referred to, 3571.
Howard, William A., mentioned, 3200.
Howard, William Marcellus; b. Berwick City, La., of Georgia parents, Dec. 6, 1857, and graduated from the University of Georgia; began practice of law February, 1880; member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Georgia.
Howe, Albion P., member of court to try assassins of President Lincoln, 3534.
Howe, Haughwout, records of association founded for purpose of aiding soldiers of Civil War offered to United States, 4798.
Howe, S. D., treaty with Indians concluded by, 3403.
Howe, Samuel G., imprisonment of, in Prussia, 1136.
Howe, Timothy O., Postmaster-General, death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 4747.
Howell, Benjamin Franklin; b. in Cumberland Co., N. J., Jan., 1844; in 1862 enlisted in the Union army and served until the close of the war; elected surrogate of Middlesex Co. in 1882, and 1887; elected to the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from New Jersey.
Howell, Joseph; b. Feb. 17, 1857, in Boxelder Co., Utah; attended Utah University; mayor of Wellsville, and a member of the board of regents of Utah University; served three terms in the Territorial legislature and one in the State senate; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Utah.
Howison, Henry L., member of Board on Geographic Names, 5647.
Howland, Paul; lawyer; b. Jefferson, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, Dec. 5, 1865; was liberally educated, holding the degrees of A. B. and M. A. from Oberlin College, and of LL. B. from Harvard University; second lieutenant during the Spanish-American war; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Ohio.
Hoxey, Mary Minor, act increasing pension of, vetoed, 5263.
Hoyt, Edna K., mentioned, 7350.
Huamantla (Mexico), Battle of.—Gen. Lane, set out from Vera Cruz about the 1st of October, 1847, with 2,000 men to reenforce the garrisons between there and the City of Mexico. Santa Anna, learning of Lane's approach to Puebla, set out to intercept him with 4,000 men and 6 pieces of artillery. On the night of October 8, 1847, the Mexicans were encamped in the city of Huamantla and Capt. Walker was sent forward with a company of cavalry to give them battle. Walker's cavalry fought desperately in the face of superior numbers until the arrival of the infantry put the Mexicans to flight, with a loss of 150. Capt. Walker was killed in the fight and of his company of 75 men only 17 were able to keep the saddle at the close of the engagement.
Hubbard, Commander J., report of, on revolution in Panama, 6912, 6917.

Hubbard, Elbert Hamilton; b. Rushville, Ind., Aug. 19, 1849; served as a member of general assembly of Iowa three terms; elected to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Iowa.

Hubbard, William Pallister; b. Wheeling, W. Va., Dec. 24, 1843; educated at Linsly Institute, of Wheeling, and Wesleyan Univ., Middletown, Conn., where he graduated in 1863; admitted to the bar in 1864; served in the Union Army in 1865; was clerk of the West Virginia house of delegates, 1866 to 1870; member of the house of delegates 1881 and 1882; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from West Virginia.

Hubbardton (Vt.), Battle of.—Upon Burgoyne's advance toward Albany, July 6, 1777, Gen. St. Clair, whom Schuyler had left in command at Ticonderoga, being hard pressed by the enemy under the Hessian General Riedesel, began a retreat toward Rutland. The left wing of the British army, under Gen. Fraser, pursued the Americans, and in the afternoon of the 7th came upon Colonels Warner, Francis, and Hale, with about 900 effective men, at Hubbardton, Vt. The British force was officially reported as 858. The Americans maintained their ground with resolution and bravery, but the arrival of Riedesel forced them to retire. Col. Francis was killed and Col. Warner fled toward Rutland. The American casualties were about 360. The British loss amounted to 183, including Maj. Grant.

Hudson, The, seizure of, by British authorities referred to, 4114.

Hudson, The, thanks of Congress to officers and men of, for rescuing the *Winslow* at Cardenas, Cuba, recommended, 6302.

Hudson, N. Y., bill for erection of public building at, vetoed, 5521.

Hudson River, act to authorize New York and New Jersey Bridge Companies to construct bridge across, at New York, vetoed, 5912.

Hudsons Bay Company.—A trading corporation chartered by Charles II in 1670 to Prince Rupert and other noblemen, to discover a new passage to the South Sea and to trade in the products of British North America. The original charter secured to Prince Rupert and his associates the absolute proprietorship, subordinate sovereignty, and exclusive traffic of an undefined territory which, under the name of Rupert's Land, comprised all the regions discovered or to be discovered within the entrance of Hudson Strait. The company afterwards combined with the Northwest Company and became a formidable rival of the United States in claiming the northwestern portion of America. Notwithstanding the fact that the treaty of 1783 vested the right to certain territory in the United States, the Hudsons Bay Company persisted in making settlements therein and discouraging American colonists. Their efforts to hold Oregon by force almost resulted in a war with England, but the boundary was finally settled in 1846.

Hudsons Bay Company:
- Claim of, against United States, 3888.
  - Award of commission referred to and appropriation for, recommended, 3989.
- Encroachments of agents of, upon trade and territory of Alaska, 3898.
- Extinguishment of rights of, in Oregon Territory, referred to, 2453.
- Fur trade of, referred to, 1097.
- Lands in Oregon Territory granted to, by British Government, 2073.
- Location of, 4056.
- Rights of, in Oregon, 2633.
- Rights of, to navigation of Columbia River, 2811.
- Treaty with Great Britain regarding, 3395, 3401.
  - Commissioners appointed under, 3447.
- Value of possessory rights of, referred to, 2866.

Huebschmann, Francis, treaties with Indians concluded by, 2773, 2896.

Huff, George Franklin; b. Norristown, Pa., July 16, 1842; engaged in banking and commercial enterprises; elected to the Pennsylvania senate in 1884 and represented the Thirty-ninth senatorial district four years; elected to the 52d, 54th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Pennsylvania.

Huggins, Samuel, wounding and robbing of, by Mexican soldiers, referred to, 4376.

Hughes, Charles James, Jr.; b. Kingston, Mo., Feb. 16, 1853; graduated from Richmond, Mo., College in 1871; received the degree of LL. D. both from the University of Missouri and the University of Denver; began the practice of law in August, 1877; Senator Hughes, while engaging generally in the practice of the law, has given special attention to mining and irrigation litigation; for many years professor of mining law in the University of Denver; elected United States Senator from Colorado Jan. 20, 1909.

Hughes, Dudley Mays; b. Oct. 10, 1848, in Twiggs Co., Ga.; elected State senator serving one term, retiring voluntarily; for twenty years has been connected with the educational interests of his State, being trustee of his home school, of the State Normal Institute, and the University of Georgia; elected to the 61st Congress from Georgia.

Hughes, James Anthony; b. in Corunna, Ontario, Feb. 27, 1861; in July, 1873, moved with his parents to Ashland, Ky., elected to represent the counties of Boyd and Lawrence in the legislature of Kentucky 1887 and 1888; the bulk of his business interest having drifted to the adjoining State of West Virginia, necessitated the removal of his residence to that State; here, as in Kentucky, he was called on to be a representative in the legislature, the Sixth senatorial district having by a large majority sent him, the first Republican senator, to represent it in the term of 1894-1898; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from West Virginia.

Hughes, William; b. in 1872; served in the Spanish-American War; elected to the 58th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from New Jersey.

Hugh McCulloch, The:
Mentioned, 6297.
Recognition of services of commander of, in battle of Manila Bay, Philippine Islands, recommendations regarding, 6305.

Huguenot Society of America.—This Society was organized April 13, 1883, and has its office in New York at No. 105 East Twenty-second Street. Descent from Huguenot ancestors is the qualification necessary for membership.

Hull, Cordell; b. Oct. 2, 1871, Overton (now Pickett) Co., Tenn.; graduated law department of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn.; member of the lower house of the Tennessee legislature two terms; served in the Spanish-American war, with the rank of captain; later was first appointed by the governor, and afterwards elected, judge of the fifth judicial circuit of Tennessee; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Tennessee.

Hull, John Albert Tiffin; b. Sabina, Clinton Co., Ohio, May 1, 1841; moved with his parents to Iowa in 1849; served in Civil War as captain; secretary of the Iowa State senate in 1872, 1874, 1876, and 1878; elected secretary of state in 1878, 1880, and 1882; elected lieutenant-governor in 1885 and 1887; engaged in farming and banking; elected to the 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Iowa.

Hull, Isaac; naval officer; b. Derby, Conn., March 9, 1773; took to the sea in early life and joined United States Navy March 9, 1798; in 1804 he commanded the brig Argus, one of the vessels of Commodore Preble's fleet in the Mediterranean; made captain in 1806 and put in command of the frigate *Constitution;* his capture **and destruction of** the British frigate *Guerriere*, Aug. 19, 1812, was the first **naval victory of** the second war with England and won fame and fortune for Hull; Congress voted him a gold medal and $50,000; later commanded the *Ohio*, flagship of the European squadron; retired in 1841 and died in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 13, 1843.

Hull, Isaac:
Letters of Andrew Stevenson to, referred to, 1953.
Victory of the *Constitution* under command of, over the *Guerriere*, 502.

Hull, William; soldier; b. Derby, Conn., June 24, 1753; grad. Yale, 1772, and admitted to the bar in 1775; captain of a company of militia in the uprising against England; was an active officer during the Revolutionary War, and at its close was second in command of the only regiment not disbanded, Gen. Heath being its colonel; in 1784 he was ordered to take possession of the frontier forts of Niagara, Detroit, Mackinac, and others on the great lakes, but they were not surrendered until after the Jay treaty was signed; appointed governor of Michigan Territory by President Jefferson in 1805; at the outbreak of the War of 1812 the Territory was unprepared for hostilities and Hull was defeated and taken a prisoner to Montreal; later exchanged and convicted of cowardice, and neglect of duty by a court-martial; he was sentenced to death, but pardoned by President Madison; published a vindication in 1824; died Newton, Mass., Nov. 29, 1825.

Hull, William:
Letter of, regarding Indians referred to, 421.
Official conduct of, referred to, 430.
Surrenders fort and town of Detroit to the British, 500.
Treaty with Indians concluded by, 422.

Hülsemann, Chevalier, chargé d'affaires of Austria, withdrawal of, referred to, 2690.

Humaco, Puerto Rico, land reserved for custom house at, 6840.

Humphreys, Benjamin Grubb; b. Claiborne Co., Miss., Aug. 17, 1865; studied law, and was admitted to the bar Nov., 1891; when war was declared against Spain, in April, 1898, he raised a company and was elected first lieutenant; served under Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee in Florida during the entire war, being mustered out with his regiment at Columbia, Tenn., Dec. 22, 1898; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Mississippi.

Humphreys, David, minister to Portugal, nomination of, 90.

Humphrey, William E.; b. March 31, 1862, near Alamo, Montgomery Co., Ind.; grad. Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., 1887; was admitted to the bar and practiced law at Crawfordsville; in 1893 moved to Seattle, Wash.; in 1898 was elected to the office of corporation counsel of Seattle; reelected in 1900; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Washington.

Hundred.—An ancient English subdivision of a county. It was used to a limited extent in the American Colonies, notably Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. The chief officer of the hundred was the constable. It corresponds roughly to the present township.

Hungary (see also Austria-Hungary.)
- Agent of United States sent to, during war with Austria, referred to, 2550, 2579, 2632.
- Exiles from, report on, 2612.
- Kossuth liberated. (See Kossuth, Louis.)
- War of, with Austria, sympathy of American Government with Hungary, 2550, 2579.

Hunkers.—A name applied to a faction of the Democratic party of New York and later to the conservative element of that party in other States. The name came into use in 1844. The Hunkers in New York opposed the Locofocos, the Barnburners, and the Radicals.

Hunkpapa Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Hunt, Alexander C., treaty with Indians concluded by, 3663, 3827.

Hunt, Dr., mentioned, 1315.

Hunter, David; soldier; b. Washington, D. C., July 21, 1802; graduated U. S. Military Academy, 1822; served in the Mexican War, and in February, 1861, was assigned to accompany President-elect Lincoln from Springfield, Ill., to Washington; made brigadier-general and served through the Civil War and was mustered out as brigadier-general in 1866; retired from the regular service six months later; died Washington, D. C., Feb. 2, 1886.

Hunter, David:
- Command of corps formerly under Gen. Burnside, assumed by, 3325.
- Member of court to try assassins of President Lincoln, etc., 3534.
- Proclamation of, for freedom of slaves in certain States declared void, 3292.

Hunter, John, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5017.

Hunter, Lieut., report of, on establishment of steamship lines referred to, 2173.

Hunter, Maria, act for relief of, vetoed, 5031.

Hunter, Robert M. T., member of commission to confer with President regarding termination of war, 3461.

Hunter, W., Acting Secretary of State, 3487, 3504.

Hunter, W. M., court-martial of, 889.

Huntington, Samuel (about 1732-1796); politician; b. at Norwich, Conn.; member of Congress, 1777, and signer of the Declaration of Independence; governor of Connecticut, 1786-96; received the two electoral votes from his own State in the first election for President in 1789.

Hurlbut Stephen A., minister to Bogota, mentioned, 4011.

Hutchins, Charles, treaty with Indians concluded by, 3403.

Hyde vs. Continental Trust Co. (See Income Tax Cases, also Pollock vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.)

Hydrographic Commission of the Amazon, claims of members of, against Panama, 6099.

Hydrographic Office, transfer of, to Navy Department recommended, 5973.

Hygienic Congress at Turin, 4626.

Hylton vs. United States.—This was a case first coming before the United States Supreme Court in the May term, 1795, involving the question of direct or indirect taxes. Hylton was indicted before the circuit court for the district of Virginia for refusing to pay duty upon certain carriages which he claimed were kept for his own private use. The decree was against the defendant. When the case came before the Supreme Court the argument turned upon the question of the tax being direct or indirect. The justices read their opinions seriatim. Judgment was affirmed for defendant.

Hylton vs. United States—*Continued.*
Justice Wilson briefly stated that he upheld the constitutionality of the law of 1794, under which the case arose. The other justices differed in their treatment of the law, whether to deny its constitutionality in express terms or not. (See Income Tax Cases.)
Hynes, Thomas W., mentioned, 6862.

I

Idaho.—One of the United States; motto, "Esto perpetua" ("May it last forever"). It lies between lat. 42° and 49° north, and long. 111° and 117° 10′ west. The area is 84,800 sq. miles. It is bounded on the north by British Columbia and Montana, on the east by Montana and Wyoming, on the south by Utah and Nevada, and on the west by Washington and Oregon. The Bitter Root and Rocky mountains form the eastern border. It also contains the Salmon River Mountains. It was a part of the Louisiana Purchase. Later it formed part of Oregon Territory and was also at one time part of Washington Territory. In 1863, together with the present Montana and part of Wyoming, it was organized as a separate Territory. It was admitted as a State in 1890.

The State has constructed 3,789 miles of irrigating ditches to reclaim the arid lands and the Federal Government has supplemented this work with 300 miles. In this way 3,346,386 acres have been rendered productive and the reclamation of 400,000 acres more is under way. Wheat is the most important crop, 232,000 acres being sown to this cereal in 1908. The yield amounting to 6,960,000 bushels, valued at $5,150,000. Other breadstuffs produced the same year were 5,588,000 bushels of oats, 2,132,000 bushels of barley, besides potatoes and hay. Some 25,000 tons of beet sugar are manufactured. Live stock is extensively raised. In 1908 the number of sheep reported was 3,575,000, from which 5,692,000 pounds of scoured wool was clipped, valued at $3,757,000.

The State has about 20,000,000 acres of timber lands, which supply the raw material for 260 lumber mills, one of these, at Potlatch, having a capacity of 750,000 feet daily, the largest in the world. The lumber output in 1905 was $2,834,506, and forty-six flour mills had an output of $1,584,473.

About 7,000 men are employed in the gold, silver, copper and other mines. The outcome in 1907 being: Gold, 60,754 ounces, $1,255,000; silver, 7,888,400 ounces, $5,206,300; copper, 9,707,299 pounds, $1,941,460; lead, 112,569 tons, $11,932,314; zinc, 3,508 tons, $413,944. Other metals were also mined, bringing the aggregate mineral output up to a total value of $21,300,612 for the year.

The State contains 2,810 miles of steam railway, and 166 miles of electric lines. The population is estimated for 1909 at 350,000.

Idaho:
- Admission of, into Union discussed, 5553.
- Governor of, removal of, referred to, 3794.
- Insurrection in, proclamation against, 5723.
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  - Opened to settlement, 6026.
  - Set apart as public reservation, 6213, 6218, 6697, 6700, 6842, 7157, 7167, 7171, 7175, 7179, 7191, 7207.
- Partial organization of, referred to, 3451.
- Town sites reserved in, 6962, 6963.
- Unlawful combinations in, proclamations against, 5723, 5932.

Ikisima Island, Japan, Japanese subjects in, injured by target practice of American vessel, recommendations regarding, 5367, 5386.

Illegal Combinations (see also Amelia Island; Arizona; Arkansas; Boston; Burr, Aaron; California; Colorado; Dorr's Rebellion; Expeditions Against Foreign Powers; Harpers Ferry, Va.; Idaho; Illinois; Kansas; Ku-Klux-Klan; Louisiana; Maryland; Mississippi; Montana; New Mexico; New York; North Dakota; Pennsylvania; Rifle Clubs; Secret Lodges; South Carolina; Utah; Washington; West Virginia; White Leagues; Wyoming).
- Discussed, 424, 4153.
- Legislation for suppression of, recommended, 4640.
- Proclamation against, 438.

Illinois.—One of the United States; nickname, "Prairie State," or "Sucker State"; motto, "National Union; State Sovereignty." It is bounded on the north by Wisconsin and Lake Michigan, on the east by Lake Michigan and Indiana, on the south by Kentucky (separated by the Ohio River), and on the west by Missouri and Iowa (separated by the Mississippi River.) It has an area of 56,650 square miles. The surface is generally level. It is one of the leading States in the production of wheat, corn, and oats. Though it is mainly an agricultural State, it has many flourishing manufactures, taking third rank among the manufacturing States. Its chief industries are slaughtering, meat packing, distilling, iron-founding, and the manufacture of general and agricultural machinery. It is the second State in the Union in the extent of its railways and the third in population. It was settled by the

Illinois—*Continued.*
French in 1682; was ceded to Great Britain in 1763 and to the United States in 1783. It became part of the Northwest Territory in 1787 and part of Indiana Territory in 1800. It was made a separate Territory in 1809 and admitted into the Union in 1818.

In 1908 the chief agricultural output was 298,620,000 bushels of corn, 94,300,000 bushels of oats, 30,212,000 bushels of wheat, 11,076,000 bushels of potatoes, and 4,743,000 tons of hay, besides barley, rye, fruits, vegetables, poultry and dairy products. In 1908 there were 1,591,000 horses, 1,184,000 milk cows, 2,343,000 other cattle, 4,672,000 hogs, 793,999 sheep, 143,000 mules. The yield of wool was 2,486,600 pounds scoured in 1907, valued at $1,343,000.

The report of manufactures for 1905 showed 14,921 establishments, with an aggregate capital of $975,844,799, employing 433,957 persons, transforming $840,057,316 raw material into finished products worth $1,410,342,129.

The producing coal fields have an area of 42,900 square miles, and in 1907, 61,988 persons took out 51,317,146 tons, valued at $54,687,382. The oil wells of the State yielded 24,281,973 barrels in 1907, worth $16,432,947, and $143,577 was paid for natural gas. The total mineral output was valued at $145,766,464.

Chicago, next to New York, the largest city in the United States, and one of the greatest in the world, is a port on Lake Michigan, and has an immense trade through the great lakes.

The population, by the official United States census of 1900, was 4,821,550; an estimate for 1909 places the figures at 5,391,300.

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Immigration.—No official statistics of immigration were kept previous to 1820. By the act of Congress of Mar. 2, 1819, collectors of customs were required to keep a record and make a return to the Treasury Department of all passengers arriving in their respective districts from foreign ports. As early as 1700 large numbers of Germans from the districts along the Rhine emigrated to America, most of them settling in Pennsylvania. Some 5,000 are said to have arrived in Pennsylvania from Germany in 1729.

The outbreak of the Revolution of course retarded immigration for a time. Then the breaking out of the European wars and their continuance until 1815 absorbed nearly all the surplus population for about 40 years. Various estimates have been made of the number of immigrants coming to the United States prior to 1820. These range from an average of 4,000 to 7,800 a year, some of the calculators, however, basing their estimates on returns for only a part of the time. Dr. Loring, of the United States Statistical Bureau, calculates that 250,000 immigrants came to the United States between 1775 and 1820. This is an average of 5,500 per year. In 1820, the first year of record, there were 8,385 arrivals. The following years showed a steady increase up to 1854, when the number reached 427,833. Almost every year's figures show an increase over those of the preceding year. After 1854 there was a gradual falling off, until during the first year of the Civil War the number was reduced to 91,920—but little more than half the number of arrivals for the preceding year. The following year (1862) showed but 91,987, but this number was nearly doubled the next year, notwithstanding the result of the war was yet in doubt. After the war the tide of immigration again set toward our shores and in 1882 the arrivals reached 788,992.

The total immigration from Jan. 1, 1820, to the close of 1893 was more than 20,000,000. This large influx of foreigners so disturbed the existing social conditions that remedial legislation was demanded. By an act of Congress in 1882 a head tax was laid

Immigration—*Continued.*

upon every immigrant by sea, and commissioners were appointed to inspect vessels entering American ports, who should have the power to prevent the landing of any "convict, lunatic, idiot, or person likely to become a public charge." Such persons were to be returned to the port from which they came at the cost of the owners of the vessels bringing them to this country. A further law, passed in 1885, makes it unlawful to pay the transportation or to encourage in any way the immigration of aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor or service in the United States. The penalties attached to this act are $1,000 fine upon the person so encouraging such immigrant and $500 upon the captain of a vessel who knowingly transports the laborers.

The immigration laws were amended in 1887, 1888, 1891, and 1892 in the direction of protecting American workingmen from the ruinous competition with foreign pauper labor. These laws have served to reduce the number as well as to improve the class of arrivals. The report for 1901 showed only 487,918 arrivals against 603,322 in 1883.

Since 1901 the tide of immigration has steadily increased. In the year 1903 more immigrants were admitted than during any previous year, 857,046 arriving through the period. In 1904, according to the report of the Commissioner of Immigration, 840,714 aliens entered the United States, 812,870 of whom were immigrants; for the year ending June 30, 1908, 585,969 immigrant aliens arrived at the port of New York. Among the countries furnishing at present the largest numbers Italy stood first, with 121,477.

The problem of immigration is one of much concern to the public mind because of the accretion to our population of many undesirable elements in spite of existing restricting laws. In his fourth annual message (Dec. 6, 1904), President Roosevelt made a plea for the better regulation of the service. While there is no danger of having too many immigrants of the right kind, he said, in effect, "we should not admit masses of men whose standards of living and whose personal customs and habits are such that they tend to lower the level of the American wage-worker, and above all we should not admit any man of an unworthy type, any man concerning whom we can say that he will himself be a bad citizen, or that his children and grandchildren will detract from instead of add to the sum of the good citizenship of the country." (7046.)

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Impeachment. — The exhibition of charges of maladministration against a civil officer before a competent tribunal. In the United States the House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment of the President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States. The Senate has the sole power to try all impeachments. The Chief Justice presides at the trial of a President. A two-thirds vote is necessary to convict. Most States have similar regulations regarding impeachment. This mode of trial of public officials comes to us from England, where impeachments are made by the House of Commons and tried by the House of Lords.

In the history of the United States Government there have been only 8 cases of impeachment. Senator William Blount of Tennessee, was impeached by the House in 1797 for treasonable negotiations with Great Britain for the transfer of New Orleans. The Senate acquitted him.

Mar. 3, 1803, Judge John Pickering, of the Federal Court of New Hampshire, was impeached and removed from the bench for drunkenness and profanity.

Samuel Chase, of Maryland, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, was impeached on November 30, 1804 for misconduct at the trials of persons charged with the breach of the Sedition Laws; acquitted Mar. 1, 1805.

At a trial lasting May 11-30, 1830, and from Dec. 13, 1830, to Jan. 31, 1831, Judge James H. Peck, of the Federal court of Missouri, was impeached for punishing as contempt of court a criticism of his opinions. He was acquitted.

On May 22, 1862, Judge West H. Humphreys, of the United States district court of Tennessee, was impeached and afterwards removed upon the charge of aiding the rebellion. The voting on this occasion being 32 for guilty against 4 for not guilty.

On March 30, 1868, the House impeached President Andrew Johnson, for having removed Secretary of War Stanton in violation of the tenure-of-office act, for having appointed Gen. Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War contrary to the same act, for conspiracy with Thomas and others for the intimidation of Stanton and the unlawful disbursement of the War Department's moneys, and for inducing Gen. Emory to disobey orders. The House adopted the impeachment resolution by a vote of 126 to 42. President Johnson was acquitted by the Senate by a vote of 35 to 19 (3907).

On March 2, 1876, Secretary of War W. W. Belknap was impeached on the charge of bribery in making appointments. He resigned a few hours before the impeachment resolution passed the House, and the President accepted his resignation. Aug. 1, 1876, he was acquitted by a vote of 36 for conviction to 25 for acquittal, the minority holding that, being out of office, he was not liable on impeachment proceedings.

Charles Swayne, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Florida was impeached for misconduct in office, the trial lasted from Feb. 6-27, 1905, and resulted in an acquittal by 55 against 37 votes.

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Inauguration Day.—After the ratification of the Constitution by the several States the Congress of the old Confederation fixed upon the first Wednesday in January, 1789, for the choice of electors, the first Wednesday in February for the voting of the electors, and the first Wednesday in March for the inauguration of the President. The latter day fell on the 4th in that year, and the twelfth amendment to the Constitution settled upon this as the legal date. Bills have been frequently introduced in both Houses of Congress to change Inauguration Day from Mar. 4 to various dates, some as late as April 30. There has also been some agitation to make the date of inauguration considerably earlier, the advocates of this proposition claiming that the interval between election and inauguration is dangerously long.

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Income Tax.—A form of direct tax upon annual incomes in excess of a specified sum. According to the doctrine of Adam Smith, "the subjects of every State ought to contribute to the support of the government as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities—that is, in proportion to the revenues which they respectively enjoy under the protection of the State." In pursuance of this principle all incomes should be taxed, but it is generally conceded among the advocates of such a tax that incomes below a certain amount should be exempt. An income tax has been levied by the United States Government but twice in its history. Aug. 5, 1861, Congress authorized a tax of 3 per cent. on all incomes over $800 per annum. July 1, 1862, an act was passed taxing all incomes under $5,000 5 per cent., with an exemption of $600 and house rent actually paid. Incomes of more than $5,000 and less than $10,000 were taxed 2½ per cent. additional, and on incomes of more than $10,000 5 per cent. additional with no exemptions. A tax of 5 per cent. on incomes of Americans living abroad and of 1½ per cent. on incomes from United States securities was levied, expiring in 1865. In 1864 a special tax of 5 per cent. was imposed on all incomes between $600 and $5,000 and 10 per cent. on incomes of more than $5,000. This law was repealed in 1872. The amount collected under it was $346,911,760.48. In August, 1894,

Income Tax—*Continued.*
the Wilson tariff law imposed a tax of 2 per cent. on all incomes in excess of $4,000. The Supreme Court in 1895 declared this law unconstitutional.

Income taxes have been collected in England since 1799, when Mr. Pitt carried a proposition through Parliament for a graduated tax on all incomes in excess of £60 per annum. In 1803 the rate was fixed at 5 per cent. on all incomes above £150. Sir Robert Peel's bill, passed in 1842, imposed a tax of 7d. per pound on annual incomes of £150 and upward, for three years. This law has since been extended at each period of its expiration, and the rate and exemptions frequently changed, but the law remains essentially the same in principle to-day as passed in the early forties. The rate has varied from 4d. the pound (in 1865-67-70) to 1s. the pound (in 1904); yielded a revenue increasing irregularly from £571,055 in 1842, to £38,8000,000 in 1903, and falling back to £31,860,000 in 1908. The immediate effect of Sir Robert Peel's measure was to cause the repeal of about £12,000,000 of direct taxes.

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Income-Tax Cases.—Famous cases involving the income-tax provision of the tariff law of Aug. 28, 1894. The first to come before the Supreme Court was that of Pollock *vs.* Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., on appeal from the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of New York, decided Apr. 8, 1895. The suit arose on a bill filed by Charles Pollock, a citizen of Massachusetts, on behalf of himself and all other stockholders of the defendant company similarly situated, against the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., of the State of New York, and its directors.

Omitting the mere technical points involved in this case, the Supreme Court held that in the adjudicated cases referred to in this case, beginning with Hylton *vs.* United States, February, 1796, and ending with Springer *vs.* United States, October, 1880, taxes on land are conceded to be direct taxes, and in none of them is it determined that a tax on rent or income derived from land is not a tax on land. A tax on the rents or income of real estate is a direct tax within the meaning of the Constitution. A tax upon income derived from the interest of bonds issued by a municipal corporation is a tax upon the power of the State and its instrumentalities, and is consequently repugnant to the Constitution of the United States.

So much of the act cited as provides for levying taxes upon rents or incomes derived from real estate or from the interest on municipal bonds is repugnant to the Constitution and is invalid.

The justices who heard the argument were divided upon each of the other questions, as follows, and rendered no opinion as to them: (1) Whether the void provision as to rents and incomes from real estate invalidates the whole act; (2) whether as to the income from personal property as such the act is unconstitutional as levying direct taxes; and (3) whether any part of the tax, if not considered as a direct tax, in invalid for want of uniformity on either of the grounds suggested.

Chief Justice Fuller delivered the opinion. Justice Field's opinion went further. He said: "The present assault upon capital is but the beginning. * * * Our political contests will become a war of the poor against the rich—a war constantly growing in intensity and bitterness. * * * I am of opinion that the whole law of 1894 should be declared void and without any binding force." Justices White and Harlan dissented. The former spoke of "the injustice and harm which must always result from overthrowing a long and settled practice sanctioned by the decisions of this court. Under the income-tax laws which prevailed in the past for many years, and which covered every conceivable source of income—rentals from real estate and everything else—vast sums were collected from the people of the United States. The decision here rendered announces that those sums were wrongfully taken,

Income Tax Cases—*Continued.*
and thereby, it seems to me, creates a claim in equity and good conscience against the Government for an enormous amount of money.''

The Supreme Court made the same decree and the justices were aligned just as in the case of Hyde *vs.* Continental Trust Co. This also was an appeal from the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of New York. This case, with Pollock *vs.* Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., was accorded a rehearing and was decided May 20, 1895. In delivering the opinion of the court the Chief Justice alluded to the broadening of the field of inquiry. The whole case was reviewed, but the court did not retravel the entire ground covered in the former decision. It was held that taxes on rents or incomes of real estate are direct taxes. Taxes on personal property or on the income of personal property are likewise direct taxes. The tax imposed by sections 27 to 37, inclusive, of the act of 1894, so far as it falls on the income of real estate and of personal property, being a direct tax within the meaning of the Constitution, and therefore unconstitutional and void, because not apportioned according to representation, all those sections, constituting an entire scheme of taxation, are necessarily invalid. Dissenting opinions were rendered by Justices Harlan, Brown, Jackson and White.

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Independent Telegraph Co., ran between Philadelphia and Boston, and in 1863 military possession of it was taken as a precaution.

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India.—An extensive region of southern Asia. The name India is and has been used with very different meanings. Passing over its ancient use and signification, the name is now ordinarily used to mean British India, or the Indian Empire, officially called India. This includes a large number of provinces, or minor divisions, having an area of about 1,559,603 sq. miles and a population (1901) of 294,361,056. In addition to the above there are the feudatory native states, with an area of about 595,000 sq. miles and a population of about 62,461,549. The most important exports of India are: wheat, rice, cotton, opium, oil seeds, jute, hides, tea, and indigo. The government is vested in a secretary of state for India (in London), with a council of 10 (also in London). The government is administered by a Governor-General, styled Viceroy, appointed by the Crown, a council with a centralized system of governors for provinces, and commissioners and deputy commissioners for divisions and districts. The administration was transferred to the Crown in 1858, and Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India in 1877.

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Indian Territory.—Thomas Jefferson first suggested that Congress set apart a certain portion of the public lands for the use of the Indians. Accordingly, after a long interval, by the act of June 30, 1834, all the country west of the Mississippi, which was not included in Missouri, Louisiana, and Arkansas was devoted to the use of the Indian tribes which had moved thither from various parts of the United States. This territory has been diminished by the organization of various States and Territories until the name came to be applied specifically to the territory occupied by the five principal civilized tribes—the Cherokees, Choctaws, Creeks, Seminoles and Chickasaws. It was bounded on the north by Kansas and Colorado, on the east by Missouri and Arkansas, on the south by Texas and on the west by New Mexico and Texas. It was never a territory in the official sense, as it had no common local government or a representative in Congress. It was simply an area of contiguous reservations ruled by principal chiefs, tribal counsels, and ancient customs, under the supervision of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. By successive treaties with the Indians portions of the territory were bought and thrown open to white settlers, and Mar. 2, 1890, the western portion was organized as a Territory of the United States under the name of Oklahoma. The land was rapidly occupied and cities came into existence as fast as they could be built. Application was made for admission to the Union, and on June 16, 1906, the enabling act was passed admitting Oklahoma and the Indian Territory to the Union as one State. (See Oklahoma.)

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Indian Tribes:

ABNAKI OR TARRATEEN INDIANS.—A confederacy of tribes of the Algonquian stock of Indians, who originally inhabited the northeastern part of the United States, including the present State of Maine and parts of adjoining States, and a portion of Canada. The Abnaki included the Penobscot, the Passamaquoddy, and the Amalicite tribes. They assisted the French in their wars with the English and were expatriated by the latter. The name is interpreted as meaning "the whitening sky at daybreak," i. e., Eastern people.

ALGONQUIN INDIANS.—A tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians. At the time of the advent of white settlers into America the Algonquian linguistic division occupied by far the largest area of any of the Indian nations. The name means "those on the other side of the river"—that is, the river St. Lawrence. They were spread over the territory from Labrador to the Rocky Mountains and from Hudsons Bay to Pamlico Sound. Though this territory was not exclusively peopled by Algonquian Indians, some of their tribes had wandered to the west and south through hostile nations and established their family beyond the limits of the present stock. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes had strayed westward to the Black Hills and finally into Colorado, and the Shawnees had penetrated into South Carolina and Tennessee. There were hundreds of divisions of these Indians into tribes and confederacies, the principal of which were the Abnaki, Illinois, Pennacook, Powhatan, and Siksika confederacies and the Cheyenne, Arapaho, Sac, Fox, Conoy, Cree, Delaware, Kickapoo, Mahican, Massachuset, Menominee, Miami, Micmac, Misisaga, Mohegan, Montagnais, Montauk, Munsee, Nanticoke, Narraganset, Nauset, Nipmuc, Ojibwa, Ottawa, Pamlico, Pequot, Piankishaw, Pottawotomi, Shawano, Wampanoag, Wappinger, and Algonquin tribes. The latter tribe, from which the stock takes its name, occupied the basin of the St. Lawrence and its northern tributaries in Canada. They allied themselves with the French in the early wars. About 5,000 of this tribe are now located in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The Algonquian stock numbers about 95,000 at this time, of whom some 60,000 are in Canada and the remainder in the United States.

APACHE INDIANS.—A confederation of the Athapascan stock of North American Indians, consisting of a dozen or more tribes. In 1598 they inhabited northwestern New Mexico, and later spread over the valley of the Gila River. By 1800 their range extended from the Colorado River eastward to central Texas, and later they made incursions into Mexico as far south as Durango. They were the terror of the early Spanish settlers, and since the annexation of their territory to the United States they have given the Government much trouble under the leadership of such famous braves as Cochise, Mangus, Colorado, and Geronimo (1731.) White settlers opposed the plan of the Government to remove the Apaches to a reservation in New Mexico, and on Apr. 30, 1871, over 100 of the Indians were massacred at Fort Grant, Ariz. The Apaches, numbering some 6,200, are now confined to reservations in Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma.

ARAPAHO INDIANS.—A tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians living on the headwaters of the Platt and Arkansas rivers, also ranging from the Yellowstone to the Rio Grande. The name is said to signify "tattooed people." They are at present divided between two reservations, one (the Arapaho) in Indian Territory, and the other (the Shoshone) in Wyoming.

AZTECAS OR AZTECS.—A branch of the Nahuatl stock of Indians, supposed to be the original inhabitants of Mexico. They appeared in the valley of Mexico about the middle of the 13th century, and are said to have been journeying southward for 600 years. The conquest of Mexico by Cortez in 1519 put an end to the power of the confederacy between the Aztecas, Tezcucans, and the Tecpanecans. From analogy of langauge it is probable that they crossed the Pacific ocean by way of the Aleutian Islands from Asia. There are, how-

Indian Tribes, Aztecas—*Continued.*

ever, various theories as to their origin. They founded Tenochtitlan on the present site of the City of Mexico in 1325, and ruled an empire of 30,000,000 people. They were well advanced in the arts and sciences, as is evidenced by the remains of their temples, roads and waterways. Only about 2,000,000 pure-blooded Aztecas are left in the mountains of Mexico. In stature they are small and somewhat resemble the Egyptians.

BLACKFEET INDIANS.—A savage and warlike tribe of the Siksika Confederation of the Algonquian stock of Indians, now confined to their reservation in the State of Montana. When not fighting among themselves they are generally at war with their neighbors. They formerly belonged to the Kena tribe, but separated from them and wandered up the Missouri River. The Sihasapa, an independent tribe under the leadership of John Grass, was also known as the Blackfoot or Blackfeet Indians.

CARIB INDIANS.—A powerful and warlike tribe of Indians who occupied the northern part of South America and the Windward or Caribee Islands. Columbus encountered them at Guadeloupe and had a battle with them at Santa Cruz in 1493. After many disastrous wars with the Europeans and becoming mixed with fugitive negro slaves, they were transported to the vicinity of Honduras, where their descendants, the Black Caribs, now live.

CAYUGA INDIANS.—A small tribe of the Iroquois Confederacy of Indians (also called the Six Nations). They originally inhabited the district in the vicinity of Cayuga Lake, N. Y. During the Revolution they joined the British in making war on the colonists. They annoyed Gen. Clinton on his march to join Sullivan in 1779 and their villages were destroyed. After the war they ceded most of their lands to the State of New York, and the tribe became scattered and almost totally disappeared. There are remnants of them in the Indian Territory, Wisconsin, and Ontario, Canada. Their number is now insignificant.

CHEROKEE INDIANS.—An important tribe of the Iroquian stock of Indians. The name means "upland field." When first known to Europeans they occupied the mountains of southern Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. In 1755 they ceded lands to Governor Glen and permitted the erection of forts within their territory. As the country about them filled up with whites they made repeated cessions of their territory until by the treaty of 1835 they sold all the remainder of their lands and removed west of the Mississippi River. The Cherokees rendered important service to Jackson's army in the War of 1812. They are now the most important and highly civilized tribe in the Indian Territory, numbering some 17,000. A small band which remained in western North Carolina now numbers some 2,000.

CHEYENNE INDIANS.—A tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians. The word means "enemies." About 1800 they inhabited a region in and about the Black Hills and along the Platte River in Nebraska and the Cheyenne River in Dakota. In 1825 Gen. Atkinson made a treaty of peace with them. After this the tribe separated, and while the northern band located on the Tongue River Reservation, in eastern Montana, and remained peaceable, numerous encounters occurred between the settlers and the soldiers and the southern section of the tribe. Failure to fulfill their treaty obligations led to war in 1861. While negotiations for peace were being conducted in 1864, Col. Cheventon attacked the Sandy Creek village and massacred 100 Cheyennes. A bloody campaign followed. In 1865 the Indians agreed to go on a reservation, but the Dog Soldiers, whose village was burned by Gen. Hancock in 1867, kept up the warfare until defeated by Gen. Custer at Washita. A band of Cheyennes now live at the Pine Ridge Agency, in South Dakota. There are now about 3,000 of them in all.

CHICKASAW INDIANS.—A tribe of the Muskhogean stock of Indians, originally inhabiting the southern portion of the United States, mostly in the present States of Mississippi and Tennessee. In the eighteenth century their villages were about Pontotoc County, Miss., and their principal landing place Memphis. The treaty of 1786 fixed their northern boundary at the Ohio River, and as early as 1800 a part of the tribe migrated to Arkansas. In the early colonial wars they took the part of the English against the French, and in 1739 entered into friendly relations with Gen. Oglethorpe. In 1765 they met the Choctaws and whites at Mobile and entered into friendly trade relations. During the Indian wars gen-

Indian Tribes, Chickasaw Indians—*Continued.*

erally they continued peaceful, aiding the whites against the Creeks in 1793. By treaties of 1805, 1816, and 1818 they ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi. In 1832 and 1834 they ceded the remainder of their lands and went to live with the Choctaws, with whom they dwelt harmoniously until 1855, when they were separated. During the early days of the Civil War they sided with the South. They now number about 3,500.

CHIPPEWA INDIANS.—A tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians, also known as the Ojibwa. They lived on the shores of Lakes Huron and Superior and extended westward to North Dakota. They allied themselves with the British during the Revolution, but made peace in 1785 and 1789. The confederacy formed by the Ojibwas, the Ottawas, and Pottawottomis was called the Three Fires. Having joined in the Miami uprising and been subjudicated by Gen. Wayne, they again made peace in 1795. They renewed hostilities in 1812, but again came to terms in 1816, relinquishing all their lands in Ohio. Other treaties ceding lands were made, and by 1851 most of the tribe had moved beyond the Mississippi River. They number more than 30,000, about equally divided between the United States and Canada.

CHOCTAW INDIANS.—A tribe of the Muskhogean stock of Indians, originally occupying lands along the Gulf of Mexico. They were generally considered a friendly tribe, having acknowledged the sovereignty of the United States as early as 1786. They served in the war against England and in the Creek War. In 1820 they ceded part of their lands to the Government for territory west of Arkansas. In 1830 they ceded the remainder of their lands and moved West. Georgia assumed control of their lands in the East, granting them rights as citizens. New treaties were made in 1866. They are now gathered in the southeastern angle of the Indian Territory to the number of 18,000, of whom about 10,000 are said to be pure bloods.

CŒUR D'ALENE INDIANS.—A small tribe of the Silisan stock of Indians now living in Idaho and Washington. They call themselves Skitswish. Part of the tribe broke out into hostilities in 1858, but was subjugated and became peaceful. In 1867 a reservation was set apart for those in Idaho, and in 1872 a band in Paradise Valley was removed to a reservation between the Okinagan and Columbia rivers. They numbered only about 427 in 1892.

COMANCHE INDIANS.—A savage tribe of the Shoshnoean stock of Indians, who were early engaged in disastrous wars with the Spanish settlers. In 1724 they were on the Upper Kansas River and later were south of the Red River, in Texas. Their recent territory was the extensive plains from the Rocky Mountains eastward into the Indian Territory and Texas, and they raided the country from Kansas southward as far as Durango, Mexico. They were expelled from Texas and became bitter enemies of that State. After harassing the settlers of the Southwest for some time they were finally located in the western part of Indian Territory. In 1868 they numbered about 2,500.

CREEK INDIANS.—A powerful confederacy of the Muskhogean stock of Indians, which in the early days of American history inhabited Alabama, Georgia, and part of Florida. At the instigation of Spaniards the Yamasi tribe made several attacks upon the settlers during the 18th century. They aided the British in the War of the Revolution, attacking Gen. Wayne in 1782. In 1790 they signed a treaty of friendship, but broke it 2 years later. In 1802 and 1805 they ceded lands to the whites. They joined the British in the War of 1812, and Aug. 30, 1813, they attacked Fort Mims and massacred 400 people. Mar. 27, 1814, they were completely subjugated by Gen. Jackson and ceded the greater part of their land to the whites. The Seminoles, a renagade body of Creeks, made war upon the United States from 1835 to 1843. Part of the Creeks moved to Louisiana and part to Texas. Later Gen. Scott subjugated them, and they were removed to a reservation between the Canadian and Arkansas rivers. In 1866 they ceded a large tract of land to the Government. The Creeks now occupy lands in Indian Territory, are well organized, and have a population, including mixed bloods, of about 15,000.

DELAWARE INDIANS.—A confederacy of the Algonquian stock of Indians. They called themselves the Lenni-Lenape ("original men" or "preeminent men") and the French called them Loups (wolves). William Penn found them dwelling peaceably in the valley of the Delaware. He cultivated friendly relations with them and purchased much of their land. Their

Indian Tribes, Delaware Indians—*Continued.*

chief council fires blazed on the site of the present city of Philadelphia. In 1726 they refused to join the Iroquois in a war against the English and were stigmatized as "women." Later they became quite warlike, but were driven beyond the Alleghanies. Near the close of the Revolution a large number of Christian Delawares were massacred by Americans. The remnants of the tribe dwelt temporarily in Ohio, and in 1818 migrated to Missouri, in 1829, to Kansas, and in 1868 to the Indian Territory, where they live among the Cherokees and are well civilized. They number about 1,600.

FOX INDIANS.—A tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians. They followed the example of many other red men in joining with the British forces during the Revolutionary War. In 1804 they made a treaty ceding valuable lands to the Government. They renewed their alliance with the British in 1812. In 1824 and 1830 they ceded large tracts of land, and after taking part in the Black Hawk War (q. v.) were compelled to cede more of their territory by a treaty made with Gen. Scott. They have been successively driven from one place to another until the remainder of the tribe now occupies a small part of Oklahoma. They were incorporated at an early date with the Sac tribe.

GROS VENTRE INDIANS.—Two separate tribes of wandering Indians. The Gros Ventres of the prairie claim to have separated from the Arapahoes. After their separation they joined first one tribe and then another, and because of their infidelity suffered many hostile attacks from their neighbors. In 1824 they settled with the Blackfeet, near the Milk River. Their greatest chief was Sitting Squaw. Treaties were made with them in 1851, 1853, 1855, 1865, and 1868. In 1870 they were joined by their kindred, the Arapahoes, and are now occupying a portion of the Blackfeet Reservation in Montana. They number about 1,500.

IROQUOIS INDIANS.—One of the great families of American Indians (formerly sometimes called the Five Nations and later the Six Nations), composed of many tribes speaking languages of a common lineage. Most of the Iroquois tribes dwelt in early colonial days in the region of the Great Lakes, in what are now the Canadian Provinces of Ontario and Quebec and the States of New York and Pennsylvania. A small group of them (the Tuscaroras, etc.) occupied the region about the head waters of the Roanoke, Neuse, and branches of the Cape Fear Rivers, in North Carolina and Virginia. Intellectually and physically they were the foremost of American Indians. They were almost constantly at war with their neighbors or the whites. In the struggle for American independence nearly all of the Iroquois sided with Great Britain. They now have reservations in the Dominion of Canada. The Oneidas and Tuscaroras are now settled on reservations in New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. (See also Cherokee Indians.)

KICKAPOO INDIANS.—A tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians, who early inhabited the valleys of the Ohio and Illinois rivers. The name was used by the Indians to describe smooth running rivers without rapids. In 1779 they allied themselves with the Americans against the British, but later turned and fought the new government until they were subjugated by Wayne in 1795, when they ceded part of their lands to the whites. In 1802, 1803, and 1804, the Kickapoos ceded more territory. They joined Tecumseh and fought against the whites at Tippecanoe in 1811. They united with the British in the War of 1812, but were badly defeated. By treaties made in 1815, 1816, and 1819 they ceded still more of their territory. Portions of them became roving bands. Some of them were removed to Kansas, and afterwards a portion of the tribe migrated to Mexico, whence about 400 were in 1873 returned by the Government and placed upon a reservation in the Indian Territory. In 1894 their number in the United States and Mexico was estimated at 762.

KLAMATH INDIANS.—A tribe of Indians numbering some 600, distributed among 11 settlements in the Klamath Reservation, in Oregon. They formerly occupied a part of California, but the influx of whites led to trouble in 1851. Peace was soon restored. In 1864 they ceded large tracts of land to the Government and settled on a reservation.

MANDAN INDIANS.—A tribe of the Siouan family of Indians. They were almost exterminated by smallpox in 1837. The survivors consolidated, and now occupy villages in common with

Indian Tribes, Mandan Indians—*Continued.*

the Hidatsa and Arikara, on the Fort Berthold Reservation, in North Dakota. These Indians are of a light complexion. They now number about 250.

MASSACHUSET INDIANS.—A tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians formerly inhabiting the eastern portion of the present State of Massachusetts and the basins of the Neponset and Charles rivers. In 1617 they were much reduced by pestilence. The Massachuset Indians in 1650 were gathered into the villages of the Praying Indians and lost their tribal identity. They were always friendly to the whites.

MENOMINEE INDIANS.—A tribe of the Algonquian family of Indians, which since it first became known to the whites has occupied lands in Wisconsin and upper Michigan, chiefly along the Menominee River and the west side of Green Bay, and extending south to the Fox River and west to the Mississippi. The name means "wild rice men," from their principal article of food. The French translated the name into "Folles Avoines," by which the Menominees are sometimes known. They now number about 1,300 at the Green Bay (Wis.) Agency. In the early Indian wars they sided with the British.

MODOC INDIANS.—A tribe of the Lutunian family of Indians, which, with the Klamaths, formerly occupied the region of the Klamath Lakes and Sprague River, Oreg., and extended southward into California. They began attacks on the whites as early as 1847. Hostilities continued until 1864, when they ceded their lands and agreed to go on a reservation. The Modocs became notorious through their conflict with the Government in 1872-73. They refused in 1872, to go to the Klamath Reservation, but instead took up strongly fortified positions in the lava beds near Fort Klamath, where in April, 1873, they murdered Gen. Canby and Commissioner Thomas, who had been sent to induce them to go to the reservation. War followed, and soon the Government troops compelled the Indians to surrender. Captain Jack, their leader, and two associates were executed and about 80 of his followers were removed to Indian Territory. The remainder, some 150, reside on the Klamath Reservation in Oregon.

MOHAVE INDIANS.—A tribe of the Yuman Indians. They live along the Lower Colorado River, in Arizona. About a third of them are on reservation ground. They number in all some 2,000.

MOHAWK INDIANS.—A tribe of the Iroquois family of Indians. The name is said to be derived from the Algonquian word "maqua," meaning bears. Early settlers found them occupying the territory now included in New York State, extending from the St. Lawrence River to the Delaware River watershed and from the Catskills to Lake Erie. Their villages were along the Mohawk River. They were known as one of the Five Nations, and were the first tribe of the region to obtain firearms. The Mohawks were allies of the English in their wars with the French and Americans. In 1784, under Brant, they retired to Upper Canada.

MOHEGAN INDIANS.—A tribe of the Algonquian family of Indians. They once lived chiefly on the Thames River, in Connecticut. The Mohegans claimed territory extending eastward into Massachusetts and Rhode Island. After the destruction of the Pequots, in 1637, they claimed the latter's lands. The death of King Philip, in 1676, left them the only important body of Indians in Southern New England. They finally became scattered, some joining the Brotherton Indians in New York. The Mohegans are often confounded with the Mohicans and called River Indians.

MOHICAN INDIANS.—A tribe of the Algonquian family of Indians. The name is interpreted both as "wolf" and "seaside people." When first known to the whites they occupied both banks of the Hudson River, extending from near Albany to Lake Champlain. They were a distinct tribe from the Mohegans of the Connecticut River. The two tribes are generally confounded under the name of River Indians. The Mohicans were friendly to the English during the French and British struggles for supremacy in America. They assisted the colonists during the Revolution. Afterwards some of them became citizens.

NARRAGANSET INDIANS.—A tribe of the Algonquian family of Indians which originally occupied a part of Rhode Island. They were friendly toward the early colonists, their wars being waged mostly against other tribes. Canonicus, their principal chief, gave Roger Williams a large tract of land and otherwise befriended him. Canonicus died in 1647, and King Philip, of the Pequots, induced

Indian Tribes, Narraganset Indians— *Continued.*

the Narragansets to join him in a raid on the white settlements in violation of their treaty. King Philip and his allies, having ravaged the valley of the Connecticut in 1675 and 1676, returned to the land of the Narragansets, where the women and children of the tribes had been quartered and where supplies for the winter had been collected. They were surrounded by the whites and their villages were burned. Many of the Indians perished in the flames. Canonchet, the last chief of the Narragansets, was captured and killed. The few surving Narragansets intermarried with the colonists and became civilized.

NAVAJO INDIANS.—An important tribe of the southern division of the Athapascan stock of Indians. From the time of their earliest discovery by the whites they have occupied the country along and south of the San Juan River, in northern New Mexico and Arizona, and extending into Colorado and Utah. They were surrounded by the Apache tribes except on the north, where the Shoshones were their neighbors. The Navajos are at present confined to the Navajo reservations in Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona.

NEZ PERCE INDIANS.—The leading tribe of the Shahaptian stock of Indians. They are also known as the Chopunnish, Nimapu, Shahaptan, and Sahaptin. They were found by Lewis and Clark in 1804 inhabiting the country now comprised in western Idaho, northeastern Oregon, and southeastern Washington, and along the Columbia and Snake rivers. They were good horsemen, but knew nothing of agriculture. The Nez Percés were always warlike. They derive their name from their custom of piercing the flesh of the nose for the reception of rings and ornaments. In 1877 the Nez Percés went to war with the whites in a vain attempt to defend their possessions. During this war Chief Joseph and White Bird gave orders to their people not to molest noncombatants, including women and children. Oct. 1, Joseph and 500 of his followers were captured by United States soldiers. They now number about 1,500 on the Nez Percé Reservation, in Idaho.

NIPMUC INDIANS.—A general name for the Indians of several tribes inhabiting in early colonial days south central Massachusetts and extending into Connecticut and Rhode Island. The majority of the Nipmucs did not at first join Philip in his war against the colonists, but were active against the English during the struggle in Connecticut in 1675. In January, 1676, the remnants of Philip's tribe, with the Narraganset, the Quaboag, and River Indians, joined the Nipmucs, and on the defeat of Philip fled north and west. Eliot's translation of the Bible is in the Natic dialect of the Nipmuc language. The word Nipmuc means "fresh-water fishing place."

OJIBWA, OR CHIPPEWA INDIANS.—A large tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians. In the early history of the country their hunting grounds were along the shores of Lake Huron and Superior and across the State of Minnesota into the mountains of Dakota. Their name means "A puckering up," and is variously contended to refer to a puckering of the lips in speaking or drinking, a peculiar seam in the moccasin, and the appearance of the flesh of roasted victims. They were known by the early French explorers as Saulteurs ("People of the falls"), having been first met with at Sault Ste. Marie. They were connected in a loose confederacy with the Ottawas and Pottawatomies and known as the Three Fires. After learning the use of firearms they greatly extended their territory by successful wars upon the Sioux, Foxes, and Iroquois. They joined Pontiac and were allies of England in the Revolution. They also participated in the Miami uprising. The Ojibwas ceded lands on Lake Erie in 1805. They again broke out into hostilities in 1812 and by the peace of 1816 relinquished all their lands in Ohio and retreated westward. By 1851 the remainder of the tribe in the United States was west of the Mississippi River. They now number about 30,000 in Canada and the United States, about one-half in each.

OMAHA INDIANS.—A tribe of the Dhegiha division or confederacy of the Siouan stock of Indians. The name means "Those who went against the current." In 1815 and 1820, they ceded lands at Council Bluffs to the whites. In 1825 and 1830 they made similar treaties. In 1854 they gave up more of their lands and removed to a reservation in northeastern Nebraska. They number about 1,200.

ONEIDA INDIANS.—A tribe of the Iroquois stock of Indians. They formerly occupied lands east of Oneida Lake, N. Y., and the head waters of

Indian Tribes, Oneida Indians—*Continued.*

the Susquehanna River to the south. The name means "Standing stone," or "People of stone." They usually acted independently of the other Iroquois and were not prominent in the confederacy. The early French settlers, with whom they were generally friendly, called them Oneiout. They took part with the Colonies in the Revolution. For this the British destroyed their villages. By a treaty in 1794 the Government made compensation for their losses. In 1785 and 1788 they ceded lands to New York State. In 1833 most of them removed to Green Bay, Wis., where they still remain, and others went to Canada. They number about 3,000.

ONONDAGA INDIANS.—The leading tribe of the Iroquois stock of Indians. Their original hunting grounds were along the shores of the creek and lake in New York which bear their name. They claimed all the country between Lake Ontario and the Susquehanna River. The name is translated to mean "On the top of the mountain." In the councils of the Iroquois Confederacy they were called by a name meaning "They who keep the council fire." They fought on the side of the British in the Revolution and in the French wars. In 1788 they ceded all their land to the State of New York except a small portion, which they still hold. They number about 900.

OSAGE INDIANS.—A tribe of the Dhegiha confederacy of the Siouan stock of Indians. They are divided into the Great or Highland Osage and Little or Lowland Osage, respectively referring in the native tongue to those who camped at the top of the hill, and those who camped at the foot of the hill, "wacace" in the Siouan language denoting a camp on a hill. This has been corrupted into Osage. Through wars with the whites and Indian tribes of their own stock they were driven southward into Arkansas. In 1808 they ceded lands to the Government and made further cessions in 1815, 1818, 1822, 1825, and 1839. At the beginning of the Civil War about 1,000 of them went to the Indian Territory, and in 1865 and 1868 treaties were made looking to the removal of the remainder of the tribe. The last of their lands was ceded in 1870 to the Government and they went to their reservation in Oklahoma. They number about 1,600.

OTTAWA INDIANS.—A tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians. The Ottawas were first found along the Upper Ottawa River, in Canada. They were steadfast allies of the French. In 1646 they suffered defeat at the hands of the Iroquois and were driven westward along the southern shore of Lake Superior. In the early part of the eighteenth century the Ottawas established themselves about the site of the present city of Chicago, whence they spread in all directions. In 1763 they combined with other tribes in the South and West in an unsuccessful move against the English. During the Revolution they aided the British. They signed treaties in 1785 and 1789, but joined in the Miami uprising soon afterwards. They again made peace in 1795. Numerous treaties ceding territory to the United States followed, and a part of the tribe went south of the Missouri and soon lost their identity. Some of those living in Ohio migrated to the Osage country in 1836. In the same year the Michigan Ottawas ceded all their lands except reservations. In 1870 those in the Southwest were collected in the Indian Territory. They number about 5,000.

PAWNEE INDIANS.—A confederacy of tribes of the Caddoan stock of Indians. They formerly inhabited the plains of Kansas and Nebraska and the banks of the Platte and Republican rivers. This confederation has always been friendly to the Americans. By a treaty in 1833 they sold their lands south of the Nebraska. They were afterwards attacked by the Sioux and the remainder of their hunting grounds was devastated. In 1857 the Pawnees sold more of their lands, and, the depredations of the Sioux continuing, the remnants of the Pawnee confederation were removed to a reservation in Oklahoma. There are now some 800 individuals, divided into 4 tribes—the Tcawi or Grand Pawnee, the Pitahauerat or Tapage, the Republican Pawnee, and the Skidi or Pawnee Loup.

PEQUOT, OR PEQUOD, INDIANS.—A former tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians. The name is translated "destroyers" or "ravagers." They were the most dreaded of all the southern New England Indians. When first known to the whites the Pequots formed one tribe with the Mohegans under Sassacus, but they seceded under Uncas and occupied a narrow strip of coast in southern Connecticut from the Niantic River to the Rhode Island

Indian Tribes, Pequot—*Continued.*

boundary. They never numbered more than 3,000, though their estimated strength was much greater. In 1634 the Pequots entered into a treaty with the colonists at Boston, but failed to keep the peace. Expeditions were sent against them and they in turn attacked Wethersfield and massacred many settlers. In 1637 they were surprised at a fort near the present site of Groton, Conn., and in the battle which ensued and the subsequent one at Fairfield Swamp the tribe was nearly annihilated. Many of them were sold as slaves and the others were scattered.

POTTAWATOMIE INDIANS.—A tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians. When first known (about 1670) they lived on the Noquet Islands, in Green Bay, Wis. At the close of the seventeenth century they were established on the Milwaukee River, at Chicago, and on the St. Joseph River. At the beginning of the nineteenth century they possessed the country around the head of Lake Michigan from the Milwaukee River, Wis., to the Grand River, Mich., extending south into Illinois and in Indiana to the Wabash River. They took a prominent part in Pontiac's War and in the War of the Revolution, when they fought on the British side, as they also did during the War of 1812. The name Pottawatomie signifies "firemakers," and has reference to their secession from the Ojibwas and making fires for themselves. A large tract was assigned to them on the Missouri. In 1867, 1,400 of them became citizens, but the Prairie Band continued under the Indian Department. Their present number in the United States and Canada is about 1,500.

PUEBLO INDIANS.—A common name for several distinct tribes and nations of Indians occupying western New Mexico, Arizona, Chihuahua, Texas and the valleys of the Rio Grande and Colorado rivers. The Zuñis inhabit the largest pueblos or villages. They are distinct nations. When discovered by the Spaniards they occupied 7 villages, known as the Seven Cities of Cibola, on the site of one of which stands the present pueblo of Zuñi. The Tañoan are also a distinct stock of Indians and comprise several tribes of closely allied dialects. The Tusayan is a confederacy of tribes inhabiting northeastern Arizona. The Pueblo Indians have always been friendly. The Supreme Court declared them citizens in 1857. The name was also applied by Spaniards to the early colonies established in California by authority of Philip II. Pueblo lands were vested either by proprietary right in the individual or in companies reserving to them certain rights as citizens and colonists. The first settlers were also allowed money and supplies and permitted to elect their own magistrates, of whom the chief was the alcalde. They were allowed common use of the pasture lands reserved to the Crown outside the pueblo grants.

SAC INDIANS.—A tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians who formerly lived near the mouth of the Ottawa River and along the Detroit River. They were driven thence by the Iroquois and settled about Green Bay, Wis. They allied themselves with the Fox tribe. About 1765 the Sacs took possession of land on both sides of the Mississippi, which they had conquered from the Illinois. From this time their history is the same as that of the Foxes. By 1810 they had overrun a large territory in Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri. They aided Pontiac, and during the Revolution supported the English. They fought against the United States in 1812. In 1832 a part of the tribe, led by Black Hawk, rebelled and was defeated and removed to the Indian Territory, where most of the remainder of the two tribes, numbering less than 1,000, still live. The name Sac is a corruption of the Indian word "osagi," meaning "People at the mouth of the river," and refers to their early habitat.

SEMINOLE INDIANS.—A tribe of the Muskhogean stock of Indians. The tribal name is translated to mean "renegade" or "separatist," and refers to their having separated from the Creek confederacy during the latter part of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth centuries and settled in Florida. During the War of 1812 the British were materially aided by the Seminoles, and in 1817-18 they made many depredations on the settlements of Georgia and Alabama. By a treaty ratified in 1834 they ceded all their lands in the eastern part of the United States to the General Government and agreed to move to the Indian Territory. Their refusal to comply with the terms of this treaty led to a long and bloody war. (See Seminole Wars.) The number of Seminoles finally removed in 1843 was officially reported

Indian Tribes, Seminole Indians—*Continued.*

as 3,824. They became one of the five civilized nations of the Indian Territory. In 1898, including negroes and adopted whites, they numbered some 3,000.

SENECA INDIANS.—A tribe of the Iroquois confederacy of Indians. The name is foreign to the language of the tribe, and is probably a corruption of a word meaning "red paint." They called themselves by a name meaning "people of the mountain." When first known they occupied lands in western New York between Seneca Lake and Genesee River. They allied themselves with Pontiac, destroyed Venango, attacked Fort Niagara, and cut of an army train near Devils Hole in 1763. They were conspicuous in the wars west of Lake Erie. On the defeat of the Erie and Neuter tribes they took possession of the territory westward to Lake Erie and southward along the Allegheny River into Pennsylvania, receiving by adoption many of the conquered tribes, which act made them the largest tribe of the Iroquois confederacy. They sided with the British in the Revolutionary War, and their territory was devastated by the Americans. Peace was made with them in 1784. In the War of 1812 the tribe divided, those in New York taking part with the Americans and those in Ohio joining the hostile Western tribes. These were removed to the Indian Territory in 1831, the friendly tribes remaining in New York. In 1893 they numbered about 3,000.

SHAWNEE INDIANS.—A tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians. From their wanderings and the difficulties of identification their real habitat is uncertain. They seem to have wandered farther south than any other of the Algonquian tribes and to have been driven westward by the Iroquois. The name is translated to mean "Southerners." They were early known in the Cumberland Valley, in Tennessee, and along the Upper Savannah River, in South Carolina. About the middle of the eighteenth century they united in the Ohio Valley and were almost constantly at war with the whites. At first they aided the French, but were won over by the English. The Shawnees joined Pontiac, and from time to time continued hostilities until the peace of 1786. They took part in the Miami uprising, but were reduced by Gen. Wayne and submitted under the treaty of 1795. In 1812, under the leadership of Tecumseh, this tribe joined the English in their war against the Americans. They became scattered, and the Missouri band ceded their lands in 1825, the Ohio band in 1831. The main band ended their tribal relations in Kansas in 1854. They number about 1,500.

SHOSHONE INDIANS.—The most northerly confederation of the Shoshonean stock of Indians. They are sometimes known as Snake Indians. There are some 20 known tribes of Shoshones. The division formerly occupied western Wyoming, part of central and southern Idaho, part of eastern Oregon, western and central Nevada, and a strip of Utah west of the Great Salt Lake. The Snake River Region of Idaho was their principal hunting ground. In 1803 they were on the head waters of the Missouri in western Montana, but they had earlier ranged farther east on the plains, whence they had been driven into the Rocky Mountains. Some of the bands near Great Salt Lake began hostilities in 1849. In 1862 California volunteers nearly exterminated one tribe. Treaties were made with various tribes later. They number some 5,000, of whom nearly 1,000 are at Fort Hall Agency and 350 at Lemhi Agency, Idaho.

SIOUX, OR DAKOTA, INDIANS.—The principal division of the Siouan stock of Indians. The name is translated to mean "The snakelike ones." The early habitat of the Siouan family included parts of British America and the following States and Territories: Montana, Wyoming, the Dakotas, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Mississippi, Kentucky, the Carolinas, and Virginia. The Dakotas, generally known as the Sioux, have always been the most warlike of the stock. They have been hostile not only to whites and to Indians of other stocks, but also to tribes of their own stock. The principal divisions of the family are the Dakota, Dhegiha, Tciwere, Winnebago, Mandan, Hidatsa, Tutelo, Biloxi, and Kataba. The present number of the Siouan stock is nearly 45,000, about 2,000 of whom are in British America. The Sioux proper, or Dakotas, are divided into 7 council fires, and they are sometimes known by an Indian name signifying that fact. They aided the English in 1812. In 1837 they ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi to the

Indian Tribes, Sioux or Dakota Indians —*Continued.*

Government and in 1851 made further grants. In 1854 they engaged in war against the whites, but were subjugated in 1855. In 1862 a general Sioux uprising occurred, in which many whites and Indians were killed. They were defeated and scattered by Government troops, and a treaty was made with them by Gen. Sherman in 1868. Nevertheless, Sitting Bull and some of the other chieftains were unreconciled. June 25, 1876, Gen. Custer and 276 men were surprised by a force of 9,000 Sioux on the Little Big Horn River, Montana, and massacred. (See also Custer Massacre.)

SIX NATIONS OF INDIANS.—A confederation of the Indian tribes of the Huron-Iroquois family. They originally occupied the territory now included in New York State and southern Canada. The five original nations were the Mohawks, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas, and Onondagas. In 1712 the Tuscaroras, a branch of the Iroquois living in North Carolina, returned northward after their defeat by the white colonists, and joined their kindred. The confederation then became known as the Six Nations.

SUSQUEHANNA, OR CONESTOGA, INDIANS.—A tribe of the Iroquoian stock of Indians, now extinct. They formerly lived in Pennsylvania and Maryland, along the Susquehanna River and at the head of Chesapeake Bay. They were close allies of the Dutch and Swedes, but treacherous in their dealings with the English. The Susquehannas were overthrown by the Iroquois in 1675, after a desperate struggle. A remnant of the tribe was massacred by whites at Lancaster, Pa., in 1763.

TUSCARORA INDIANS.—A tribe of the Iroquois stock of Indians. Their name means "Unwilling to be with others." They early separated from the parent stock and emigrated to the South. They were first known to Europeans on the Neuse River, in North Carolina. In 1711 they attacked the whites and were almost annihilated. The survivors returned to the Iroquois in New York and became one of the Six Nations (q. v.). They number now about 700, about equally divided between New York and Canada.

UTAH (UTA, UTE, OR YOUTA), INDIANS.—A division of the Shoshonean family of Indians. They formerly occupied the central and western portions of Colorado and the northeastern portions of Utah. The Utahs are divided into about 15 tribes and have been generally friendly to the whites. Some disturbances occurred between them and the Mormons, and also the miners of Pikes Peak. In 1865 they ceded large tracts of land to the Government. They now number about 2,800.

WAMPANOAG INDIANS.—A tribe of the Algonquian stock of Indians. Their early habitation was the country to the west of Narragansett Bay. They also ruled the country from the bay to the Atlantic, including the island of Marthas Vineyard. The name means "Eastern lands." The Wampanoags were sometimes styled Pokanokets, after their principal village. They were at first very kindly disposed toward the whites. In 1621 they entered into a friendly compact with the Plymouth settlers, and Massasoit, the chief of the tribe, was on good terms with Roger Williams. They resisted all attempts to convert them to Christianity. Philip, the son of Massasoit, began a war against the whites in 1675, which, after great loss to the whites, resulted in the extermination of the tribe.

WINNEBAGO INDIANS.—A tribe of the Siouan stock of Indians. The name is a corruption of a word meaning "dirty water." They called themselves Hotcangara, meaning "parent speech." Early in the history of the Northwest Territory the Winnebagoes migrated eastward, but were forced back to the vicinity of Green Bay, Wis. They were nearly exterminated through wars with neighboring tribes in the seventeenth century. They aided the French in the wars between France and England and were allies of the British during both the Revolution and the War of 1812. The Winnebagoes were active in the Indian war of 1793-94 and were subdued by Gen. Wayne. A treaty of peace was made with them in 1816. In 1826 and 1827 treaties were made fixing the boundaries of their hunting grounds. In 1829 they ceded large tracts of land to the General Government, and after several removals they were in 1866 settled upon reservations in Nebraska and Wisconsin. Their number in 1893 was 2,184.

WYANDOTTE INDIANS.—A tribe of the Iroquoian family of Indians. When first known to the whites they occupied a narrow strip of land in Ontario, but between 1615 and 1650 they were almost exterminated in war with neighboring tribes. They joined with

Indian Tribes, Wyandotte Indians— *Continued.*
another tribe and soon spread along the south and west shores of Lake Erie and acquired considerable influence. The Wyandottes sided with the French till the close of Pontiac's War and aided the British in the War of 1812. The word "Wyandotte" means "calf of the leg," and refers to the manner in which they cut their meat. They were called "Hurons" by the French on account of the arrangement of their hair, which resembled the bristles of a wild boar. They now number about 700, mostly at Quapaw Agency, Indian Territory.
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Indiana.—One of the United States; nickname, "The Hoosier State." It is bounded on the north by Michigan and Lake Michigan, on the east by Ohio, on the south by Kentucky (separated by the Ohio River), and on the west by Illinois. The capital is Indianapolis. It was settled by the French (at Vincennes) in 1702 and was ceded to Great Britain in 1763 and to the United States in 1783. It became a part of the Northwest Territory in 1787 and was made a separate Territory in 1800, and was admitted to the Union Dec. 11, 1816. Area, 36,350 sq. miles. About 94 per cent. of the total area of the State is devoted to farming. In 1908 the corn crop was 137,835,000 bushels, wheat, 45,169,000 bushels; tobacco, 8,715,000 pounds, valued at $1,045,000. Large quantities of tomatoes and other vegetables are grown, besides potatoes, oats, hay and fruits. The live stock enumerated in 1908 consisted of 814,000 horses, 660,000 milk cows, 1,096,000 other cattle, 3,159,000 hogs, and 1,215,000 sheep. The sheep yielded 2,860,000 pounds scoured wool.

The coal fields of the State are 6,500 square miles in extent and in 1907, 19,000 miners took out 13,985,713 tons valued at $15,114,300, and the output of crude petroleum was 5,128,037 barrels, valued at $4,536,930, and the sales of natural gas footed up $1,572,605. Quarries of stone, lime, cement, and clay yielded $15,395,535. The total mineral output for the year was $39,141,217.

The various manufactures of the State employed, in 1905, 176,227 persons, converting $220,507,007 worth of raw material into finished products valued at $393,954,405. The Ohio and Wabash Rivers afford natural means of transit, and 7,142 miles of steam railways and 1,763 miles of electric line traverse the State. The population by the census of 1900 was 2,516,462; an estimate for 1909 brings these figures up to 2,775,000.

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Indians.—When Europeans first came to this hemisphere they called the natives Indians on the supposition that the land was India. This was soon found to be an error, but the name Indians has continued to be applied to the people of both North and South America. As the Indians were mostly barbarous, and as those who were partially civilized possessed no written records or reliable tradition, their origin and history became a problem for the ethnologist. Morton makes 2 grand divisions of the South American Indians—the Toltecan nations, who were civilized, and the barbarous tribes, the former embracing the ancient Mexicans and Peruvians and the latter all the uncivilized tribes. The Mayas of Yucatan built pyramids and had a literature. Some ethnologists claim that the American Indian is a distinct type of the human race, as indigenous to this continent as its fauna and flora, and as having subsisted as such from the earliest ages of the world. Others regard them as a branch of the Mongolian race which, at a remote period of their history,

Indians—*Continued.*
wandered from Asia to the American continent, and there remained for thousands of years separated from the rest of mankind and passing through various stages of progress or retrogression. Dr. Robert Brown says in his Races of Mankind: "Not only are the western Indians in appearance very like their nearest neighbors, the northeastern Asiatics, but in language and tradition it is confidently affirmed there is a blending of the people. The Eskimo on the American and the Tchuktchis on the Asiatic side understand each other perfectly." Anthropologists also admit that between the various tribes from the Arctic Sea to Cape Horn there is greater uniformity of physical structure and personal characteristics than is seen in any other quarter of the globe. Though the red men of Canada differ in many respects from the wandering Guranis of Paraguay and both from the Azteca of Mexico, all exhibit strong evidence of belonging to the same great branch of the human family, notwithstanding the wide diversity of language. Generally the physical characteristics are a low, broad forehead; full face; back of head flattened; powerful jaws; full lips; prominent cheek bones; dark, deeply set eyes; hair long and wavy; no beard; copper-colored skin; erect and slender figure; about the average in height. In Mexico and Peru the aboriginal inhabitants were a rich, powerful, and highly civilized people, dwelling in walled cities. They had fixed laws and were acquainted with some of the higher arts and the sciences. Taking similarity of language as a basis of grouping, the Indians of North America were divided into some 60 linguistic stocks. These stocks were composed of many tribes of varying dialects, and tribes sometimes united temporarily for purposes of offense or defense into confederations. The most important of these stocks were the Eskimaun, Athapascan, Algonquian, Siouan, Iroquoian, Salishan, Shoshonean, Muskhogean, Caddoan, Yuman, Piman, Sahaptian, Kiowan, and Timuquanan. The different tribes with which the United States have had dealings are mentioned under separate headings. The total number of Indians in the United States at this time is 298,472, of whom more than 100,000 are members of the five civilized tribes of Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, and Seminoles, living on their own lands in Oklahoma and are practically self-supporting. About one-third the number wear citizens dress and one-fourth the number read, write and converse in English.

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Industrial Peace Committee.—The committee of the Norwegian Storthing entrusted with the distribution of the Nobel prize money in 1906 awarded to President Roosevelt that portion allotted to the person who should do the most to promote peace and fraternity among nations. The value of the prize was about $40,000. The President expressed a wish that this award be made the nucleus of a fund for the promotion of industrial peace at home, and Congress passed an act which he approved March 2, 1907, creating the Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace. This law provided that the Chief Justice of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and their successors in office, together with a representative of labor and a representative of capital and two persons to represent the general public, to be appointed by the President of the United States be created trustees of an establishment by the name of the Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace, with authority to receive the Nobel Peace Prize awarded to the President and by him devoted to this foundation, and to administer it in accordance with the purposes defined, viz.: to invest and reinvest the principal of this foundation, to receive any additions which may come to it by gift, bequest, or devise, and to invest and reinvest the same; and to pay over the income from the foundation and its addi-

Industrial Peace Committee—*Continued.*
tions, or such part thereof as they may from time to time apportion, to a committee of nine persons, to be known as "The Industrial Peace Committee," to be selected by the trustees, three members of which committee shall serve for the period of one year, three members for the period of two years, and three members for the period of three years; three members of this committee to be representatives of labor, three to be representatives of capital, each chosen for distinguished services in the industrial world in promoting righteous industrial peace, and three members to represent the general public.

That the Industrial Peace Committee shall arrange for an annual conference in the City of Washington, D. C., of representatives of labor and capital for the purpose of discussing industrial problems, with the view of arriving at a better understanding between employers and employees; it shall call special conferences in case of great industrial crises, and at such other times as may be deemed advisable, and take such other steps as in its discretion will promote the general purposes of the foundation; subject, however, to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the trustees. The committee shall receive suggestions for the subjects to be discussed at the annual or other conferences and be charged with the conduct of the proceedings at such conferences. The committee shall also arrange for the publication of the results of the annual and special conferences.

That all expenditures authorized by the trustees shall be paid exclusively from the accrued income and not from the principal of the foundation.

That the trustees named are authorized to hold real and personal estate in the District of Columbia to an amount not exceeding three million dollars, and to use and dispose of the same for the purposes of this foundation.

That the principal office of the foundation shall be located in the District of Columbia, but offices may be maintained and meetings of the trustees and committes may be held in other places, to be provided for in by-laws to be adopted from time to time by the trustees, for the proper execution of the purposes of the foundation.

That the Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace is hereby authorized and empowered, at its discretion, to co-operate with any institutions or societies having similar or like purposes.

Industrial Property, international convention at Paris for protection of, 4560, 4794, 4857, 5118.

Information, International Bureau of, establishment of, at Washington recommended by International American Conference, 5506.

"In God We Trust."—"In God We Trust" first appeared on the copper two-cent issue of 1864, and was the first use of the word "God" in any Government act. The sentence was introduced by James Pollock, Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase. It appeared on the 1866 issue of the double eagle, eagle, half-eagle, silver dollar, half-dollar, and nickel five-cent piece, in lieu of the long existing motto of "E Pluribus Unum." In the Trade Dollar issue (1873) both mottoes were retained, "In God We Trust" appearing on the obverse.

Some of the coinage of 1907 appearing without the customary legend, much criticism was aroused and Congress on May 18, 1908, passed the following act, restoring the motto to the coins: Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the motto, "In God We Trust," heretofore inscribed on certain denominations of the gold and silver coins of the United States of America, shall hereafter be inscribed upon all such gold and silver coins of said denominations as heretofore.

Inheritance Tax, recommended by President—

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Injunctions.—Judicial writs forbidding specified persons doing certain things, the commission or continuance of which would, in the opinion of a judge, work irreparable injury before the complaint could be settled in a court of equity were borrowed by the early English chancellors from Roman law to supplement the common law where inadequate to meet the ends of justice. The scope and application of these writs, now known as injunctions, have been broadened until today the injunction is one of the most

Injunctions—*Continued.*

widely used processes of the courts of equity.

Injunctions, which are summary proceedings, are only rightfully issued in cases where the remedy at law will be inadequate to give a party who is wronged the complete relief to which he is entitled. Popular interest has been aroused in the subject of injunctions by their employment in labor disputes, where labor union members and their friends and sympathizers have been enjoined from inducing or coercing other working people to quit work, thus inflicting damage or injury to their employers, and thereby forcing the employers to grant concessions demanded by the labor union members.

Injunctions have also been granted restraining labor unions from advising members of their own or allied organizations to withdraw their profitable patronage or services from employers against whom they have a grievance. (See Boycott.)

Dec. 18, 1907, Judge Gould, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, granted a temporary injunction against the officers of the American Federation of Labor, restraining them from publishing the name of the Buck's Stove and Range Company in their paper, *The American Federationist*, under the heading, "We Don't Patronize," or "Unfair List." This injunction was made permanent March 23, 1908, the judge declaring that, although individuals may refuse to patronize a firm, the inciting of others to do so constitutes a conspiracy in restraint of trade. It restrained Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison from "publishing or otherwise circulating, whether in writing or orally, any statement or notice of any kind or character whatever calling the attention of the complainant's customers, or of dealers or tradesmen, or the public, to any boycott against the complainant, its business or its product," and from advising any one not to purchase or handle the complainant's goods or by any other form of representation or statement interfering with his business. This injunction was violated and the defendants were sentenced by Judge Daniel Wright to imprisonment for one year, nine months and six months respectively. The case was appealed.

In 1893 the engineers on the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Michigan Railroad went out on strike. The engineers on connecting lines of road refused to handle cars of that road. An injunction was granted by Judge Taft (later President), forbidding the employees of other roads to refuse to handle the cars of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Michigan road. This was the first judicial decision outlining the rights and duties of organized labor in interstate commerce. This opinion, while conceding the right of the engineers and employees of the Toledo Company to quit work, denied the right of the employees of other companies to refuse to handle the cars of the Toledo Company when offered them, such refusal being deemed part of a conspiracy in restraint of interstate commerce.

In 1894 the American Railway Union struck against the Pullman Car Company. Members of affiliated unions on all railways refused to handle the Pullman cars. The Cincinnati Southern Railway insisted on its employees hauling the cars, and an officer of the union was sentenced to jail for endeavoring to induce the men not to handle Pullman cars after an injunction had been granted by Judge Taft forbidding such refusal, on the ground of interference with interstate traffic.

In September, 1908, Judge Van Devanter, of the United States Circuit Court, at St. Louis, Mo., granted the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad, and other roads operating in Arkansas, an injunction restraining the Arkansas State Railroad Commission from enforcing the two-cent-a-mile rate of fare law, on the ground that such rate was confiscatory and therefore unconstitutional.

In 1908 the Chicago Typographical Union was enjoined by the Illinois Supreme Court not to practice "picketing." The union appealed the case and continued the practice complained of. The violators were fined by the court, who held that an appeal does not justify the violation of an injunction.

In 1908 a New York City Court judge issued an injunction restraining the police from interfering with certain theatrical performances on Sunday. This injunction was dismissed by the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court, on the ground that an officer cannot be restrained from enforcing a valid law.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company sought, in

Injunctions—*Continued.*
1908, to enjoin its switchmen from leaving its employ in violation of an alleged agreement to work under certain conditions for a specified time. The injunction was refused on the grounds that no violation of property rights was shown, and that members of labor organizations may peacefully withdraw from employment, even though such withdrawal involves a breach of contract.
Many interesting points of law have been raised on the subject of injunctions, and they have been officially discussed by President Roosevelt and President Taft.

Injunctions:
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Inland Water Ways, improvements recommended, 7602.

Innis, James, commissioner appointed by United States under treaty with Great Britain, 188.

Innocuous Desuetude.—This phrase occurs in a message of President Cleveland, Mar. 1, 1886 (4966), when he was discussing laws on the subject of suspensions from office. The Senate had asked him for his reasons for suspending certain officials.

Insane Asylum. (See Government Hospital for Insane.)

Insane Persons, act making grant of lands to States for benefit of, vetoed, 2780.

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Interior Department Building:
Fire in, discussed and recommendations regarding, 4405, 4407.
Fireproof roof for, recommended, 4690.

Interior, Department of the—An Executive Department of the Government. It is composed of a number of bureaus and offices whose duties have no necessary connection with each other. It was created by act of Congress approved March 3, 1849; in the original law it was called the Home Department (q. v.), the name being very soon changed. By the act of 1849, it was given jurisdiction over patents, formerly held by the State Department; Indian Affairs, formerly held by the War Department; pensions, formerly held by the War and Navy; and the census, formerly under the Treasury; while the General Land Office was transferred to it from the Treasury, together with the care of certain public buildings and the revision of court accounts. The Census Bureau was transferred in 1903 to the Department of Commerce and Labor (q. v.) while the reviewing of the accounts of courts and marshals is in the hands of the Department of Justice (q. v.). Numerous additions have since been made to its jurisdiction, including education, public surveys, the subsidized railroads, the distribution of certain public documents; labor matters (now controlled by the Department of Commerce and Labor q. v.), territories, national parks, and

Interior, Department of the—*Continued.*
the oversight of certain charitable institutions in the District of Columbia. The office of Assistant Secretary was created at its organization; an additional assistant secretary, with the title of First Assistant, was created in 1865. The Secretary of the Interior and his two assistants have general supervision of the work of the Department. The Secretary's duties are performed in his absence by the First Assistant Secretary; or in the absence of both his superiors, by the Assistant Secretary. The First Assistant attends to matters relating to official bonds and requisitions; the Territories; Indian supplies; lands and trust funds; and the National Parks. The Assistant Secretary attends to appeals from the Pension and Patent Offices, the business of certain charitable institutions; admission and disbarment of attorneys practicing before the Department; and certain vouchers. The Chief Clerk, besides the usual duties of such an official, edits the Official Register of the United States.

THE PATENT OFFICE attends to the granting and issuing of patents on inventions. The first patent law was approved Apr. 10, 1790. Only 3 patents were granted the first year, 33 the second, and 11 the third. In 1836 the Patent Office was burned, with all the records, and Congress then established the present system, substantially repealing the earlier laws. The office was created as a Bureau of the Department of State, the chief officer being the Commissioner of Patents. When the Department of the Interior was created, in 1849, the Patent Office was made a bureau thereof. The Commissioner of Patents supervises the issuing of patents and the registration of trade-marks. His decision is final in the Patent Office and he has appellate jurisdiction in the trial of interference cases and questions relating to the patentability of inventions. The Office publishes each month an Official Gazette, giving a description of each patent issued, and employs in its work 732 persons, including an assistant commissioner, chief clerk, five examiners-in-chief, an examiner of interferences, and thirty-nine principal examiners. Under the old system, prior to 1836, there were issued only 9,937 patents; since that time, up to Jan. 1, 1905, there have been issued 778,790 patents.

THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS has charge of matters relating to pensions and bounty lands. Under him are two deputy commissioners and a chief clerk, each in charge of certain divisions of the Bureau. Up to 1833, the distribution of pensions had been supervised by the War and Navy Departments, each for its own pensioners. In that year Congress established the Pension Bureau, and placed J. S. Edwards in charge. He immediately assumed the business heretofore conducted by the War Department, and in 1849 naval pensions also. In the same year the Bureau was made a part of the new Interior Department. (See also Pensions.)

THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE has charge of the survey and sale of public lands. Until 1812 the Secretary of the Treasury acted as agent for the sale of public lands. After the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office was created, the Land Office remained a Bureau of the Treasury Department until it was made a part of the Interior Department at its organization.

THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS has jurisdiction over the Indians of the United States, except those in Alaska, and makes annual reports upon the condition of each tribe. Previous to 1832 all matters relating to the Indians had been transacted by the clerks of the War Department. By this time, however, the business relations between the Government and the Indians had grown to such proportions that it became necessary to establish a Bureau of Indian Affairs. Accordingly Congress authorized the President to appoint a Commissioner who should have general superintendence, under the Secretary of War, of all Indian affairs. The first Commissioner was appointed July 9, 1832. It remained a part of the War Department until 1849, when it was transferred to the Department of the Interior.

THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION was originally established under the name of the Department of Education in 1867; the succeeding year it was made a Bureau of the Interior Department. Its head is the Commissioner of Education. His duties are to collect such statistics and facts as show the progress of education throughout the country, and to diffuse this and such other information as shall aid in educational progress. He also has charge of the education of the Indians in Alaska, and administers the endowment fund for the support of agricultural and mechanical colleges.

Interior, Department of the—*Continued.*
GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS. — Expeditions for the special purpose of making geological inquiry have been provided for by the General Government and by nearly all the States, beginning with North Carolina, whose legislature authorized a survey of the State in 1823. Such work carried on by the Federal Government is under the supervision of the Department of the Interior. The United States at first attached geologists to exploring parties, but in 1834 sent out a special geological survey under Featherstonhaugh. Similar expeditions set forth in 1839, 1845, 1847, and 1848. In 1867 F. V. Hayden was authorized to survey Nebraska, extending his work later into other Territories. In 1871 J. W. Powell was commissioned to survey the country bordering upon the Colorado River, and G. M. Wheeler was put in charge of a topographical survey.

In March, 1879, the United States Geological Survey was established, and the Hayden, Powell, and Wheeler surveys consolidated with it. The five branches of the Survey are: (1) Administrative; (2) Geologic, including the making of the geologic map and the study of economic geology; (3) Topographic, including the making of the basil topographical map which has been extended over thirty-one per cent. of the area of the United States; (4) Hydrographic, including the Reclamation Service which has Irrigation (q. v.) work in charge and which determines the flow and discharge of rivers; (5) Publication Branch. The Directors of the Geological Survey have been Clarence King, 1879-1881; Major J. W. Powell, 1881-1894; Charles D. Wolcott; 1894-1896; George Otis Smith. The first appropriation for the work (1879) was $106,000. The appropriation for 1903-1904 was $1,377,820.

The Geological Survey was made a Bureau of the Interior Department in 1879; although geological and topographical expeditions had been sent out before that time. Its head, the Director of the Geological Survey, is charged with the classification of public lands, their examination as to geologic structure, mineral resources and products and the preparation of topographic and geologic maps; he makes investigations as to the water supply and the capacity of streams; and has charge of the reclamation of arid lands (popularly known as irrigation work) including the disbursement of the reclamation fund, created by the act of June 17, 1902, from the sale of arid lands. (See Irrigation.)

From 1881 to 1904 the duties of the Secretary as to reports from subsidized railroads were performed by the Commissioner of Railroads; in the latter year this office was abolished and the duties devolved upon the Secretary.

Heads of the Interior Department since its organization have been: Thomas Ewing, Ohio; Alexander H. H. Stuart, Virginia; Robert McClelland, Michigan; Jacob Thompson, Mississippi; Caleb B. Smith, Indiana; John P. Usher, Indiana; James Harlan, Iowa; Orville H. Browning, Illinois; Jacob D. Cox, Ohio; Columbus Delano, Ohio; Zachariah Chandler, Michigan; Carl Schurz, Missouri; Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa; Henry M. Teller, Colorado; Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Mississippi; William F. Vilas, Wisconsin; John W. Noble, Missouri; Hoke Smith, Georgia; David R. Francis, Missouri; Cornelius N. Bliss, New York; the present Secretary of the Department is Ethan Allen Hitchcock, of Missouri.

Interior, Department of the:
Additional room for clerical force in, recommended, 4661.
Affairs of, discussed, 5760.
Appointments and removals in, referred to, 3669.
Establishment of, referred to, 2704.
Increased number of law clerks in, recommended, 4679.
Libraries in, consolidation of, referred to, 4738.
Separation of Patent Office from, recommended, 4155, 4206.
Transfer of—
Pension Bureau from, to War Department, recommended, 4060.
Territorial affairs from State Department to, recommended, 4060, 4145.

Internal Improvements.—There being no provision in the Constitution for internal improvements, the matter has always been a subject of dispute. Since Aug. 7, 1789, Congress has regularly appropriated money for such improvements as lie strictly within the Federal jurisdiction—harbors, beacons, buoys, light-houses, piers, etc. Mar. 29, 1806, Congress authorized the President to appoint 3 commissioners to lay out a national road from Cumberland, on the Potomac, to the Ohio River, and appropriated $30,000 for the expenses (406.) The

Internal Improvements—*Continued.*
road was to pass through several States. A national road was also projected through Georgia, with New Orleans as its proposed western terminus. Mar. 3, 1817, President Madison vetoed a bill to set apart the bonus and Government dividends of the national bank as a fund "for constructing roads and canals and improving the navigation of water courses," on the ground that Congress had no constitutional power to extend public revenue for such purposes (569). May 4, 1822, President Monroe vetoed an appropriation for preserving and repairing the Cumberland road, on the same general ground (711.) President Jackson also vetoed several bills providing for internal improvements (1046, 1056, 1201, 1337). Mar. 14, 1818, the House of Representatives passed a resolution declaring that Congress had the power to appropriate money for the construction of roads and canals and for the improvement of water courses. Mar. 3, 1823, the first appropriation for the improvement of rivers and harbors passed Congress. In April, 1824, $30,000 was appropriated for the survey of such roads and canals as the President should deem of national importance, and the act of Mar. 3, 1825, authorized the subscription of $300,000 to the stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. Since 1861 the question of internal improvements has ceased to be a party one, both parties recognizing the right of Congress to appropriate money for public improvements. (See River and Harbor Bills, Pacific Railroads and Irrigation).

Internal Improvements (see also Rivers and Harbors):
Acts on subject of, vetoed by President—
Arthur, 4707.
Discussed, 4724.
Cleveland, 6109.
Grant, 4336.
Jackson, 1046, 1056, 1071, 1201, 1337.
Madison, 569.
Monroe, 711.
Pierce, 2789, 2790, 2919, 2920, 2921.
Polk, 2310, 2460.
Tyler, 2183.
Aid for, should be by separate bills, 4725.
Appropriations for, 1046.
Applied, 872.
On the Lakes referred to, 2957.
Recommended, 955, 2627, 4646.
Approval of bill for, explained, 1046. (See also Rivers and Harbors.)
Board of Engineers for, examination made by, 853, 873.
Constitutional amendment relative to, suggested, 398, 553, 587, 759. Referred to, 786.
Discussed by President—
Adams, J. Q., 954, 982.
Arthur, 4646, 4707, 4724.
Buchanan, 3130.
Cleveland, 6109.
Fillmore, 2626.
Grant, 4336.
Jackson, 1014, 1046, 1071, 1164, 1201, 1337.
Madison, 569.
Monroe, 587, 711, 713.
Pierce, 2751, 2789, 2790, 2919, 2920, 2921.
Polk, 2310, 2460, 2506.
Roosevelt, 7602.
Taft, 7665.
Tyler, 2183.
Expenditures for public works in States and Territories referred to, 3591.
Information regarding construction of roads transmitted, 594.
Lands granted in aid of, 1029, 3651, 4065, 4206, 5380.
Referred to, 872, 877, 879, 909, 987, 993, 1096, 1776, 2957.
Surveys for, transmitted, 1027.

Internal Revenue.—That part of the revenue of a country which is derived from duties or taxes on articles manufactured or grown at home, on licenses, stamps, incomes, etc.—in fact, all revenue not collected on exports or imports. The internal revenue of the United States is derived chiefly from taxes on liquors and tobacco and in cases of emergency upon commercial paper, bank circulation, and upon incomes. The receipts from these various sources have varied from $1,000,000, which figure was first reached in 1801, to $309,000,000 which was reached during the operation of the war tax in 1866. Later the taxes settled down to a normal basis of something like $150,000,000 a year. In 1892 $154,000,000 was collected and in 1896 $146,000,000. During the war with Spain the internal revenue collected in 1901, amounted to $306,871,669, while the amount collected in 1905 was $234,187,976.

Internal Revenue. (See Revenue, Public; Taxation.)

Internal-Revenue Collection Districts, reduction in, 4767.

Internal Revenue, Commissioner of, office of, discussed and recommendations regarding, 3985.

Internal-Revenue Stamps referred to, 3903.

Internal Taxation. (See Taxation.)

International African Association. (See Congo Free State.)

International American Bank:

Charter for, recommended by President Benj. Harrison, 5560.

Establishment of, recommended by International American Conference, 5505.

Discussed by, 5560.

International American Conference.— Oct. 2, 1889, on the invitation of the United States, an international conference of representatives from the United States and 17 States of Central and South America, also including Mexico and Haiti, assembled at Washington. This conference is known as the Pan-American Congress. The object was to adopt some plan of arbitration for the settlement of disputes and the improvement of business relations and means of communication between the countries. Santo Domingo was the only State to refuse the invitation. Before assembling as a congress the delegates were taken on a tour of the country to give them an idea of the extent and resources of the United States. After traveling 6,000 miles they returned to Washington. The proceedings of the congress resulted in extending a knowledge of the commercial status of the various countries and the publication of an extensive series of proceedings, debates, and recommendation. The body adjourned April 19, 1890. The Bureau of American Republics (q. v) was established at the suggestion of this congress.

International American Conference:

At Washington—

Centennial celebration of discovery of America, resolution of, regarding, 5512.

Discussed, 5369, 5467, 5542.

Extradition, reports on subject of, adopted by, 5514.

Importations and exportations, recommendations of, regarding, 5506.

Intercontinental railroad, survey of route for, recommended by, 5504.

International American bank, establishment of, recommended by, 5505.

Discussed, 5560.

International American monetary union, establishment of, recommended by, 5513.

International arbitration, reports on, adopted by, 5518.

Referred to, 5623, 5874.

International bureau of information at Washington, establishment of, recommended by, 5506.

International law, adoption of uniform code of, recommended by, 5513.

Latin-American library, establishment of, recommended by, 5506.

Memorial tablet in State Department to commemorate meeting of, erection of, recommended by, 5514.

Patents, trade-marks, and copyrights, report of, concerning protection of, 5512.

Post dues and consular fees, recommendations of, regarding uniform system of, 5514.

Postal and cable communication, establishment of improved facilities for, recommended by, 5511.

Public health, recommendations of, for protection of, 5513.

Reciprocal commercial treaties recommended by, 5509.

Statement of action in Panama Canal matter, 6901.

Steamship service, establishment of rapid, recommended by, 5491. (See also 5511.)

Weights and measures, report of, on, 5513.

At Rio Janeiro—

Collection by government of debts due their citizens, from other countries, by force of arms, referred to Hague Conference by Conference of South American Republics, 7440.

Effective work of Bureau of American Republics in, 7505.

International American Monetary Union, establishment of, recommended by International American Conference, 5513.

International Arbitration:

Attitude of Great Britain and United States respecting, discussed, 5874, 6154, 6178.

Failure of treaty for, referred to, 5623.

Reports adopted by International American Conference regarding, transmitted, 5518.

Referred to, 5623, 5874.

Resolution of French Chambers favoring treaty of, referred to, 6060.

Treaty with Great Britain regarding, discussed, 6178.

International Association of the Congo. (See Congo Free State.)

International Bureau of Exchanges, establishment of, recommended, 4681. (See also Exchanges for Official Documents.)
International Bureau of Information, establishment of, at Washington, recommended by International American Conference, 5506.
International Cattle Exhibition at Hamburg, discussed, 4714.
International Conference on Ratio between Gold and Silver. (See Gold and Silver.)
International Congress at Brussels for abolition of African slave trade, 5471.
International Congress of Electricians at Paris, discussed, 4581, 4625, 4714. (See also National Conference of Electricians.)
International Conventions:
Discretionary authority of President—
To invite nations to attend, on subject of coinage recommendations regarding, 5877.
To send delegates to, recommendations regarding, 4617, 4763, 4827, 5546.
For establishing standards of measure of color, perception, and acuteness of vision, recommendations regarding, 4780.
For protection of industrial property, 4794.
For suppression of crime, 4115.
International Copyright Convention:
At Berne, discussed, 4919, 5090.
Negotiations for, referred to, 4625.
International Exchange, Commission on, work of, 7071, 7072.
International Exhibition of Fine Arts, to be held at Munich, discussed, 5193.
International Exhibitions. (See Exhibitions.)
International Exposition of Labor at Barcelona, discussed, 5177, 5399.
International Fisheries Exhibition at London, discussed, 4688.
International Geodetic Association, invitation to United States to become a party to, 5192.
International Inventions Exhibition at London, discussed, 4827.
International Law:
Claim of Great Britain to forcibly visit American vessels on the seas, not sustained by, 3038.
Propositions regarding, submitted by United States, discussed, 2945.
Uniform code of, adoption of, recommended by International American Conference, 5513.
International Marine Conference at Washington, discussed, 5180, 5370, 5468, 5493, 5498, 5543.
International Meridian Conference:
At Washington discussed, 4718, 4800, 4827, 4841, 5180.
Invitation of Italian Government to United States to attend, 5546.
International Military Encampment to be held at Chicago:
During World's Fair discussed, 5609.
In 1887, foreign guests attending, not to pay duties on baggage, 5164.
International Monetary Conference (see also Coins and Coinage; Gold and Silver.)
At Brussels in 1892, 5752.
Postponement of, discussed, 5876.
Reports of, transmitted, 5784.
At Paris in—
1867, 3776, 3792.
Report of S. B. Ruggles on, 4013.
1878, 4447, 4464, 4474, 4510.
Appropriation for, recommended, 4438.
1881, 4625.
1882, 4697.
Internationad Money Orders discussed, 5881, 5971.
International Obligations of United States, removal of cases involving observance and execution of, from State to Federal judiciary recommended, 1928, 1956.
International Ocean Telegraph Co., charges made by, for messages referred to, 4069.
International Patent Congress at Vienna, report of John M. Thacher on, referred to, 4215.
International Peace Congress at Washington discussed, 4684, 4717.
Invitation extended countries of North and South American to attend, 4685.
Postponement of, referred to, 4717.
International Penitentiary Congress at London, referred to, 4162.
International Polar Congress at Hamburg referred to, 4535.
International Postal Conference at—
Berne, 4250.
Lisbon, 4938.
Paris, 3387.
New convention adopted by, 4453.
International Postal Union, convention for establishment of, 4250. (See also Universal Postal Union.)
International Prison Congress (see also National Prison Congress):
To be held at—
St. Petersburg, 5117.
Stockholm, 4406.
Proceedings of, referred to, 4464.
International Sanitary Conference at—
Rome, 4898, 4918.
Washington, 4564, 4622, 4631.

International Statistical Congress:
At St. Petersburg, 4142, 4221.
The Hague, 4082.
Invitation to hold meeting in United States recommended, 4142.

Interoceanic Canal Co., discussed, 5470.

Interparliamentary Union invited to St. Louis, 6870, 7053.

Interstate Commerce. — Commercial transactions and intercourse between residents in different States or carried on by lines of transport extending into more than one State. Power to regulate commerce between the States is invested in Congress by the Constitution (18). It is held that the power to regulate commerce of necessity includes the power to regulate the means by which it is carried on, so that the scope of authority given to Congress by this clause enlarges with the development of the industries of the country and the means of communication. The intent of the framers of the Constitution was to prohibit legislation by any State against the business interests of another State by taxation, discrimination, or otherwise. It was intended also as a check upon the arbitrary power of State legislatures rather than upon private corporations or railroad companies. With the development of the great railway lines, traversing many States and bringing remote interior producers into close communication with the seaboard markets, came the necessity for regulating the rates of transportation by a more general law than it was within the power of any State to enact.

It was charged against the railroads that certain firms, or firms in certain cities made contracts by which their goods were carried over long distances at lower rates than were demanded for carrying the same goods short distances. The railroads claimed that competition between trunk lines forced them to take the long-distance freight at nearly the same rates as they received for local freight where there was no competition. It was asserted that the railroads did not regulate freight rates by cost of carrying, but by what the business would bear.

The first attempts to regulate interstate commerce begun in 1873, previous to which time the Grangers had had State laws for regulation of railroad charges enacted in some of the Western States. In 1878 John H. Reagan, of Texas, introduced a series of bills in the House, which culminated Feb. 4, 1887, after yearly debates on these and similar bills, in the act to regulate commerce. This law established an Interstate Commerce Commission of 5 to investigate complaints. It furthermore gives shippers the option of complaining to this commission or of instituting suits in the Federal courts; prohibits unjust discrimination between persons and places, the giving of special rates, etc., though the commissioners may suspend this rule in special cases; requires railroads to publish rates and adhere to them, and forbids pooling of freights of different and competing railroads; enforces the Safety Appliance Act of 1893, and requires from all common carriers doing an interstate business a monthly report of all accidents both to passengers and employees. The chairman of the Commission is directed to assist the Commissioner of Labor to endeavor to settle all disputes between railway companies and their employees.

Interstate Commerce Act:
Discussed by President—
Arthur, 4732, 4772.
Johnson, 3560.
Roosevelt, 6648, 6652, 6653, 7032, 7405, 7419, 7450, 7510, 7523.
Taft, 7662.
New York Central and Hudson River R. R. convicted under, opinion and sentence of Judge Holt quoted, 7405.
Physical examination of railways recommended, 7510.
Interstate commerce rates reduced, after passage of law regulating, 7419.

Interstate Commerce Commission:
Civil service extended to, 6143.
Legislation for protection of yardmen and brakemen against accidents recommended, 5486, 5561, 5642, 5766.
Railroad transportation discussed, 6172.
Railroads, proposal to place under jurisdiction of, 7358, 7359.
Work of, 7032.

Interstate National Guard Association. —This association is composed of representatives of the Organized Militia of the States of the Union, and its purpose is to conserve the interests of that body of troops.

Inventions. (See Patent Office; Patents.)

Inventions Exhibition, International, at London discussed, 4827.

Iowa.—One of the United States; nickname, "The Hawkeye State"; motto, "Our liberties we prize and our

Iowa—*Continued.*
rights we will maintain.'' It was formed from a part of the Louisiana territory purchased from France. The name signifies ''Here is the place to dwell in peace.'' Iowa is bounded on the north by Minnesota, on the east by Wisconsin and Illinois (separated by the Mississippi River), on the south by Missouri, and on the west by Nebraska and South Dakota, and has an area of 56,025 square miles. The first white settlement was made at Dubuque by Julian Dubuque in 1788. In 1834 the territory was made a part of Michigan. In 1836 it was added to Wisconsin Territory, and in 1838 the Territory of Iowa was established. It was admitted to statehood Dec. 28, 1846.

Iowa is almost exclusively an agricultural State. There are 34,574,337 acres of farm land, about half of which is devoted to cereals. The crop of 1908 included. 287,456,000 bushels of corn, 8,068,000 bushels of wheat, 11,280,000 bushels of potatoes, 6,460,000 tons of hay, besides other grains, fruits and vegetables. There were enumerated 1,419,000 horses, 1,555,000 milk cows and 3,881,000 other cattle, 8,413,000 hogs, and 718,000 sheep. The sheep yielded 1,625,000 pounds of scoured wool, valued at $894,000. In the creameries 90,981,766 pounds of butter and 2,829,745 pounds of cheese were made. In 1905 there were killed for market 91,564 cattle, 13,071 sheep, 8,546 calves, and 2,070,473 hogs.

The coal fields of the State have an area of 10,000 square miles, and in 1907 15,200 miners took out 7,574,322 tons, valued at $12,258,012. Lead mines are worked, but the mineral output of the State is comparatively unimportant. The manufactures of agricultural products reached a value of $160,572,313 in 1905.

There are 9,911 miles of steam railway in the State and 600 miles of electric line. The population ascertained by the United States census of 1900 was 2,231,853, and the state census of 1905 showed a decrease to 2,216,068. An estimate for 1909 advances the figures to 2,232,000.

Iowa (see also Cedar Rapids):
Acts to quiet title of settlers on Des Moines River lands in, vetoed, 4996, 5412.
Admission of, into Union, memorial from legislature requesting, 2130.
Boundary line with Missouri, dispute respecting, 1775, 1777. 1788.
Appropriation to defray expenses growing out of, requested, 1953.
Claims of, commissioners to be appointed to examine, referred to, 3662.
Constitution of, appropriation to defray expenses of convention for formation of, requested, 1953.
Survey of northern boundary of, 2708.
Volunteers from, thanks of President tendered, 3442.

Iowa Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Iowa Reservation:
Cession of portion of, to United States proclaimed, 5591.
Sale of, bill for, 4959.

Ioway Indians. (See Iowa Indians.)

Iredell, James (1751-1799); politician and jurist; b. Lewes, England; justice of the United States Supreme Court, 1790-1799; in the third electoral college he received three votes for President.

Iredell, James (1788-1853); politician and jurist; b. at Edenton, N. C.; governor of North Carolina, 1827-28; and United States Senator, 1828-31.

Ireland:
Imprisonment of American citizens in, 2521, 3590, 4678, 4679, 4693, 4699.
Released, 3902, 4713.
Trial and conviction of, 3800, 3827, 3833.
Military expedition to aid insurgent party in. (See Fenians.)

Irion, R. A., secretary of state of Republic of Texas, convention signed by, 1686.

Iron:
Report relating to cost of production of, etc., transmitted, 5569.

Irrigation.—The ancient practice of increasing the productiveness of the soil by means of an artificial supply of water has been successfully applied to the arid plains of the western part of the United States. The subject became so extensive and important that in 1900 the leading political parties pledged themselves to enact laws looking to the reclamation of arid lands. Up to this time most of the public irrigation work was carried on under the Carey act of 1894, which granted to each of the arid States 1,000,000 acres of desert land on condition of its reclamation.

Under this law public lands are withdrawn from entry on application of the State. The State may then enter into contract with private companies to build irrigation canals, ditches, reservoirs, etc., the State agreeing to sell the land to settlers

Irrigation—*Continued.*
who have contracted with the canal builders for a supply of water at prices fixed in the contract with the State.

June 17, 1902, Congress passed the reclamation law, which provided for the construction of irrigation works by the United States Government. The law set aside the receipts from the sale of public lands in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming for the construction of irrigation works, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. The cost of the works is to be repaid by the settlers, who use the water, in ten annual installments, and when the payments have been made for a majority of the lands included in any project the management and operation of such project are to be turned over to the owners, to be maintained at their expense. The receipts from the sale of land and the use of water are to form a perpetual reclamation fund. Public lands included in reclamation projects may be acquired only under the terms of the homestead law, and the commutation clause of that law does not apply to such lands.

Up to 1909 the Government had selected for reclamation more than two million acres at an estimated cost of nearly $90,000,000. Under the Carey act the States have selected for reclamation and had assigned to them up to July 1, 1908, 3,239,285 acres. Idaho and Wyoming, each having disposed of the 1,000,000 acres allowed them under the law, were granted an additional 1,000,000 acres for the same purpose.

Irrigation:
Policy of Government regarding, discussed, 5561, 5640, 6655, 6658, 6764, 7427, 7475.
Importance of forest reserves to, 7038.
Storage and use of waters of Rio Grande for, discussed, 5959.

Irvine, Callender, commissary-general of purchases, nomination of, discussed, 992.

Irwin, James T., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5044.

Irwin, John, commanding American naval forces at Honolulu, reports of, referred to, 5906.

Irwin, Walter R., treaty with Indians concluded by, 3896.

Island No. 10 (Tenn.), Battle of.—About the time of the capture of New Madrid, Mo., Commodore Foote sailed from Cairo, Ill., with a fleet of 7 ironclad gunboats, 1 wooden gunboat, and 10 mortar boats to assist Pope in his attack on Island No. 10. Mar. 16, 1862, Foote began a bombardment, which he kept up for many days without effect. Pope in the meantime had dug a canal across the swampy land above New Madrid, so that vessels could pass through to that place without passing the island. Early in April, 3 of the gunboats ran by the batteries of the island under cover of night, and Apr. 7 the Confederates found themselves surrounded by gunboats and transports laden with troops. Nothing remained but to surrender. Three generals, 273 field and company officers, 6,700 privates, 123 heavy guns and 35 field pieces, all of the latest pattern, 7,000 small arms, tents for 12,000 men, immense quantities of provisions and ammunition, hundreds of horses, mules, wagons, harness, etc., were captured. There were no casualties in the Federal army.

Island Pond, Vt., proclamation granting privileges of other ports to, 2859.

Islands. (See the several islands.)

Isthmian Canal. (See Panama Canal.)

Isthmian Canal Commission, work of, 7023, 7068.

Isthmuses. (See the several isthmuses.)

Italy.—A kingdom in southern Europe, bounded on the north by Switzerland and Austria-Hungary, on the east by Austria-Hungary, the Adriatic Sea, and the Mediterranean, on the south by the Mediterranean, and on the west by France and the Mediterranean. The area of the country, including adjacent insular possessions, is 110,646 sq. miles. The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy, consisting of a king and a parliament of two branches—senate and chamber of deputies. The reigning king is Vittorio Emanuele III., the only son of Umberto I. His son and heir apparent to the throne is Prince Umberto, born Sept. 15, 1904. The constitution is an elaboration of the fundamental charter granted by King Charles Albert to his Sardinian subjects March 4, 1848. The executive authority is exercised by the King with the advice of a Ministry composed of the heads of the eleven departments of the state. The Senate is composed of the princes of the royal house who have reached the age of 21 years, but who have no vote till they are 25, and an unlimited

Italy—*Continued.*
number of members above 40 years of age, who are nominated by the King for life, a condition of the appointment being that the person shall have filled some high office or acquired distinction in the service of the state or some pursuit tending to the benefit of the country, or be a tax-payer to the extent of 3,000 lire. The body consisted, in 1908, of 323 members. The lower house consists of 508 deputies, elected by the people.

Italy has had since the building of Rome perhaps the most eventful history of any land in Europe, having been at various times the seat of a world-republic, an empire, a Gothic kingdom, a spiritual empire, a number of independent states and provinces, and lastly a united free kingdom.

The productive agricultural area of Italy is 20,248,000 hectares (1 hectare 2½ acres). Of this 5,230,000 hectares were sown to wheat in 1907, 3,768,000 produce wine and 1,101,000 olive oil. Silk culture is carried on all over Italy, the average annual production of silk cocoons is estimated at 52,808,000 kilograms and of silk at 5,610,- pounds).

In 1907 56,831 persons (of whom 1,620 were females) were engaged in working 918 mines, from which a wealth of minerals aggregating in value 87,939,440 lire (about $17,590,000), were extracted. There are 10,387 miles of railway in the country, about 80 per cent. of which is owned by the state. The population, according to the census taken in 1901, was 32,475,253; estimates for 1908 increase figures to 33,909,776.

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Italy, Treaties with.—(For the extradition treaty of 1868, see Extradition Treaties.) A treaty of commerce and navigation of 1871 provides for freedom of commerce and navigation, liberty to trade and travel, and secures the rights and privileges of the citizens of the one country within the dominions of the other. The importation, exportation, and re-exportation of goods is permitted within the countries upon equal terms regardless of the nationality of the carrying vessels, and without the imposition of discriminating, higher, or other duties than those imposed upon other nations. Tonnage, anchorage, and clearance duties shall not be levied upon: Vessels entering and leaving a port in ballast; vessels passing from one to another port of the same country to discharge a part of a cargo, when proof can be furnished that such

Italy, Treaties with—*Continued.*
charges have already been paid at one of the ports; vessels driven to seek shelter in port by stress of weather, and which do not discharge a whole or a part of the cargo. Humane treatment is to be accorded in cases of shipwreck.

The principle that in time of war free ships make free goods, is ob served between the nations. In case of the blockading of a port in either country in time of war, a vessel of the other nation shall not be regarded as liable to capture on its first attempt to enter, but shall be if the attempt is persisted in. Articles used in warfare on land and sea, munitions of war, arms, and military equipment are contraband of war. Provision is made for the examination of ship's papers and search with as little detention and embarrassment as possible. Citizens in the dominions of the other have all rights of disposal of property by sale, testament, gift, or otherwise. (For consular convention of 1878, see Consular Conventions.)

In 1900 a reciprocal commercial arrangement was made by which concessions, principally in wines, wine products, and works of art, were made in import duties by the United States; and concessions, principally in cotton seed oil, fish, machinery, etc., were made by Italy, by which lower import duties were imposed for the encouragement of trade in these articles between the two countries. (See also Extradition Treaties.)

Itata, The, seizure of, by United States for violation of neutrality laws discussed, 5618. (See also *Baltimore, The.*)

Iuka (Miss.), Battle of.—The transfer of Gen. Pope to Virginia and Gen. Halleck to Washington in the summer of 1862 left Grant in command of the Army of the Tennessee with headquarters at Corinth, Miss. Halleck ordered most of the Army of the Tennessee to be placed under Buell's command, leaving Grant's force on the defensive and harassed by the Confederates under Van Dorn and Price. Sept. 13, 1862, Price advanced from the south and seized Iuka, a village in northeast Mississippi, 21 miles east of Corinth. Van Dorn was then only 4 days off to the southwest, threatening Corinth. Gen. Rosecrans, with 9,000 men, was ordered to attack Price from the south, and Gen. Ord, with 8,000 was to attack from the north. The two armies failed to cooperate, and Price attacked Rosecrans Sept. 19. The latter kept his ground, but lost a battery of artillery, besides 736 men killed and wounded. Darkness put an end to the fight.

Izard, Ralph, on committee to conduct inaugural ceremonies of President Washington, 40.

Jackson, Andrew (seventh President United States):

Andrew Jackson was elected by the Democrats in the election of 1828. In his contest against John Quincy Adams in 1824, Jackson received the plurality of both the popular and electoral votes, and yet failed of election by the House. His friends were much embittered by the result and began to work for his election immediately after the inauguration of President Adams. The candidates were chosen by common consent, the legislatures of the States having made a choice and endorsed the candidates. Jackson's name was presented by the legislature of Tennessee, and Van Buren brought Crawford's friends to Jackson's support. John Quincy Adams was nominated by legislatures and mass-meetings, and he was the candidate of the National Republicans. Twenty-four States took part in the election, which was held Nov. 4. The popular vote gave Jackson 647,231 votes, and Adams 509,097. The electoral vote, counted Feb. 11, 1829, gave Jackson 178 votes, and Adams 83. John C. Calhoun received 171 electoral votes for Vice-President against 83 for Richard Rush.

In the election of 1832, the National Convention appears for the first time in the political history of the United States. It was instituted by the Anti-Masonic party at Philadelphia, in 1830, presided over by Francis Granger, and attended by 96 delegates. At its second meeting, at Baltimore, Sept. 26, 1831, it was attended by 112 delegates, who nominated William Wirt for President and Amos Ellmaker for Vice-President. The National Republican Convention met at Baltimore, Dec. 12, 1831, with 157 delegates, and nominated Henry Clay for the Presidency. The Democratic Convention met at Baltimore, March 22, 1832, with 283 delegates, who endorsed Jackson's candidacy unanimously and nominated Martin Van Buren for Vice-President. The two-thirds rule, which has always obtained at Democratic conventions, was adopted at this convention. Twenty-four States took part in the election, which was held Nov. 6, 1832. The popular vote stood: Jackson, 687,502; and Clay, 530,189. The electoral vote, counted Feb. 13, 1833, gave Jackson 219; Clay, 49; Floyd, 11; and Wirt, 7.

Party Affiliation.—Jackson was the single representative to Congress from Tennessee upon its admission in 1796. As a representative he steadfastly opposed Washington's administration and the Federalists. He was one of the twelve who voted against the address to Washington approving of his administration; he opposed the Jay treaty with Great Britain; and Hamilton's financial policy. He was elected as a Democrat and this name was given to the Republican party in 1828 by his followers.

Political Complexion of Congress.—In the Twenty-first Congress (1829-1831) the Senate, of 48 members, was composed of 38 Democrats and 10 Whigs; and the House, of 213 members, was made up of 142 Democrats and 71 Whigs. In the Twenty-second Congress (1831-1833) the Senate, of 48 members, was composed of 35 Democrats and 13 Whigs; and the House, of 213 members, was made up of 130 Democrats and 83 Whigs. In the Twenty-third Congress (1833-1835) the Senate, of 48 members, was composed of 30 Democrats and 18 Whigs; and the House, of 240 members, was made up of 147 Democrats and 93 Whigs. In the Twenty-fourth Congress (1835-1837) the Senate, of 52 members, was composed of 33 Democrats and 19 Whigs; and the House, of 242 members, was made up of 144 Democrats and 98 Whigs.

Civil Service.—In the several administrations which preceded that of Jackson, public office was regarded as a public trust, and not a reward for political or party service. The total number of removals from office between the years 1789 and 1829 were only seventy-four. From March 4, 1829, to March 22, 1830, the changes in the civil service numbered about 2,000. This policy took the name of the "spoils system" from an utterance in the Senate, in 1831, by Senator Marcy of New York, to the effect that "to the victors belong the spoils." In his First Annual Message (page 1012) President Jackson discusses the office-holder and says: "Offices were not established to give support to particular men at the public expense. No individual wrong is, therefore, done by removal. The incumbent became an officer with a view to public benefits, and when these require his removal they are not to be sacrificed to private interests. It is the people, and they alone, who have a right to complain when a bad officer is substituted for a good one. He who is removed has the

Jackson, Andrew—*Continued.*

same means of obtaining a living that are enjoyed by the millions who never held office." In the same message, the President recommends that the tenure of office be limited to four years in a greater number of cases than the law to that effect passed in 1820 covered. One of the most curious effects of this system was the struggle for patronage between Calhoun and Van Buren that followed.

Tariff.—The tariff of 1828, known from its unfairness as the "tariff of abominations," was modified by the tariff act of 1832, which was designed to remedy the injustice of that of 1828. It failed, however, to satisfy the people of the South, and for some time there was talk of nullification. While Jackson was on principle opposed to protective tariffs, he was most determined to preserve the Union. South Carolina in convention of its citizens at Columbia, Nov. 19, 1832, declared the tariff acts of 1828 and 1832 null and void; officers were sworn to act in accordance with this edict; and threats were made of secession if the Federal authorities attempted to enforce the tariff laws in that State. (See Nullification.) This ordinance was to take effect Feb. 1, 1833, and to be enforced, if necessary, by an appeal to arms. Dec. 16, President Jackson issued his famous nullification message (page 1173) in which he reviews at length the whole question and closes a most forceful exposition of Federal and State Rights with these words: " . . and I fervently pray that the Great Ruler of Nations may so guide your deliberations and our joint measures as that they may prove salutary examples not only to the present but to future times, and solemnly proclaim that the Constitution and the laws are supreme and the Union indissoluble." Then followed, Dec. 10, 1832, his equally famous nullification Proclamation in which (page 1206) he says: "I consider then the power to annul a law of the United States assumed by one State, incompatible with the existence of the Union, contradicted expressly by the letter of the Constitution, unauthorized by its spirit, inconsistent with every principle upon which it is founded, and destructive of the great object for which it was formed." South Carolina deferred action; and the tariff act of March 2, 1833, known as the "Clay's Compromise Act," was passed. It provided that in all cases where the tariff on imported goods exceeded twenty per cent. of the value of such goods, a gradual reduction should be made of such excess in the following ratio and manner: one-tenth of such excess after Dec. 31, 1833; another tenth after Dec. 31, 1835; another tenth after Dec. 31, 1837; another tenth after Dec. 31, 1839; one-half the residue of such excess after Dec. 31, 1841; and all of the residue of such excess after Dec. 31, 1842. Speaking of the effect of this compromise upon the revenue of the country, the President, in his Fifth Annual Message (page 1247) said: "The changes made in our revenue system by the acts of Congress of 1832 and 1833, and more especially by the former, have swelled the receipts of the present year far beyond the amount to be expected in future years upon the reduced tariff of duties. . . . I cannot, therefore, recommend to you any alteration in the present tariff of duties; the rate as now fixed by law on the various articles was adopted at the last session of Congress, as a matter of compromise, with unusual unanimity, and unless it is found to produce more than the necessities of the Government call for, there would seem to be no reason at this time to justify a change." In his Eighth Annual Message (page 1459) President Jackson discusses at length the revenue system and the various means of disposing of surplus revenue. "The safest and best mode," he says, "of obviating all of the difficulties which have been mentioned, is to collect only revenue enough to meet the wants of the Government, and let the people keep the balance of their property in their own hands to be used for their own profit."

Public Debt.—The public debt of the United States during the administration of President Jackson stood as follows:

January 1, 1830...	$48,565,406.50
January 1, 1831...	39,103,191.68
January 1, 1832...	24,322,235.18
January 1, 1833...	7,001,698.83
January 1, 1834...	4,760,082.08
January 1, 1835...	37,513.05
January 1, 1837...	336,957.83
January 1, 1838...	3,308,124.07

In his Seventh Annual Message (page 1379) President Jackson said: "Since my last annual communication all the remains of the public debt have been redeemed, or money has been placed in deposit for this

Jackson, Andrew—*Continued.*
purpose whenever the creditors choose to receive it."

Finance.—President Jackson as a strict constructionist was opposed to national banks. In his First Annual Message (page 1025) he began his attack upon the United States bank, and followed it up most persistently, even to the length of vetoing the bill renewing its charter in 1832. He said: "Both the constitutionality and the expediency of the law creating this bank are well questioned by a large portion of our fellow-citizens, and it must be admitted by all that it has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency." The matter was drawn into politics by Clay and it formed an important issue in the election of 1832. In his Fifth Annual Message, the President (page 1250) casts doubts upon the solvency of the bank and suggests the appointment of a committee to investigate. Congress investigated and reported favorably to the bank as a safe repositary for Government funds. The President made up his mind that the deposits should be withdrawn. Secretary McLane, of the Treasury, was unwilling to give the order, and he was transferred to the State Department and his place was filled by William J. Duane, who was satisfied that the removal of the funds was neither wise nor necessary, and refused either to give the order or to resign. Duane was removed in September and his place was filled during recess by Roger B. Taney, who ordered that after Oct. 1, deposits should be made in certain State banks and not in the United States Bank. A resolution of censure of the President was, after long debate, carried by Clay in the Senate; but a few weeks before Jackson's retirement from office the resolution was expunged. In the President's Farewell Address (page 1511) he devotes a great deal of attention to the currency, condemning the use of paper money. He says: "The Constitution of the United States unquestionably intended to secure to the people a circulating medium of gold and silver. But the establishment of a national bank by Congress, with the privilege of issuing paper money receivable in the payment of public dues, and the unfortunate course of legislation in the several States upon the same subject, drove from general circulation the constitutional currency and substituted one of paper in its place."

Foreign Policy.—The President expresses the policy of his administration in his Fourth Annual Message (page 1159) in these words: "Our best wishes on all occasions, our good offices when required, will be afforded to promote the domestic tranquillity and foreign peace of all nations with whom we have any intercourse. Any intervention in their affairs further than this, even by the expression of an official opinion, is contrary to our principles of international policy, and will always be avoided." In his Second Inaugural Address (page 1222) he says: "To do justice to all and to submit to wrong from none has been during my administration its governing maxim, and so happy have been its results that we are not only at peace with all the world, but have few cases of controversy, and these of minor importance remaining unadjusted." Great credit was given to the Jackson administration for the enforcement of the French spoliation claims, an account of which is given in the President's Seventh Annual Message (page 1371). European nations found no difficulty in settling their claims against France soon after the peace of 1815; but the claims of the United States were treated with supercilious silence. A treaty was made with France in settlement of these in 1831, by which France obligated herself to pay $5,000,000 in six annual instalments, beginning Feb. 2, 1833. A draft was presented but payment was refused, on the plea that no appropriation had been made. President Jackson, in a message to Congress in December, 1834, advised Congress to direct that French vessels to the value of the amount be captured. The French government threatened war should the President not apologize. Great Britain interposed and advised France to settle quickly, which she did. The moral effect of the course taken by President Jackson was very great in demonstrating that the time had passed when the United States could be insulted with impunity.

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Jackson, Henry R., minister to Mexico, resignation of, 5123.

Jackson, James, mentioned, 616.

Jackson (Miss.), Battle of.—After the engagement at Raymond, McPherson's column proceeded toward Jackson by way of Clinton, where it destroyed a portion of the railroad to prevent the sending of supplies from the east to Vicksburg. Sherman moved along the Raymond road. May 14, 1863, when within 2 miles of Jackson, both columns met the Confederates whom Gen. Joseph E. Johnston had been collecting in order to reenforce Pemberton at Vicksburg. The combined corps of Sherman and McPherson attacked the small force of Johnston and drove it through Jackson and toward Canton, taking some prisoners. The Union loss was 300. The Confederate loss was 845.

Jacob, Helen M., act granting pension to, vetoed, 6114.

Jacobs, Richard T., lieutenant-governor of Kentucky, arrest and imprisonment of, 3460.

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James, Ollie M.; b. Crittenden Co., Ky., July 27, 1871; was admitted to the bar in 1891; was one of the attorneys for Governor Goebel in his celebrated contest for governor of the State of Kentucky; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Kentucky.

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Jamestown, Va., tercentenary of foundation of, 7043, 7095, 7386.

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Jamestown (Va.), Battle of.—Early in 1781 Virginia became the chief theater of the operations of the British and American armies. Benedict Arnold, having turned traitor to his country, was sent by Clinton, with 1,600 men, to the James River with orders to lay waste the country and destroy the stores at Richmond. Washington ordered Lafayette, with 1,200 light infantry, to capture Arnold. Lafayette arrived at Richmond Apr. 29, just in time to witness the burning of the extensive tobacco warehouses at Manchester, on the opposite side of the river, by Gen. Phillips, who had succeeded Arnold. Phillips had 2,000 men. Cornwallis abandoned his unprofitable campaign in the Carolinas and reached Petersburg, Va., May 20, 1781, having nearly 8,000 men. Lafayette, realizing his inability to hold Richmond against this large force, returned northward to the Rappahannock. Here he was joined June 7 by Gen. Wayne with about 800 Continentals. Returning, Lafayette formed a juncture with Steuben June 18, augmenting his force to about 4,000 men. Eluding Tarleton's command, he pursued Cornwallis back toward Richmond, which place the latter evacuated June 20, retiring toward Jamestown. July 6 Lafayette attacked Cornwallis near Green Springs, within a few miles of Jamestown. Lafayette distinguished himself for personal bravery in the fight, but was forced to retire to Malvern Hill. The American casualties were reported as 118 killed, wounded and missing. The British lost 75.

Jamieson, William D.; newspaper publisher and editor, who served in the State senate of Iowa, and was elected to the 61st Congress from Iowa.

Japan.—"Land of the Rising Sun." An empire of Asia lying in the Pacific Ocean, east of China, Korea, and Siberia. It consists of 4 principal islands—the main island of Hondo or Nippon, Yezo, Shikoku, Kiushiu—and about 4,000 smaller islands, including the Loochoo and Kurile groups and the island of Formosa, which was acquired from China in 1895, comprising a total area of 147,655 square miles.

The Japanese people are chiefly engaged in agriculture, but with growing industries of various kinds, Japan exporting largely silk, tea, rice, coal, copper, fish, lacquer, etc. The Government is a limited monarchy, with an Emperor, cabinet, and privy council and an Imperial Parliament consisting of 2 houses. Buddhism and Shintoism are the prevailing religions. The Emperor is called the Mikado, an enlightened sovereign, under whom Japan has made unexampled progress in the arts of Western civilization. Japan, like China, remained isolated from the rest of the world for many centuries. The dynasty of the Mikados, Japanese history informs us, has had a continuous existence since 660 B. C. Authentic history begins about 500 A. D. The Portuguese traded some with Japan between 1540 and 1638. With the exception of a limited trade with the Dutch, Japan held no commercial relations with the rest of the world till an American expedition under Perry, in 1853, forced a treaty upon her. This was followed by treaties with other countries. In 1867-68 a revolution transferred the power from the Shogun, the hereditary commander-in-chief of the army, who had held it for 500 years, to the titular Emperor, the Mikado. In 1894, in a war with China, the latter was completely defeated on land and sea. The war ended in 1895 with the payment of indemnity by China, the cession of Formosa, and the independence of Korea.

By the constitution of Feb. 11, 1889, the Emperor combines in himself the rights of sovereignty and exercises all the executive powers, with the advice of the Cabinet Ministers, who are appointed by him and responsible to him only. There is also a Privy Council, who are consulted by the Emperor on matters of importance. The Emperor can declare war, make peace and conclude treaties. He exercises the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet. The Imperial Diet consists of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives. The Peers are male members of the Imperial Family, princes, marquises, counts, viscounts, barons, as well as persons designated (for life) by the Emperor for meritorious service or great learning. The fifteen highest taxpayers of a prefecture may also select one of their number to be a Peer for a term of seven years, with the consent of the Emperor. The House of Representatives consists of 379 members elected from districts having a population of 127,000.

The Japanese army is modeled after the German, and consists of about 220,000 men on a peace footing. Under the operation of the present laws the field army (first and second line together) will amount to 800,000 men, with ample reserve. Japan builds and equips her own warships, and has a navy of 230 effective vessels, consisting of 11 modern battleships, including several captured from Russia, 68 old, or small, battleships, 14 armored cruisers, 17 protected cruisers, 6 torpedo gunboats, 54 destroyers, 50 torpedo boats, and 10 submarines. There are now building or projected 7 submarines, 45 torpedo boats, 8 destroyers, 2 protected cruisers, 5 armored cruisers, and 6 modern battleships.

The principal agricultural products are sugar, rice, barley, rye, tea and silk. In 1906 there were 83 cotton mills, employing 13,032 men and 59,281 women, running 1,425,406 spindles, and turning out 369,502,760 pounds of yarn. Silk, cotton, and silk and cotton goods mixed were woven to the extent of 210,355,661 yen in value—$105,177,830.

Commerce with the various countries for the year 1907 was approximately as follows: United States, 131 million yen; China, 106; France, 42; Hong Kong, 24; Korea, 32; Great Britain, 22; and decreasing to 64,225 yen with Switzerland.

The population at the beginning of 1909 was 49,319,166, increasing annually at the rate of 1.13 per cent.

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Japan, Treaties with.—Diplomatic relations began with the treaty of 1854, which, with several later ones, was superseded by more comprehensive conventions now in force. The convention for reimbursing shipwreck expenses, concluded in 1880, provided that all expenses incurred by the government of the United States in connection with rescue, clothing, and assisting needy Japanese subjects in cases of shipwreck should be paid by the Japanese government, if the assisted persons be unable to pay them; and reciprocally, the United States government shall be responsible for debts and expenses incurred by Japan in rendering like assistance to United States citizens. This provision shall not extend to expenses incurred in the

Japan, Treaties with—*Continued.*
salvage of the vessels or cargo, which must be a charge against the vessel and goods or the owners. In such claims for reimbursement, the expenses of government, police, and other officials, and the expense of official correspondence is not to be included. (For the extradition provisions of 1886, see Extradition Treaties.)

The treaty of commerce and navigation of 1894 provides for mutual freedom of trade, travel and residence; free access to the courts in pursuit and defense of rights; possession and disposal as well as the succession to property, and the equitable imposition of taxes upon the subjects or citizens of the one country while in the dominions of the other. No discriminating, higher, or other taxes shall be levied upon aliens than upon citizens; nor shall military, naval or other service be imposed upon them. Importation and exportation of goods shall be free from prohibitory or embarrassing restrictions, regardless of the place whence the goods arrive or the nationality of the vessels carrying them; but the usual restrictions of coastwise trade obtain in all cases. The privileges of loading and unloading, and all other privileges of navigation which are enjoyed by national vessels shall be granted without restriction or discrimination to the vessel of the other country. The privileges of visiting two or more ports for the purpose of delivering parts of a cargo are extended to vessels, and in such cases there shall be but one imposition of legitimate charges upon the vessel. Humane treatment is to be extended to vessels of all sorts in distress, and means of assistance and alleviation are to be freely accorded by both nations to the sufferers on vessels of the other. Salvage shall in all cases be conducted and governed according to the laws of the country in which the salvage is made. Goods and merchandise saved from a wreck shall not be liable to customs duties unless cleared for consumption. The usual terms of consular convention are included in this treaty. The treaty endures for a period of twelve years from date of conclusion, with twelve months' privilege of notice of intention to terminate. (For Trade-mark regulations, see Trade-Marks, Conventions.)

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Jay, John (1745-1829); jurist and statesman; b. New York City; represented the State of New York in Congress, 1774-77, and drew up the constitution of New York, 1777; United States minister to Spain, 1780-82; peace commissioner with Adams and Franklin at Paris, 1783; secretary for foreign affairs, 1784-89; first chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1789-95; concluded with England the treaty of 1794, known as Jay's Treaty, which conveyed to the United States the military posts of the northwest, erected the eastern boundary, provided for the payment of English debts and the settlement of American claims, restricted the United States trade with the West Indies, and defined the conditions of neutrality at sea; Jay was an unsuccessful candidate for governor of New York 1792; was special minister to Great Britain, 1794-95; and governor of New York, 1795-1801.

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Jay Treaty.—A treaty of peace and friendship between the United States and Great Britain, negotiated in 1794 by John Jay, on the part of the United States, and Lord Grenville, representing Great Britain. It provided for an evacuation of the British posts in the United States, free commercial intercourse on the American continent, unrestricted navigation of the Mississippi River, indemnity to citizens of each country for damages at the hands of privateers of the other, and a limited trade between this country and the British West Indies. The last-mentioned clause caused the treaty to be very unpopular in America.

Jayhawkers.—A name applied to bands of marauders who kept up a guerrilla warfare in eastern Kansas about the beginning of the Civil War. The Jayhawkers were so called because of the alleged similarity of their practices to those of a bird with this appellation.

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Jefferson, Thomas (third President United States):

The close race for the Presidency which Jefferson gave Adams in 1796, marked the affection of the people for the man who drew up the Declaration of Independence. The election of Adams in that year, despite his unpopular doctrines, marked the esteem and love which the people had for Washington,—for Washington preferred Adams. Jefferson, while Vice-President, was not consulted by Adams in affairs of the administration. His election as the third President of the United States, in 1800, is attributed to the unskillful politics of Hamilton and the political adroitness of Aaron Burr, in New York. There were no conventions or platforms, but the candidates were nominated by a caucus of members of Congress. The Federalists renominated John Adams, and the Democratic-Republicans chose Thomas Jefferson. The electoral vote was counted Feb. 11, 1801, and showed Jefferson, 73; Burr, 73; Adams, 65; C. C. Pinckney, 64; and John Jay, 1. As no one had received a majority of the votes, the House, on the same day, proceeded to elect a President and a Vice-President. The balloting continued until Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1801, when, on the thirty-sixth ballot, Jefferson was elected President, and Burr, Vice-President. Some of the Federalists, not including Hamilton, tried to elect Burr over Jefferson, and Burr did not discountenance their action.

In the election of 1804, candidates were chosen by Congressional caucus for the positions of President and Vice-President, specifically in order to prevent a repetition of the conditions of 1800, when the struggle for President occurred between Jefferson and Burr, and also of the anomalous condition in 1796 when Adams was a Federalist President and Jefferson a Republican Vice-President. Jefferson and George Clinton were the nominees of the Democratic-Republicans. It does not appear, however, that Charles C. Pinckney and Rufus King, the Federalist candidates for these offices were nominated in a Federal caucus. The strongest party contests occurred in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Jefferson carried Massachusetts against the Federalists led by Adams, but failed to win in Connecticut. The electoral vote was counted Feb. 13, 1805, and was conducted in accordance with the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution, which went into force Sept. 25, 1804. Jefferson had 162 votes against 14 for Pinckney. The apportionment following the census of 1800, and the admission of Ohio in 1802, increased the electoral vote to 176 and the number of States participating to 17. Jefferson was victorious in all of the States except Connecticut and Delaware, and in Maryland, where the vote was split 9 to 2.

Party Affiliation.—Prior to his residence in France as United States minister (1784-1789), Jefferson was a Whig of the Revolution. On his return, he was a Republican-Democrat, in deepest sympathy with the French Revolution. He advocated "the will of the majority to be the natural law of every society, and the only sure guardian of the rights of man." The Constitution had been drawn and adopted in his absence, and although on his return he expressed himself against it, he later modified his views regarding it and came to think more favorably of it. His associates in Washington's Cabinet, notably Hamilton and Knox, often expressed themselves in favor of aristocratic or monarchical forms of government, and regarded the Republican form as only a temporary expedient. This was so hateful to Jefferson that he vehemently expressed his grief and astonishment, and ultimately resigned his Cabinet office. He found himself opposed to the whole Federalist policy and, upon his retirement from office in 1796, he and his friends took the name of Republicans. Thus the Democratic party was formed, which in 1800 became the majority party in the United States. It was known as the Republican party until Jackson, in 1824, changed its name to the Democratic party.

Political Complexion of Congress.—In the Seventh Congress (1801-1803) the Senate, of 32 members, was made up of 13 Federalists and 19 Democrats; and the House, of 105 members, was made up of 34 Federalists and 71 Democrats. In the Eighth Congress (1803-1805) the Senate, of 34 members, was made up of 10 Fed-

Jefferson, Thomas—*Continued.*

eralists and 24 Democrats; and the House, of 141 members, was made up of 38 Federalists and 103 Democrats. During the second Jefferson administration, in the Ninth Congress (1805-1807) the Senate, of 34 members, was made up of 17 Federalists and 17 Democrats; and the House, of 141 members, was made up of 29 Federalists and 112 Democrats. In the Tenth Congress (1807-1809) the Senate, of 34 members, was made up of 7 Federalists and 27 Democrats; and the House, of 141 members, was made up of 31 Federalists and 110 Democrats.

Acquisition of Territory.—The Louisiana Purchase, consummated in 1803, by James Monroe as minister plenipotentiary, increased the area of the United States, in 1810, to a total of 1,999,775 square miles. Jefferson was fully alive to the importance of this addition. In his Third Annual Message (page 346) he says: "Whilst the property and sovereignty of the Mississippi and its waters secure an independent outlet for the produce of the Western States and an uncontrolled navigation through their whole course, free from collision with other powers and the dangers to our peace from that source, the fertility of the country, its climate and extent, promise in due season important aids to our Treasury, and ample provision for our posterity, and a wide spread for the blessings of freedom and equal laws." Napoleon, in speaking of the sale of the territory said: "This accession strengthens forever the power of the United States, and I have just given to England a maritime rival that will sooner or later humble her pride." The Lewis and Clark expedition, which formed the basis of the claim of the United States to the Northwestern territory, is described in detail by Jefferson in a special message (page 398) and in his Sixth Annual Message (page 396) he says: "It is but justice to say that Messrs. Lewis and Clark and their brave companions have by this arduous service deserved well of their country."

Slavery—Jefferson's sentiments on this subject are well expressed in his Sixth Annual Message (page 396) in these words: "I congratulate you, fellow-citizens, on the approach of the period at which you may interpose your authority constitutionally to withdraw the citizens of the United States from all further participation in these violations of human rights which have so long continued on the unoffending inhabitants of Africa, and which the morality, the reputation, and the best interests of our country have long been eager to proscribe. Although no law you may pass can take prohibitory effect till the first of the year 1808, yet the intervening period is not too long to prevent by timely notice expeditions which can not be completed before that day."

Tariff.—In his Sixth Annual Message, Jefferson recommended that the duty on salt, a necessary of life, be suppressed. He looks forward to the accumulation of a surplus of revenue, if peace continues, and in discussing the advisability of further reduction of tariff in the future, says (page 397): "Shall we suppress the impost and give the advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures? On a few articles of more general and necessary use the suppression in due season will doubtless be right, but the great mass of the articles on which impost is paid are foreign luxuries, purchased by those only who are rich enough to afford themselves the use of them. Their patriotism would certainly prefer its continuance and application to the great purposes of the public education, roads, rivers, canals, and such other objects of public improvement as it may be thought proper to add to the constitutional enumeration of Federal powers." A tariff act of May 13, 1800, made slight increases in some duties, especially those upon wines. March 27, 1804, there was passed an act "for imposing more specific duties on the importation of certain articles; and also for levying and collecting light money on foreign ships or vessels, and for other purposes." While some duties were increased by this act, it placed upon the free list rags from cotton, linen, wool, and hemp cloth, regulus of antimony, unwrought clay, unwrought burr stones, and the bark of the cork tree. The act of March 4, 1808, allowed free importation of old copper, saltpeter, and sulphur.

Internal Improvements.—Jefferson was strongly in favor of the application of revenue surplus to internal improvements; but he did not recognize that the Constitution conferred the right of making such upon the Federal Government. In his Sixth

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Annual Message (page 398) he says, in speaking of such improvements: "I suppose an amendment to the Constitution, by consent of the States, necessary, because the objects now recommended are not among those enumerated by the Constitution, and to which it permits the public money to be applied." In his Eighth Annual Message (page 444) he says: "Shall it (the revenue surplus) lie unproductive in the Public vaults? Shall the revenue be reduced? Or shall it not rather be appropriated to the improvement of roads, canals, rivers, education, and other great foundations of prosperity and union under the powers which Congress may already possess or such amendment of the Constitution as may be approved by the States?"

Navy.—The navy which had been created during the previous administration for operations against France, was reduced by Jefferson, who put all but six of the vessels out of commission. In his First Annual Message (page 318) he explains that these vessels were laid up in navy yards to reduce expenses." "Whatever annual sum," he says, "beyond that you may think proper to appropriate to naval preparations would perhaps be better employed in providing those articles which may be kept without waste or consumption, and be in readiness when any exigency calls them into use." In his several messages he lays especial stress upon the advisability of preserving the vessels of the navy from decay and injury when not in active use. In a special message of Feb. 10, 1807 (page 407) Jefferson goes fully into the plans for the increase of the navy by the addition of a flotilla of gunboats for the protection of the harbors. Two hundred of these are expected to afford the desired protection, of which number he reports that 73 are built or are building, and that the remaining 127 would cost from $500,000 to $600,000. In his Eighth Annual Message (page 442) he reports that: "Of the gunboats authorized by the act of December last, it has been thought necessary to build only 103 in the present year."

Foreign Policy.—Of the six vessels which Jefferson retained in commission, he sent four to the Mediterranean to overawe the Barbary pirates who were attacking the merchant vessels of the United States. The brilliance and efficacy of the efforts of Decatur and his brave comrades on that occasion are yet remembered by the American people. In his First Inaugural Address (page 311) he speaks of the country as: "Kindly separated by nature and a wide ocean from the exterminating havoc of one quarter of the globe; too high-minded to endure the degradations of the other." In speaking of the proper attitude of the United States in the long struggle between Napoleon and the allied powers, he says, in his Third Annual Message (page 349): "In the course of this conflict let it be our endeavor, as it is our interest and our desire, to cultivate the friendship of the belligerent nations by every act of justice and of innocent kindness; to receive their armed vessels with hospitality from the distresses of the sea, but to administer the means of annoyance to none; to establish in our harbors such a police as may maintain law and order; to restrain our citizens from embarking individually in a war in which their country takes no part; to punish severely those persons, citizen or alien, who shall usurp the cover of our flag for vessels not entitled to it, infecting thereby with suspicion those of real Americans and committing us into controversies for the redress of wrongs not our own; to exact from every nation the observance toward our vessels and citizens of those principles and practices which all civilized people acknowledge; to merit the character of a just nation, and maintain that of an independent one, preferring every consequence to insult and habitual wrong." Speaking of the attack of the *Leopard* on the American frigate *Chesapeake*, Jefferson wrote in later years: "I had only to open my hand, and let havoc loose." To protect the United States from similar attacks, he issued the embargo of 1807, which continued until the end of his administration; but the conditions were too severe for American commerce to observe, and its frequent violation defeated its purpose. Jefferson always maintained that had the patriotism of the people risen to proper heights, this course would have obviated the war of 1812, and have secured a recognition of neutral rights. Jefferson himself suffered from the conditions of the embargo which forbade the exportation of tobacco, by the loss of fully two-thirds of his income.

Commerce.—Jefferson did not believe in the paternal fostering of

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commerce and industries by the Federal Government. In his First Annual Message (page 318) he says: "Agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and navigation, the four pillars of our prosperity, are the most thriving when left most free to individual enterprise. Protection from casual embarrassments, however, may sometimes be seasonably interposed." In speaking of the rapid growth of the country, he says in his First Annual Message (page 314): "I lay before you the result of the census lately taken of our inhabitants, to a conformity with which we are now to reduce the ensuing ratio of representation and taxation. You will perceive that the increase of numbers during the last ten years, proceeding in geometrical ratio, promises a duplication in little more than twenty-two years." The number was 5,308,483 in 1800.

Finance.—Jefferson outlined the financial policy of his administration in his First Annual Message (page 328) in these words: " . . there is reasonable ground of confidence that we may now safely dispense with all the internal taxes, comprehending excise, stamps, auctions, licenses, carriages, and refined sugars, to which the postage on newspapers may be added, to facilitate the progress of information, and that the remaining sources of revenue will be sufficient to provide for the support of Government, to pay the interest on the public debts, and to discharge the principals within shorter periods than the laws or the general expectation had contemplated. War, indeed, and untoward events may change this prospect of things and call for expenses which the imposts could not meet; but sound principles will not justify our taxing the industry of our fellow-citizens to accumulate treasure for wars to happen we know not when, and which might not perhaps happen but from the temptations offered by that treasure."

Public Debt.—The debt of the United States during the administration of Jefferson stood as follows:

January 1, 1802	$86,712,632.25
January 1, 1803	77,054,686.30
January 1, 1804	86,427,120.88
January 1, 1805	82,312,150.50
January 1, 1806	75,743,270.66
January 1, 1807	69,218,398.64
January 1, 1808	65,196,317.97
January 1, 1809	57,023,192.09

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Jennings, Nancy F., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5246.
Jesup, Thomas S., commander of forces in Seminole War, 1472.
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Jewett, Milo A., consul of United States at Sivas, Turkey, directed to investigate Armenian atrocities, 5991.
Jicarilla Agency, N. Mex., appropriation for Apaches on, recommended, 4692.
Jicarilla Apache Reservation, N. Mex., appropriations to settlers for improvements on, recommended, 4696.
Jingoism.—A political term borrowed from the English and applied to that style of writing or oratory usually known as spread-eagle or braggadocio. The mild oath, "by jingo" is a corruption of "by Gingou," i. e., by St. Gingoulph. During the war in Bulgaria between Russia and Turkey in 1877 the British Conservatives under Lord Beaconsfield, the premier, strongly advocated English intervention in behalf of Turkey. The Liberals, under Gladstone, were equally determined to avoid trouble and urged that Turkey be left to herself. Popular interest in the discussion grew to the point where it found expression in the music halls. "Jingo" was soon derisively applied to the war party, and they proudly accepted it. The term has since been commonly applied both in England and America to parties extravagantly enthusiastic in defense of the national honor.
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Johnson, Andrew (seventeenth President United States):
Johnson became President on the death of Lincoln, April 14, 1865. He was Lincoln's choice for Vice-President in the latter's second term, for strong political reasons. It was felt that Johnson's election would bring to the support of the party a large body of War Democrats, but especially would it prevent the recognition of the Confederacy by Great Britain and France if a candidate were elected from a reorganized rebellious State (Tennessee) in the heart of the Confederacy.
Party Affiliation.—Johnson's earliest political activity was directed against the aristocratic government by the large land-holders of Tennessee; he opposed the so-called "internal improvement" policies, and for a time suffered defeat by reason of this opposition. He was the only ardent supporter of Bell who did not go over to the Whig Party. In Congress (1843-1853) he supported Jackson, the annexation of Texas, Polk's administration; and opposed internal improvements. He defended the veto power of the President and supported the compromise measures of 1850. He advocated then and later the homestead bill which the slave-holding power of the South did not favor. He occupied an intermediate position in politics by holding pronounced Union ideas which slave-holders did not appreciate, and by recognizing slavery as an institution guaranteed by the Constitution which made him unpopular with the Republicans. He never believed that any attempt at disruption of the Union would be made; but in 1860 he took positive ground against secession and declared in his speech in Congress on the joint resolution amending the Constitution that he would stand by and act in and under the Constitution. In March, 1861, when speaking of the secessionists he declared: "I would have them arrested and tried for treason, and, if convicted, by the eternal God, they should suffer the penalty of the law at the hands of the executioner."
Tariff.—The chief revenue acts in the administration of President Johnson were those of July 28, 1866, "to protect the revenue, and for other purposes;" of March 2, 1867, "to provide revenue from imported wool, and for other purposes;" and that of February 3, 1863, "to provide for the exemption of cotton from internal tax." The latter act provided that cotton imported from foreign countries after November 1, 1868, should be exempt from duty. In his Third Annual Message, President Johnson (page 3773) urged a thorough revision of the revenue system. "Our internal revenue laws and impost system," he said, "should be so adjusted as to bear most heavily

Johnson, Andrew—*Continued.*
on articles of luxury, leaving the necessaries of life as free from taxation as may be consistent with the real wants of the Government, economically administered.'' He advocated a large reduction in the number of articles subject to tax as a means of simplifying and reducing the cost of revenue collection.

Public Debt.—The public debt of the United States during the administration of President Johnson stood as follows:

July 1, 1866.....$2,636,036,163.84
July 1, 1867..... 2,508,151,211.69
July 1, 1868..... 2,480,853,413.23

In his First Annual Message (page 3563) President Johnson says: ''Our debt is doubly secure—first, in the actual wealth and the still greater undeveloped resources of the country, and, next, in the character of our institutions. The most intelligent observers among political economists have not failed to remark that the public debt of a country is safe in proportion as a people are free; that the debt of a republic is safest of all.''

Civil Service.—In his Third Annual Message (page 3769) President Johnson says: ''It is not the theory of this Government that public offices are the property of those who hold them. They are given merely as a trust for the public benefit, sometimes for a fixed period, sometimes during good behavior, but generally they are liable to be terminated at the pleasure of the appointing power, which represents the collective majesty and speaks the will of the people. The forced retention in office of a single dishonest person may work great injury to the public interests.''

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Thanksgiving, 3530, 3636, 3748, 3858.
Protest of, against act depriving, of command of Army, 3670.
Repeal of act recommended by, 3871.
Removals from office discussed by, 3690, 3767, 3820.
Republican form of government discussed by, 3566.
Restoration policy of, discussed by, 3551, 3570, 3593, 3643, 3781, 3870. (See also Provisional Governors; Reconstruction.)
Right of States to representation in Congress, discussed by, 3644.
State of the Union discussed by, 3551, 3570, 3589, 3593, 3643, 3756, 3837, 3871.
Tariff discussed by, 3773.
Thanksgiving proclamations of, 3530, 3636, 3748, 3858.
Veto messages of—
Admission of—
Arkansas, 3846.
Certain Southern States, 3848.
Colorado, 3611, 3681.
Nebraska, 3687.
Amending judiciary act, 3844.
Civil-rights bill, 3603.
Continuation of Freedmen's Bureau, 3620.
Discontinuance of Freedmen's Bureau, 3852.
Duties on imported copper and copper ores, 3903.
Elective franchise in District of Columbia, 3670.
Enabling New York and Montana Iron Mining and Manufacturing Co. to purchase lands, 3614.
Establishing Freedmen's Bureau, 3596.
Exclusion of electoral votes of States lately in rebellion, 3849.
Government of rebel States, 3696, 3743.
Acts supplementary to, 3729, 3734.
Missouri troops placed on footing with others as to bounties, reasons for applying pocket veto, 3733.
Surveying district of Montana, 3624.
Tenure of civil offices, 3690.
Trustees of colored schools in Washington and Georgetown, 3903.
War between the States, termination of, proclaimed, 3515, 3627, 3632.
Correction in date of, 3447.

Johnson, Adna Romulus; b. Dec. 14, 1860, Sweet Springs, Mo.; moved to Lawrence Co., Ohio, in infancy; entered the law department of the University of Michigan in 1885; graduated B. L. 1887; in 1889 was elected prosecuting attorney of Lawrence County; elected to the 61st Congress from Ohio.

Johnson, Ben; b. near Bardstown, Nelson Co., Ky., May 20, 1858; elected to the Kentucky house of representa-

Johnson, Ben—*Continued.*
tives in 1885, and 1887; elected member of the Kentucky State senate, but resigned Nov. 5, 1906; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Kentucky.
Johnson, George, claims of, against Uruguay, 2014.
Johnson, James, provisional governor of Georgia, appointed, 3516.
Johnson, James T., act for relief of, vetoed, 4125.
Johnson, Joseph Travis; b. Brewerton, Laurens Co., S. C., Feb. 28, 1858; graduated Erskine College, 1879; admitted to the practice of the law in all the courts of South Carolina, 1883; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from South Carolina.
Johnson, Martin N., b. in Wisconsin in 1850, and moved to Iowa the same year; graduated at the Iowa State University in 1873; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1876; served a term in each branch of the Iowa legislature; moved to Dakota in 1882, and took up Government land, on which he still resides; was a member of the constitutional convention of North Dakota in 1889, and member of the 52d, 53d, 54th, and 55th Congresses; elected United States Senator in 1909.
Johnson, Reverdy (1796-1876); statesman and Cabinet officer; b. Annapolis, Md.; United States Senator from Maryland, 1845-49, and 1863-68; Attorney-General, 1849-50; United States minister to Great Britain, 1868-69; a treaty which he negotiated with Great Britain for the settlement of the Alabama Claims was rejected by the Senate.
Johnson, Reverdy:
Address of, on presenting to President proceedings of Union Convention in Philadelphia filed in impeachment trial, 3947.
Commissioner at New Orleans, report of, referred to, 3347.
Mentioned, 4014.
Johnson, Richard Mentor (1780-1850); statesman and ninth Vice-President of the United States; b. near Louisville, Ky.; elected to Congress, 1807, he became an ardent supporter of Madison's policies; raised and commanded a regiment of mounted riflemen in the War of 1812; supported Harrison at the Thames, 1813, and is believed to have killed Tecumseh in this battle; United States Senator, 1819-29; member of Congress, 1829-37; Vice-President with Van Buren, 1837, to which office he was elected by the United States Senate by default of an electoral majority; was candidate for reelection in 1840, but defeated.
Johnson, R. M., compensation due, for erection of buildings for use of Choctaw academy, 2537.
Johnson, Richard M., military talents of, commented on, 520.
Johnson, Samuel, president North Carolina convention, 62.
Johnson, William Samuel, appointed on committee to receive President Washington, 36.
Johnston, Joseph E., victories of national arms over Confederate forces under, referred to, 3442.
Johnston, Joseph Forney; b. in North Carolina in 1843; served in Confederate army during the war; rose to the rank of captain; practiced law seventeen years; was a banker ten years; elected governor of Alabama in 1896 and 1898; unanimously elected to the United States Senate from Alabama to fill out the unexpired term of E. W. Pettus, deceased, also for the term ending March 3, 1915.
Jonathan, or Brother Jonathan.—A term used to denote the typical American. Its origin has been explained in several ways, but the most plausible seems to be that it grew out of Washington's reference to his friend and adviser, Jonathan Trumbull, governor of Connecticut.
Jones, Benjamin F., act for relief of, vetoed, 6109.
Jones, Charles E., act granting pension to, vetoed, 6104.
Jones, J. B., treaty with Indians concluded by, 3592.
Jones, Jacob, commander of the *Wasp*, 506.
Jones, John Paul, remains of, discovered in Paris, 7075, 7076.
Jones, Margaret, act to increase pension of, vetoed, 5148.
Jones, Roger; soldier; b. Washington, D. C., Feb. 25, 1831; graduated U. S. Military Academy, 1847; served on the Texas frontier and in New Mexico, and at the outbreak of the Civil War was promoted to the rank of captain, and received the thanks of President Lincoln and Secretary Cameron; served throughout the war, and rose to the rank of brigadier-general; died Fortress Monroe, Va., Jan. 26, 1889.
Jones, Roger:
Correspondence regarding Dorr's Rebellion, 2157.
Mentioned, 702.
Orders respecting funeral honors to—
Adams, John, 914.
Harrison, W. H., 1880.

Jones, Roger—*Continued.*
Jefferson, 914.
Lafayette, 1314.

Jones, Thomas, proceedings of, in taking possession of Monterey, Mexico, discussed, 2080.

Jones, Wesley L., b. near Bethany, Ill., Oct. 9, 1863, three days after the death of his father, a private in the Civil war; his mother maintained herself and children by her own labor; he did all kinds of farm work, hiring out by the month when 10 years of age; attended public schools in winter; worked during the summer until he was 16, when he entered Southern Illinois College, teaching to pay his way; working in the harvest fields during the summer; admitted to the bar on examination in 1886; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, and 60th Congresses as one of the Representatives-at-large from the State of Washington; the legislature of 1907 for Washington enacted a direct primary law in which provision was made for expressing the party choice for United States Senator by popular vote; he became a candidate and was successful by a large majority, and was duly elected to the United States Senate.

Jones, William, Secretary of Navy:
Duties of Secretary of Treasury discharged by, during the absence of Albert Gallatin one of the commissioned envoys to treat with Great Britain and Russia in 1813.

Jones, William Atkinson; b. Warsaw, Va., March 21, 1849; elected to the 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Virginia.

Jones, The, sum accruing from sale of, to be paid owners of, 2111.

Jonesboro (Ga.), Battle of.—On the night of Aug. 25, 1864, Gen. Sherman gave up the direct siege of Atlanta and attempted to gain possession of the Macon railroad to the southward. A part of his forces was moved back to the chattahoochee to the northwest and others pushed southwest. The Army of the Tennessee, under Howard, having destroyed the roads southwest of Atlanta, moved east toward Jonesboro, 20 miles south of Atlanta. Hood, learning of this movement, sent Hardee's corps to defend Jonesboro. When Howard reached the town on the evening of Aug. 30 he found Hardee in possession. The latter attacked Howard on the 31st. After an engagement of 2 hours the Confederates retired with a loss of 1,400 killed and wounded. During the night Hardee retired to Lovejoy. Seeing his position in Atlanta indefensible, Hood, on Sept. 1 blew up his magazines and evacuated the city, which was occupied by Gen. Slocum with the Twentieth Army Corps.

Jorgen Lorentzen, The, appropriation for seizure of, recommended, 3271.

Josephine, The, referred to, 1030.

Jouin, Henry, mentioned, 6932.

Journals of Congress.—The proceedings of Congress from 1774 to 1788 were first published at Philadelphia. They comprised 13 octavo volumes and were completed in 1788. This is the only record of the Continental Congress and that of the Confederation (except the "Secret Journals"), but contains no debates nor laws, that body being without legislative powers, although it adopted many resolutions, ordinances, and recommendations to the States. These journals were reprinted in Washington in 1823 in 4 octavo volumes. "The Journal Acts, and proceedings of the Convention Assembled at Philadelphia which framed the Constitution of the United States" was published at Boston in 1819. There were also published in Boston in 1821 4 volumes of the "Secret Journals of the Acts and Proceedings of Congress from the First meeting thereof to the Dissolution of the Confederation by the adoption of the Constitution of the United States." According to the requirements of the Constitution, the Journals of Congress have been printed each session since its adoption. (See Annals of Congress; Cong. etc.)

Joyce, James; b. July 2, 1870, in Cumberland, Guernsey Co., Ohio; studied law; entered the senior class of the Cincinnati Law School, 1891; admitted to the bar, 1892; in 1895 was elected a member of the general assembly of Ohio; reelected in 1897; elected to the 61st Congress from Ohio.

Juarez, Benito P., President of Mexico:
Demonstration by Congress of United States of Colombia in honor of, referred to, 3575.
Government formed by, discussed, 3095.
Referred to, 3175, 3577.

Judge-Advocates, Corps of, recommendation regarding, 4570.

Judges, Circuit:
Increase in number of, recommended, 4453, 4526, 4574, 4939, 5103, 5968.
Inequality in amount of labor assigned each, discussed, 1756.

Judges, District, increase recommended in—
Number of, 4939, 5103.
Salaries of, 5478, 5561, 7589.
Judicial Salaries. (See Salaries, Judicial.)
Judicial Integrity discussed by President Roosevelt, 7521.
Judiciary System (see also Justice, Department of):
Act—
Making appropriation for certain judicial expenses vetoed, 4493.
Regarding judiciary act vetoed, 3844.
Constitutional amendment regarding tenure of office by judiciary of United States, recommended, 3841, 3889.
Extension and revision of, recommended by President—
Adams, John, 279, 296.
Adams, J. Q., 880, 958.
Arthur, 4729.
Cleveland, 4939, 5103, 5879, 5968.
Jackson, 1024, 1121, 1168, 1336, 1396.
Jefferson, 319.
Lincoln, 3250.
Pierce, 2750, 2765, 2825.
Washington, 119, 125, 143.
Judicial districts, increase in, recommended, 4253.
Misdemeanors, trial of, by United States commissioners, recommended, 4939, 5879.
Modifications in, recommended, 3250.
Witnesses' and jurors' fees, referred to, 4730, 4770, 4836.

Juilliard vs. Greenman.—One of several important legal-tender cases. Juilliard having contracted a sale of cotton for $5,122.90 to Greenman, the latter paid $22.90 in coin (which was accepted) and offered payment of the residue in United States notes. Juilliard refused to accept the notes, demanding gold or silver. The case came before the circuit court for the southern district of New York, which found a verdict for Greenman on the ground that notes issued by the United States are legal tender for payment of any debt. The Supreme Court, Mar. 3, 1884, the case having been appealed to that tribunal on a writ of error, affirmed this judgment, thus establishing the constitutionality of the legal-tender act of Mar. 31, 1862. George F. Edmunds and Benjamin F. Butler appeared as counsel in this case, the former for plaintiff in error, the latter for defendant. Justice Gray, in delivering the opinion, stated that the prohibition in the Constitution of the United States to the several States to coin money, emit bills of credit, or make anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender for debts does not deny to Congress either of these powers. These are powers incident to sovereignty, and the impressing upon Treasury notes the quality of being legal tender in payment of private debts is an appropriate means, conducive and plainly adapted to the execution of the undoubted powers of Congress, consistent with the letter and spirit, and therefore within the meaning, of the Constitution. The wisdom and expediency of such meaning is a political question to be determined by Congress, and not a judicial question to be afterwards passed upon by the courts. Justice Field filed a dissenting opinion.

Jules et Marie, The, collision with United States steamer *San Jacinto*, appropriation to former recommended, 3343.

Junket.—A word applied to any feast or merry-making, convivial entertainment, or picnic. Politically, any trip, excursion, or entertainment by an official at public expense under the guise of public service. The form of a junket is usually a legislative investigation requiring travel to various points and large hotel bills.

Jurors, fees of, referred to, 4730, 4770, 4836.

Jury.—A certain number of men selected according to law and sworn to inquire into or to determine facts concerning a cause or an accusation submitted to them and to declare the truth according to the evidence adduced. The custom of trying accused persons before a jury as practiced in this country and England is the natural outgrowth of rudimentary forms of trials in vogue among our Anglo-Saxon ancestors. The ancient Romans also had a form of trial before a presiding judge and a body of *judices*. The right of trial by jury is guaranteed by the Constitution in all criminal cases and at common law in cases where the amount in dispute exceeds $20. A petit or trial jury consists of 12 men selected by lot from among all the citizens residing within the jurisdiction of the court. Their duty is to determine questions of fact in accordance with the weight of testimony presented and report their finding to the presiding judge. An impartial jury is assured by the practice of drawing by lot and then giving the accused the right to dismiss a certain number without reason and certain others for good cause. Each

Jury—*Continued.*
of the jurymen must meet certain legal requirements as to capacity in general and fitness for the particular case upon which he is to sit, and must take an oath to decide without prejudice and according to testimony presented. A coroner's jury or jury of inquest is usually composed of from 7 to 15 persons summoned to inquire into the cause of sudden or unexplained deaths. (See also Grand Jury.)

Jury System discussed, 319.

Jussen, Edmund, act for relief of, vetoed, 4168.

Justice, The Department of.—One of the nine Executive Departments of the Government, created by an act of Congress July 22, 1870. The separate colonies, however, in imitation of England, had had their attorneys-general from early times. By the Judiciary Act of September 24, 1789, the first Congress under the Constitution directed the appointment of an Attorney-General who should act as legal adviser to the President and heads of Departments and conduct cases in the Supreme Court in which the United States was concerned. The small salary of $1,500 a year which Congress voted was fixed on the supposition that the Attorney-General would devote only a part of his time to his official duties. Edmund Randolph, however, the first occupant of the office, devoted his entire time to questions which arose in connection with the organization of the courts and their procedure. The salary was gradually increased until, in 1853, it was made $8,000, equal to those of the other members of the Cabinet. No clerical force was provided, however, and not until 1818, during the attorney-generalship of William Wirt, was any appropriation made for clerical hire or office expenses. The clerical force was gradually increased until, in 1855, it consisted of nine employees, but the First Assistant Attorney-General was not appointed until 1859.

A very important step was taken in the organization of the Department in 1861, when the Attorney-General was given control over the various district attorneys. By an act of Congress of 1870 what had been the Attorney-General's office was formally organized as the Department of Justice. Under this act the office of Solicitor-General was created; two Assistant Attorneys-General (since increased to eight) were provided for, and the law officers of the other Departments were placed under the Attorney-General's control. Since its organization the work of the Department and the number of its employees have steadily increased until, at the present time (1909), about two hundred and sixty officers and employees in Washington and nearly thirteen hundred in various parts of the United States are under the control of the Department. The Attorney-General, the head of the Department, is the chief legal officer of the country. He is and has been from the beginning, a member of the President's Cabinet, and gives his advice and opinion when consulted by the President or heads of Departments. He also supervises the work of the district attorneys and United States marshals. Opinions on Constitutional questions must come from the Attorney-General himself; opinions on other matters may be given by his assistants. Trials in which the Government is interested may be conducted by the Attorney-General or the Solicitor-General, who acts as his assistant and assumes his duties in his absence. The Assistant to the Attorney-General, an office distinct from those of Assistant Attorneys-General, has special charge of matters arising out of the anti-trust and interstate commerce laws (q. v.). Eight Assistant Attorneys-General and one Special Assistant aid the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, some having charge of special lines of business, such as the defense of cases in the Court of Claims (q. v.) and before the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission. The Special Assistant Attorney-General is at the head of the Bureau of Insular and Territorial Affairs. Special attorneys may be appointed when necessary. The Attorney-General also has supervision and control of the law officers connected with the various Departments, that is to say, the Assistant Attorneys-General for the Interior and Post-Office Departments, the Solicitors of the Departments of State and the Treasury, and the Solicitor of Internal Revenue in the Treasury Department. These act as chief law officers of the Department or office with which they are connected. A General Agent of the Department has charge of United States jails and prisons, and an Accounting Division examines the accounts of United States district attorneys and marshals.

The Federal judiciary system was modeled after that of Great Britain.

Justice, The Department of—*Continued.*
In the early history of England and of the American colonies the legislative bodies had judicial powers, and the English Parliament is still known as the High Court of Parliament, and the Legislature of Massachusetts as the General Court. Most of these powers, however, were soon transferred to compacter bodies having exclusively judicial functions. Almost the only judicial function retained by legislative bodies is the power of impeachment of high officers. The first step toward a Federal judiciary were the commissions which decided land cases between the States. Commissioners of appeal decided prize cases, and in 1781, under the Articles of Confederation, these were erected into a court. The Constitution of 1787 provided for a Supreme Court (q. v.) and such inferior courts as Congress might establish. By the judiciary act of 1789 circuit and district courts were established. In 1891 the circuit court (q. v.) of appeals was added to this system. The Court of Claims q. v.), the Court of Private Land Claims, and a system of Territorial courts have also been established by Congress. The Judiciary system of the several States is similar in a general way to that of the United States. (See also Courts.)

Following is a list of Attorneys-General in the order of their appointment from 1789 to date: Edmund Randolph, Virginia; William Bradford, Pennsylvania; Charles Lee, Virginia; Levi Lincoln, Massachusetts; Robert Smith, Maryland; John Breckenridge, Kentucky; C. A. Rodney, Pennsylvania; William Pinkney, Maryland; Richard Rush, Pennsylvania; William Wirt, Virginia; John M. Berrien, Georgia; R. B. Taney, Maryland; B. F. Butler, New York; Felix Grundy, Tennessee; Henry D. Gilpin, Pennsylvania; J. J. Crittenden, Kentucky; Hugh S. Legaré, South Carolina; John Nelson, Maryland; John Y. Mason, Virginia; Nathan Clifford, Maine; Isaac Toucey, Connecticut; Reverdy Johnson, Maryland; J. J. Crittenden, Kentucky; Caleb Cushing, Massachusetts; J. S. Black, Pennsylvania; E. M. Stanton, Pennsylvania; Edward Bates, Missouri; James Speed, Kentucky; Henry Stanbery, Ohio; W. M. Evarts, New York; E. Rockwood Hoar, Massachusetts; Amos T. Ackerman, Georgia; G. H. Williams, Oregon; Edwards Pierrepont, New York; Alphonso Taft, Ohio; Charles Devans, Massachusetts; Wayne MacVeagh, Pennsylvania; B. H. Brewster, Pennsylvania; A. H. Garland, Arkansas; W. H. H. Miller, Indiana; Richard Olney, Massachusetts; Judson Harmon, Ohio; Joseph McKenna, California; John W. Griggs, New Jersey; Philander Chase Knox, Pennsylvania; William Henry Moody, Massachusetts; George Woodward Wickersham, New York.

Justice, Department of (see also Judiciary System):
Act making appropriation for certain judicial expenses, vetoed, 4493.
Appropriation for, recommended, 4474, 4525.
Building for, recommended, 6343.
Discussed by President—
Cleveland, 4938, 5378, 5879, 5968.
Grant, 4153.
Harrison, Benj., 5550, 5632, 5755.
Issuance of commissions to officials by Attorney-General recommended, 4063.
Legal business of Government, manner of conducting, referred to, 2771, 2825.
Recommendation that Attorney-General be placed on footing with heads of other Executive Departments, 562, 880, 1016, 2265.
Transfer of Patent Office from State Department to, recommended, 2265.

K

Kabler, James E., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5296.

Kahn, Julius, b. Feb. 28, 1861, at Kuppenheim, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany; immigrated to California with his parents in 1866; in 1892 was elected to the legislature of the State of California; in January, 1894, was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of California; was elected to the 56th, 57th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from California.

Kalakaua, David, King of Hawaiian Islands:
Coronation of, discussed, 4761.
Death of, in United States, discussed, 5623.
Visit of, to United States, 4630.

Kalanianaole, J. Kuhio; b. March 26, 1871, at Koloa, island of Kauai, Hawaii; was educated in Honolulu, the United States, and England; is a capitalist; was employed in the office of minister of the interior and in the custom-house under the monarchy; cousin to the late King Kalakaua and Queen Liliuokalani, monarchs of the then Kingdom of Hawaii, and nephew of Queen Kapiolani, consort of Kalakaua; created prince by royal proclamation in 1884; married Elizabeth Kahanu Kaauwai, daughter of a chief of the island of Maui, Oct. 8, 1896; elected Delegate to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Waikiki, district of Honolulu, island of Oahu.

Kane, Thomas L., mentioned, 3036.

Kansas.—One of the United States; nicknames, "The Garden State," "The Sunflower State," etc.; motto, "Ad astra per aspera" ("To the stars through difficulties"). It is situated in the central part of the Union and extends from lat. 37° to 40° north and from long. 94° 38′ to 102° west. Kansas is bounded on the north by Nebraska, on the east by Missouri (separated in part by the Missouri River), on the south by Oklahoma and on the west by Colorado, and has an area of 82,080 square miles. It was a part of the Louisiana Purchase and was made a territory in 1854.

The Topeka constitution, prohibiting slavery, was framed in 1855 and the Lecompton constitution, which sanctioned slavery, in 1857. A civil war broke out between the adherents of these two constitutions. Finally, in 1859, the Wyandotte constitution, forbidding slavery, was adopted. The State was admitted to the Union Jan. 29, 1861.

Kansas may be called strictly an agricultural State. Of the total surface area of 52,531,200 acres, there are 41,662,970 acres of farming land, of which 25,040,550 acres are improved. The western part of the State suffers from lack of rainfall, but under the Federal reclamation act, 8,000 acres are to be irrigated. In 1908 the leading crops were: Corn, 156,200,000 bushels; wheat, 79,282,000 bushels; hay, oats, barley, rye, potatoes and flax. There were enumerated 1,108,000 horses, 140,000 mules, 722,000 milk cows, and 3,577,000 other cattle, 2,663,000 hogs, 236,000 sheep.

Coal fields, 15,000 square miles in extent in 1907, yielded 7,322,449 tons, valued at $11,159,698; the oil fields produced 2,409,521 barrels, valued at 965,134, and the natural gas sold to the value of $4,843,019. More than $1,600,000 worth of zinc was mined, and the quarries of the State were worked for $4,370,058 worth of cement as well as building stone, clay, etc. Altogether the mineral product reached $28,577,044.

Manufacturing industries, of which slaughtering and milling were the chief, occupied 2,474 establishments, had an aggregate capital of $57,271,371, and with the aid of 41,890 employees, converted $155,840,449 worth of raw material into $197,394,922 worth of finished goods. The printing and publishing industry reports a business of $3,928,982.

Kansas has 8,900 miles of steam railway and 268 miles of electric lines. The population is estimated for 1909 at 1,700,000.

(See also Lecompton Constitution; Topeka Constitution; Wyandotte Constitution.)

Kansas:
Act—
For sale of Indian reservation, 4656.
To provide for sale of New York Indian lands in, vetoed, 5238.
Admission of, into Union discussed, 2980, 3002, 3028.
Recommended, 2893, 3009.
Affairs of, referred to, 2951, 2995, 2996.
Boundary line of, survey of, recommended, 2873.
Chief justice of, functions of, referred to, 2958.
Constitutional convention in, discussed, 3002, 3030.
Disorders and revolutions in, discussed, 2873, 2885, 2915, 2937, 2980, 3002, 3028, 3177.

Kansas—*Continued.*
Proclamation against, 2923.
Election and qualifications for electors discussed, 2885, 2980, 3002, 3028, 3177.
Expenditures for persons called into service of United States in, 2953, 2954.
Fortifications in Lawrence, referred to, 3894.
Government organization in, disturbed, 2885, 2894, 2898, 2937, 2980, 3002, 3028, 3177.
Proclamation against unlawful combinations, 2923.
Indian refugees in, referred to, 3410.
Joint resolution authorizing grant of lands to, for benefit of agriculture, etc., vetoed, 5308.
Meetings in, interfered with by Army, 2915.
Memorial from citizens of, regarding creation of new territory, etc., 3111.
Military forces of United States sent to, referred to, 4013.
Public lands of, 6746, 7287.
Relief for suffering people in—
Recommended, 3184.
Referred to, 4272.
Slavery in, discussed, 2962, 2981, 3002, 3028.
Soldiers employed in, to arrest violators of law, referred to, 2908.
Troops of, treatment of, captured by insurgents, referred to, 3398.
Wea trust lands in, referred to, 3400.

Kansas Aid Society.—An organization to aid immigration into Kansas. Under the provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, passed by Congress in May, 1854, the question of slavery in Kansas was left to the residents of the State for settlement, on the principle of local option or "squatter sovereignty." An immigrant aid association, which had been already formed in Massachusetts for the purpose, began sending anti-slavery settlers into the new Territory to forestall its settlement by slaveholders. Similar societies were organized in July, 1854, in New York and Connecticut. The settlers were provided with ample funds and means of defense against the settlers from the slaveholding States of the South. Meantime slavery advocates from Missouri were passing over the line and preempting large tracts of fertile lands. For 4 years the conflict for supremacy raged between the two parties, the anti-slavery party finally prevailing.

Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railway Co., act to authorize construction of railway through Indian Territory by, returned, 4986.

Kansas City, Oklahoma and Pacific Railway Co., act authorizing construction and operation of railway by, through Indian reservations vetoed, 6008.

Kansas Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Kansas-Nebraska-Act.—By the Missouri Compromise of 1820 slavery was prohibited in all the region lying north of lat. 36° 30′ with the exception of that lying in the State of Missouri. As a result of the Mexican War the limits of the United States were extended from the one hundredth meridian westward to the Pacific and southward to lat 32° 30′ north. By the Kansas-Nebraska Act, passed by Congress in May, 1854, Kansas and Nebraska were separated and organized into 2 distinct Territories, and the question of slavery was left to the people for settlement. As both these States lie north of the line above which slavery was prohibited by the Missouri Compromise, the passage of the bill practically repealed that measure. The status of Nebraska as a free State was soon determined, but the struggle in Kansas was long and bitter. It disrupted the Whig party and led to the establishment of the Republican party, and was an important link in the chain of events that brought on the Civil War.

Kansas-Nebraska Act:
Discussed, 2982.
Referred to, 3030.

Kanso, Straits of, vessels of United States interfered with by British vessels in, referred to, 4068.

Karstetter, Mary, acts to pension, vetoed, 5054, 5406.

Kaskaskia Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Kasson, John A., report of, on commercial relations with Cuba, 6294.

Ka-ta-ka Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Kautz, August V., member of court to try assassins of President Lincoln, etc., 3534.

Kaw Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Kean, John; b. Ursino, near Elizabeth, N. J., Dec. 4, 1852; admitted to the New Jersey bar 1877; elected to the 48th and 50th Congresses; received the degree of M. A. from Yale University in 1890; member of the committee to revise the judiciary system of the State; elected to the United States Senate Jan. 25, 1899, from New Jersey; reelected in 1905.

Kearny, Philip, major-general in Army, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 3362.

Kearsarge, The.—A United States corvette built at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1861. She carried 163 officers and men, four 32-pounder and one 28-pounder guns, and two 11-inch rifles. She was commanded by Capt. John A. Winslow. Her greatest service was the sinking of the Confederate cruiser *Alabama*, off Cherbourg, France, June 19, 1864. The *Alabama* had done much damage to United States commerce, and the *Kearsarge* had been sent to sink her. When the *Kearsarge* opened fire her superiority in point of management and gunnery was at once apparent. One of her shells cut off the *Alabama's* mizzen-mast, and another exploded, killing half her crew. Feb. 2, 1894, the *Kearsarge* was wrecked on Roncador Reef, in the Caribbean Sea. (See also Alabama Claims.)

Kearsarge, The, destruction of the *Alabama* by, referred to, 3457.

Keifer, Joseph Warren, b. Jan. 30, 1836, Bethel Township, Clark Co., Ohio; admitted to practice law in Ohio, 1858; enlisted as a soldier in the Union Army April 19, 1861; appointed, July 1, 1865, major-general by brevet "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaign ending in the surrender of the insurgent army under Gen. R. E. Lee"; was mustered out of service June 27, 1865; admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States Jan. 14, 1878; representative from Ohio, 1877-85, and speaker, 1881-83; delivered the oration in Washington, D. C., May 12, 1887, at the unveiling of the Garfield statue at the foot of Capitol Hill, erected by the Society of the Army of the Cumberland; major-general of volunteers in the Spanish-American war, June 9, 1898, to May 11, 1899; commanded the United States forces which took possession of Habana, Jan. 1, 1899; was instrumental in organizing and was the first commander-in-chief of the Spanish War Veterans, 1900-01; author of "Slavery and Four Years of War"; elected to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Ohio.

Keiley, Anthony M.; jurist; b. New Jersey, in 1835; graduated Randolph Macon College, in Virginia; founded and carried on the Norfolk *Virginian*, and the *Index and News*, of Petersburg; appointed by President Cleveland envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Italy in 1885; but the appointment was cancelled on account of the objections of the Italian government, and he was accredited to Austria, but he was declared *persona non grata* at Vienna, and he resigned; in 1886 President Cleveland appointed him to the International Court in Egypt, maintained by the leading countries to adjudicate international questions; died in Paris, France, Jan. 24, 1905.

Keiley, A. M.:
Minister to Austria-Hungary appointment of, and refusal of Government to receive, discussed, 4910.
Minister to Italy and Austria-Hungary, appointment of, referred to, 4951.

Keim, D. B. R., report of, on consular affairs and amount paid to, referred to, 4123, 4160, 4161.

Keith, Charles B., treaty with Indians concluded by, 3284.

Keliher, John A.; member of the Massachusetts house of representatives, 1896-97, and of the Massachusetts senate, 1899-1900; was elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Massachusetts.

Kelley, Ellen, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5323.

Kelley, Mr. commissioner to investigate affairs of New York custom-house, 2005.

Kellogg, Lillian B., mentioned, 6857.

Kellogg, William P.:
Candidate for governor of Louisiana, election disturbances discussed. (See Louisiana, elections in.)
Mentioned, 4177.

Kelly, Daniel H., act to place name of, upon muster roll of Second Tennessee Infantry vetoed, 4386.

Kendall, Nathan E.; lawyer; b. Greenville, Lucas Co., Iowa, March 17, 1868; has no education except that acquired in the rural schools of that county; served five terms in the general assembly of Iowa, the last term as speaker of the house; was elected to the 61st Congress from Iowa.

Kenesaw Mountain (Ga.), Battle of.—Between the 1st and 6th of June, 1864, Sherman gradually moved his army so as to envelop Allatoona Pass. This compelled Johnston to withdraw his army from its strongly intrenched positions at New Hope Church and Acworth. Allatoona Pass was then made a depot of supplies, and June 8 Gen. Blair joined Sherman with 2 divisions of the Seventh Corps and a brigade of cavalry, raising his effective force to its original strength of 98,000. Johnston's force was 62,000. Sherman then advanced toward Kenesaw Mountain, and on June 14 an artillery duel took place in which the Confederate General

Kenesaw Mountain (Ga.), Battle of— *Continued.*
Polk was killed. On the 15th and 17th of June the Confederates retired from Pine Mountain and Lost Mountain, and thoroughly intrenched themselves on Kenesaw Mountain. June 27 two assaults on the Confederate position were simultaneously made, one by Thomas and the other by McPherson. Both were repulsed. Nothing now remained for Sherman but to turn the position. July 2 the whole army was put in motion toward the Chattahoochee. The Confederates immediately abandoned their position on the mountain and retired to the river. Sherman's loss at the attack on Kenesaw Mountain aggregated 3,000 men including Generals Harker and McCook. The Confederate loss was 630.

Kennebec Purchase.—In 1628 the council for New England granted to William Bradford and other Plymouth colonists a tract of territory along the Kennebec and Cobbiseecontee rivers for fishing purposes. This was sold in 1661 to Tyng and others, and has since been known as the Kennebec Purchase.

Kennedy, Charles A.; b. Montrose, Iowa, March 24, 1869; mayor of his native town for four years; in 1903 he was elected to the Iowa legislature, serving two terms; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Iowa.

Kennedy, James; b. Sept. 3, 1853, Poland Township, Mahoning Co., Ohio; studied law, and was admitted to the bar, 1879; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Ohio.

Kennon, Beverly, court-martial of, referred to, 811.

Kent, Edward, correspondence regarding northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)

Kentucky.—One of the United States; nickname, "The Corn Cracker State;" motto, "United we stand, divided we fall." The name is said to mean in the language of the Indians "Dark and bloody ground." It lies between lat. 36° 30′ and 39° 6′ north and long. 82° and 89° 38′ west. It is bounded on the north by Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois (separated by the Ohio River), on the east by West Virginia (separated by the Big Sandy River) and Virginia, on the south by Tennessee, and on the west by Missouri (separated by the Mississippi River). Area, 40,400 square miles. A vast tract of land, including what is now Kentucky, was ceded to Great Britain by the Iroquois Indians in 1684. Kentucky was explored by Daniel Boone in 1769, and the first settlement was made at Harrodsburg in 1774. It was made a county of Virginia in 1776 and admitted to the Union June 1, 1792. It took a distinguished part in the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the Civil War. Although a slave State, Kentucky wished to preserve neutrality in the latter war. Kentucky has abundant natural resources in the shape of coal and iron mines, hard wood forests, fertile soil and great water power facilities. Tobacco, corn and wheat are the chief agricultural products, Louisville being the largest leaf tobacco market in the world.

Kentucky is largely agricultural, since 21,979,422 acres of its total of 25,600,000 acres of surface is farm land, and 13,741,968 acres were reported as improved in 1900. The eastern portion of the State contains the famous "blue grass region," which, having a rich soil, produces cereals, grasses and fruits of fine quality. The State is noted for its fine horses. In 1908 there were enumerated 391,000 horses, 201,000 mules, 398,000 milk cows, and 714,000 other cattle, 1,274,380 hogs, and 1,071,000 sheep. The wool from the sheep weighed, when scoured, 1,709,500 pounds, worth $991,500.

Tobacco is the chief crop, 240,000 acres being devoted to it in 1908. The yield was 195,600,000 pounds, valued at $17,799,000. About 15,000,000 pounds of hemp is grown annually, and some cotton and sorghum. In 1908 the corn crop was 84,823,000 bushels; the wheat crop, 8,793,000 bushels, as well as potatoes, sweet potatoes, melons and fruits.

In 1907, 15,500 miners were employed in taking out 10,753,124 tons of bituminous and cannel coal, which sold for $11,405,038. Lime, cement, and building stone were quarried, making the total mineral product $19,294,341.

The census of manufactures taken in 1905 showed 3,734 establishments, with a capital of $147,282,478; 50,794 wage-earners, who received $24,438,684, and turned out finished goods worth $159,753,968. The flouring mills produced $18,007,786; lumber and timber, $14,539,000; tobacco, $14,913,049; spirits and ales, $14,878,327, and men's clothing, $6,279,078.

The Ohio and Mississippi rivers and

Kentucky—*Continued.*
their tributaries afford natural means of transit, and 3,432 miles of steam railway and 337 miles of electric lines traverse the State. The population for 1909 is estimated at 2,250,000.

Kentucky (see also Louisville):
Admission of, into Union, referred to, 73, 76, 78.
Amendment to Constitution, application to Congress to call convention for proposing, 3194.
Arrests in, referred to ,3278.
Constitution adopted by, referred to, 120, 122, 124.
Constitution, amendment to, application to Congress to call convention for proposing, 3194.
Digest of decisions of Supreme Court asked for, 1496.
Martial law established in, and writ of *habeas corpus* suspended by proclamation, 3420.
Proclamation revoking, 3529.
Militia of, commended for Indian service, 96.
Officers of, attempt to bring Aaron Burr to justice, 403.
Ratification of amendment to Federal Constitution by, referred to, 249, 250.

Kentucky Resolutions.—Nine resolutions prepared by Thomas Jefferson and passed by the Kentucky legislature in 1798. These and the Virginia Resolutions were the outgrowth of a feeling that the Federal party, in passing the alien and sedition laws, was making an illegitimate use of the power granted to the Government by the Constitution. The resolutions declared that the Union was not based on the "principle of unlimited submission to the General Government;" that the Constitution was a compact to which each State was a party as related to its fellow States, and that in all cases not specified in the compact each party had a right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress. They then proceeded to set forth the unconstitutionality of the alien and sedition laws and invited other States to join in declaring them void. A tenth resolution was passed the following year declaring that nullification of a Federal law by a State was the rightful remedy for Federal usurpation of authority. Upon these resolutions were based in part the doctrines of nullification and secession.

Karnan, John D., member of Strike Commission, 5983.

Kernstown (Va.), Battle of. (See Winchester (Va.), Battles of.)

Kerr, J. Bozman, chargé d'affaires in Nicaragua, mentioned, 2687, 2695.

Kerr, Joseph, commissioner for Cumberland road, 406.

Kerr, Michael C., Speaker of House of Representatives, death of, announced, 4352.

Kettle Creek (Ga.), Battle of.—Feb. 14, 1779, Col. Andrew Pickens, of South Carolina, and Col. Dooley, of Georgia, with 300 men, surprised Col. Boyd's provincials on the north side of Kettle Creek, in Wilkes County, Ga. A short skirmish ensued, in which Boyd's tories were routed with inconsiderable loss on either side.

Keweenaw, The. (See *Baltimore*, The.)

Key, Thomas M., interview with Gen. Cobb regarding exchanging of prisoners of war, 3459.

Key West, Fla.:
Blockade of port of, having been inadvertently included among those which were not to be opened to commerce, removed by proclamation in April, 1865, 3482.
Fever prevalent at, 782.
Health of squadron at, referred to, 827.

Keyes, Stephen, collector of port, nomination of, 91.

Keys, Crawford, trial and conviction of, for murder of Emory Smith, and subsequent release of, referred to, 3659.

Khedive. (See Egypt.)

Kibble, J. Hudson, pensioned, 6937.

Kickapoo Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Kidnapping of American child in Mexico referred to, 3572.

Kiel Canal, encomiums bestowed on American vessels at opening of, 6062.

Kik-ăi-llus Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Kilbourn vs. Thompson.—A case decided by the Supreme Court in 1880 denying the right of the Senate or House of Representatives to punish anyone except their own members for contempt of their orders. Kilbourn was summoned as a witness before the House in 1876 and required to answer questions as to his private business and to produce certain papers. He refused, whereupon Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson was ordered to imprison him in the jail of the District of Columbia. He remained in prison 45 days. He was then released on a writ of *habeas corpus*. He brought suit for false imprisonment against Thompson and the members of the committee who caused his arrest. The court decided

Kilbourn vs. Thompson—*Continued.*
that the House might punish its own members for disorderly conduct, but that the Constitution did not give either branch of Congress general authority to punish for contempt. It was held, Justice Miller delivering the opinion, that neither House of Congress is a part of any court of general jurisdiction. Judgment was given Kilbourn, which was paid by an appropriation by Congress.

Kimball, James P., Director of Mint, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 4952.

Kimberly, Lewis A., dispatched to Samoa, 5390.

King, John H., acts and proceedings of, declared null and void, 3548.

King, Jonas, difficulties of, with Greece referred to, 2773, 2828.

King, Rufus, special minister plenipotentiary to negotiate treaty with Russia, nomination of, 272.

King, Sam. W., correspondence regarding Dorr's Rebellion, 2139, 2143, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2151, 2152, 2156.

King, Thomas B., special agent to California, 2565.
Report of, referred to, 2579.

King, William Rufus (1786-1853); statesman and thirteenth Vice-President of the United States; b. Sampson Co., N. C.; member of Congress, 1811-16; United States Senator from Alabama, 1819-40; an ardent supporter of Gen. Jackson in his several Presidential campaigns; appointed minister to France, 1844-46, by President Tyler; United States Senator from Alabama, 1846-53; president of the Senate, 1850; Vice-President, 1852, taking the oath of office in Havana.

King, William R., Vice-President, death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 2738.
Referred to, 2758.

King Philip's War.—Philip, son of Massasoit, sachem of the Wampanoag Indians and a friend to the early settlers of Plymouth, determined to drive away or kill all the European settlers in his territory. His camp was at Mount Hope, R. I., and his first blow was struck at Swansea, Mass., July 4, 1675. The settlers took up arms in defense and drove the Indians to the more remote settlements. Philip was reenforced by other tribes, but the Indians suffered many defeats and were finally subdued. Philip was shot in a swamp by a treacherous Indian and his head was carried in triumph to Plymouth. His son, the last of the line, was sold into slavery and sent to Bermuda.

Kings Mountain (S. C.), Battle of.—Early in October, 1780, Cornwallis sent Colonels Tarleton and Ferguson from Charleston to invade North Carolina, enroll local militia, and compel the allegiance of the people. On the 6th Ferguson, finding himself hotly pursued by the Americans, took up a strong position on Kings Mountain, near the boundary line between North and South Carolina. The next day his army, about 1,500 strong, was attacked by about the same number of American militia under command of Colonels Shelby, Campbell, Cleveland, McDowell, Sevier, and Williams. After a desperate struggle lasting an hour, in which Ferguson was killed, the British force surrendered. The casualties on the British side were 387 killed or so badly wounded as to be left upon the field and about 1,200 taken prisoners. The Americans lost 28 men and 60 wounded. Fifteen hundred muskets and other arms fell into the hands of the Americans.

Kinkaid, Moses P.; lawyer; b. West Virginia; a resident of the State of Nebraska since 1881; graduate of the law department, University of Michigan; state senator in Nebraska in 1883; district judge for three terms; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Nebraska.

Kinkead, Eugene F.; b. March 27, 1876; elected alderman in Jersey City, 1898, serving as president of the board; was elected to the 61st Congress from New Jersey.

Kinney, Ann, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5065.

Kiowa Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Kirby, Edmund, mentioned, 1315.

Kirkpatrick, John S., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5040.

Kirkwood, Samuel Jordan (1813-1894); politician and Cabinet officer; b. in Harford Co., Me., but settled in Iowa in 1855; sat in the State senate, 1856; governor of Iowa, 1859, 1861, and 1875; succeeded James Harlan as United States Senator, 1866, and 1877-1881; Secretary of the Interior under Garfield, 1881-82.

Kishinef Massacres discussed, 7055.

Kitchen Cabinet.—A name applied to a group of intimate political friends of Andrew Jackson who, it was charged, had more influence over his official actions than his constitutional advisers. They were Gen. Duff Green, editor of the United States Telegraph, published at Washington

Kitchen Cabinet—*Continued.*
as the organ of the Administration; Maj. William B. Lewis, of Nashville, Tenn., Second Auditor of the Treasury; Isaac Hill, editor of the New Hampshire Patriot, and Amos Kendall, of Kentucky, Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

Kitchin, Claude; b. Halifax Co., N. C., near Scotland Neck, March 24, 1869; graduated from Wake Forest College, 1888; admitted to the bar Sept., 1890; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from North Carolina.

Kittery, Me., dry dock at, 2414.

Klamath Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7104.

Klamath Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Knapp, Charles Luman; b. at Harrisburg, Lewis Co., N. Y., July 4, 1847; educated at Lowville Academy and Rutgers College, N. J., graduating from the latter in 1869; studied law and was admitted to the bar; served in the senate during 1886 and 1887; in 1889 was appointed by President Harrison consul-general to Montreal; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th and 61st Congresses from New York.

Knight, Richard R., act to pension, returned, 5998.

Knights of Labor.—A secret order of workingmen, founded by Uriah S. Stevens in Philadelphia in 1869, and formally organized as a national body, with district and local assemblies, in 1871. It was not until 1881 that the name of the order was made public. At that time nearly all the trades were represented. Each trade formed a district, as nearly as possible. The knights are governed by a general executive board, presided over by a general master workman, which has power to order strikes and boycotts. The membership is about 220,000. They have ordered many strikes among coal miners and railroad operatives. Perhaps the greatest strike ever undertaken by the general assembly of the order was that on the Missouri Pacific system, which failed. A general strike of the district composed of telegraphers also failed. The object of the order is the amelioration of the condition of workingmen.

Know-Nothings or Know-Nothing Party.—A name applied to the American party, which advocated the control of the Government by native citizens. Its members received the name of "Know-Nothings" because from the time of the organization of the party, in 1853, till 1855 it was a secret fraternity, and when questioned as to its objects or workings its members professed to know nothing about it. The party was powerful for several years. In 1856 it nominated Millard Fillmore for the Presidency. In 1855 a society called the "Know-Somethings" was formed to oppose the Know-Nothings.

Knowland, Joseph Russell, b. in the city of Alameda, Cal., Aug. 5, 1873; served in the State legislature and was elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from California.

Knowlton, Harriet M., act to restore pension to, vetoed, 6188.

Knox, Henry; soldier; b. Boston, Mass., July 25, 1750; joined the Boston Grenadiers in 1770, and was on duty during the Boston massacre; joined the Continental army at Cambridge, Mass., April 19, 1775, and rendered efficient service in the early days of the Revolution; during the winter of 1775-76, he transported fifty-five pieces of ordnance and 2,300 pounds of lead from Ticonderoga to Cambridge; made brigadier-general of artillery in 1776; after the war he founded the Society of Cincinnati; appointed Secretary of War by Congress, 1785, and on the inauguration of Washington as President was retained in the Cabinet; resigned Jan. 2, 1795, the compensation of the office not being sufficient to support his family; removed to Maine and engaged in farming; died at Thomaston, Me., Oct. 25, 1802.

Knox, Henry:
Commissioner appointed by United States under treaty with Great Britain, 188.
Commissioner to treat with Indians, 70.
Proceedings of Cabinet were signed by him as attendant adviser of President Jefferson.

Knox, Philander Chase, Secretary of State in President Taft's Cabinet; b. Brownsville, Pa., May 6, 1853; admitted to the bar in 1875; assistant United States district attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania in 1876; made Attorney-General in the Cabinet of President McKinley in 1901 and of President Roosevelt Dec. 16, 1901; resigned that office June 30, 1904, to accept appointment as United States Senator from Pennsylvania, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Hon. M. S. Quay, and took his seat Dec. 6; elected by the legislature Jan., 1905, for the term ending March 3, 1911; resigned as

Knox, Philander Chase—*Continued.*
Senator March 4, 1909, to accept the position of Secretary of State.

Knoxville (Tenn.), Siege of.—Sept. 3, 1863, Gen. Burnside, with the Army of the Ohio, occupied Knoxville, Tenn. Upon his advance the Confederate General Buckner evacuated eastern Tennessee and joined Bragg at Chattanooga. Early in November Longstreet, with 16,000 men, was detached from Bragg's army and sent to regain possession of Knoxville. Burnside, with a force of 12,000, met Longstreet at Campbells Station, Tenn., Nov. 16, and retarded his advance long enough to enable him to concentrate his forces at Knoxville. Longstreet then besieged that town. Nov. 18 and 20 he unsuccessfully assaulted the Federal works. Meantime Grant had defeated Bragg at Chattanooga, and Sherman, with 25,000 men, was sent to the relief of Burnside. Dec. 5, 1863, Longstreet, hearing of the approach of Sherman, raised the siege and retreated toward Virginia. Sherman thereupon returned to the line of the Hiawassee, leaving 2 divisions under Gen. Granger to sustain Burnside.

Kock, Bernard, agreement with for emigration of negroes canceled, 3368.

Kootenay Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Kopp, Arthur W.; b. Feb. 28, 1874, at Big Patch, Grant Co., Wis.; grad. State Normal School at Platteville in 1895 and law department of the Univ. of Wisconsin in 1900; served as alderman of the city of Platteville; city attorney for two terms, and four years as district attorney of Grant County; elected to the 61st Congress from Wisconsin.

Korbly, Charles Alexander; b. March 24, 1871, in Madison, Ind.; elected to the 61st Congress from Indiana.

Korea.—A kingdom of eastern Asia, over which Japan exercises a protectorate. The greater part of the country occupies a peninsula stretching south from the eastern portion of the Chinese empire. It lies between about 34° and 42° 25′ north latitude and between 124° 35′ and 130° 50′ east longitude. It is bounded on the north by the elevated plains of Manchuria, on the east by the Sea of Japan, on the south by the Strait of Korea, and on the west by the Yellow Sea. It has an area of 71,000 square miles. The existing dynasty was founded in 1392. The present King is the thirty-first in the regular succession. Until 1895 China claimed Korea as part of the empire. By the treaty of Shimonoseki, in May, 1905, terminating the war between China and Japan, the independence of Korea was acknowledged. Under Japanese influence many reforms were introduced, and a struggle began with Russia for the trade of Korea. Feb. 23, 1904, an agreement was signed at Seoul on behalf of Japan and Korea, the Japanese guaranteeing to insure the independence and territorial integrity of Korea and the safety of the Korean imperial house, while the Korean government agreed to adopt Japanese advice with respect to administrative improvements. By the treaty of peace of Sept. 5, 1905, which ended the Russo-Japanese war, Russia acknowledged Japan's paramount interests in Korea. The Anglo-Japanese agreement of Aug. 12, 1905, contains similar recognition on the part of Great Britain. Nov. 17, 1905, an agreement between Korea and Japan placed control and direction of the foreign relations of Korea in Japanese hands. By this agreement it was provided that a Japanese Resident-General should be stationed at Seoul, and the Marquis Ito assumed the post on March 2, 1906. Further agreements place the country almost wholly under Japanese control.

Korea is a purely agricultural country, but the methods of cultivation are primitive and the means of transportation meagre. In the south, rice, wheat, beans, and grain of all kinds are grown; in the north, barley, millet and oats. The cotton crop of 1905 was 101,200,000 pounds.

An American company is working a gold mine at Wunsan, under a concession. Several other gold mining concessions have been granted to foreigners, but work is in the preliminary stage. Copper, iron, and coal are abundant, but undeveloped.

In 1882 Korea concluded a treaty with the United States. The open ports are Chemulpo, Fusan, Wonsan, Chinnampoo; Mokpo, Kunsan, Masampo, Sougchin, Ping Yang (inland city), Wiju, Yong-Am-Po, and Chungjin. The imports for 1907 were 41,436,249 yen; exports, 16,394,712 yen. (One yen equals 49c). Of steamers entering the open ports in 1906, 4,594 were Japanese, 520 Korean, 272 American, 53 Norwegian, 69 German, and British 20. The sailing vessels were almost entirely under the Japanese, Chinese, and Korean flags.

There is a railway from Seoul to Fusan, 286 miles, with a branch 26 miles long to Chemulpo. The Seoul-

Korea—*Continued.*
Wiju line is 310 miles long, and all will eventually connect with the Siberian and Chinese lines. The railways all belong to the Japanese government. The population of Korea is estimated at from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000. Korea has 2,170 miles of telegraph and the telephone has been introduced. The kingdom is a member of the International Postal Union.

Korea:
Chemulpo, agreement respecting foreign settlement at, 5391.
Consular courts in, organization of, recommended, 5368, 5471, 7069.
Regulations for, 5675.
Diplomatic relations with, discussed, 4761, 4915, 5367.
Legation of United States at, premises for, discussed, 4823.
Military instructors desired by, and recommendations regarding, 4856, 4915.
Minister and party sent to conclude treaty with, treacherously attacked, 4099.
Result of expedition discussed, 4099.
Mission from, received, 5367.
Treaty with, 4698.
Referred to, 4715, 4757, 4761.
War between China and Japan regarding. (See Wars, Foreign.)

Korea, Treaties with.—A treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation was concluded in 1882. It provides for perpetual peace and friendship between the rulers and citizens of both countries. Consular representatives are to be appointed and accredited according to the regulations commonly governing such matters. Humane treatment is to be extended to all vessels in distress, and the customary provisions are made for their relief. United States vessels conducting clandestine trade at a port not open to foreign commerce shall be confiscated. Citizens are to be protected within the dominions of the other country. In cases of controversy between citizens of the one country and subjects of the other, the trial is to be made before a judge of the nationality of the defendant, and all facilities shall extend to the counsel of the plaintiff. This condition shall obtain in Chosen until such time as in the opinion of the United States the judicial conditions and administration of justice in that country shall conform to the standard of the United States; at which time citizens of the United States in Korea shall become subject to the native authorities.

The tariff on all articles of daily use imported into Korea shall never exceed ten per cent. of the value of such goods; articles of luxury, as foreign wines and tobacco, watches and clocks shall be subject to an import duty not to exceed thirty per cent. of the value. and articles of native produce, five per cent., ad valorem. The tonnage duties on ships entering harbors or ports in Chosen shall be five mace per ton, payable once every three months. The holding of land, construction of buildings, while freely permitted in any of the ports open to foreigners, is restricted that the property shall always be under the jurisdiction of the authorities of Chosen, and that the only extra-territorial rights in connection with these matters shall be those conferred by this treaty. The trade in Chosen shall be restricted to the open ports and coastwise trade by the citizens of the United States is prohibited. Trade in opium between the two countries is absolutely forbidden. In times of threatened famine in Chosen, the emperor may, at discretion, forbid the export of foodstuffs; the exportation of rice and breadstuffs from the open port of Yin-Chuen is at all times forbidden. Ginseng may not be exported from any port of Chosen. Only the government officials of Chosen may purchase and bring in arms and munitions of war.

Free emigration and immigration between the two countries is permitted to students. A fuller treaty shall be made between the two countries within five years from the date of conclusion of this tentative agreement, the later treaty to be based upon the experience of the two nations on existing conditions. Any privileges which may hereafter be accorded by Chosen to other foreign nations shall accrue to the government of the United States.

Kosciusko, statue of, at Washington, D. C., 6934.

Kossuth, Louis; an eminent Hungarian patriot, orator and statesman; born of a noble family at Monok, county of Zemplin, 1802; studied law and joined the popular party in opposing the despotic rule of Austria; imprisoned in 1837-40 for having offended the government by his writings; elected to the Diet in 1847, and acquired a high reputation as an orator; he induced the Diet to vote the perfect equality of civil rights and pub-

Kossuth, Louis—*Continued.*
lic burdens for all classes, and to extend the right of suffrage; became minister of finance in the cabinet formed in April, 1848; in April, 1849, the Hungarians renounced allegiance to Austria and chose Kossuth dictator; Russian intervention on behalf of Austria prevented the establishment of a Hungarian republic; Kossuth went to Turkey, where he was imprisoned, but later liberated through the intervention of the United States and England; visited England and the United States in 1857, where he was greeted with enthusiasm; died Turin, Italy, March 20, 1894.

Kossuth, Louis:
Liberation of, and companions referred to, 2647, 2655.
Misunderstanding of, with Capt. Long referred to, 2682.

Koszta, Martin, seizure and imprisonment of, by Austrian brig of war and subsequent release of, discussed, 2742.
Referred to, 2764, 2770, 2771.

Krebs, Ind. T., miners killed at, 5663.

Kronmiller, John; b. Baltimore, Md., Dec. 6, about 1858; merchant and manufacturer; served one term of two years in the city council of Baltimore; elected to the 61st Congress from Maryland.

Kühner, Jacob, land claims of, 6708, 6709.

Kuin Island, referred to, 6835.

Ku-Klux Klan.—A secret organization in several of the Southern States soon after the Civil War. Its exact origin was never given. It was claimed that a copy of the constitution (prescript, as it was termed) of the order was obtained, from which it was learned that their lodges were called dens; the masters, cyclops; the members, ghouls. A county was called a province and was governed by a grand giant and 4 goblins. A Congressional district was a dominion, governed by a grand titan and 6 furies. A State was a realm, governed by a grand dragon and 8 hydras. The whole country was the empire, governed by a grand wizard and 10 genii. They appeared only at night and carried banners. Their dress was a covering for the head, descending over the body, holes being cut for eyes and mouth, the covering being decorated in any startling or fantastic manner. Its object was to suppress the negro as a factor in politics, by means of intimidation and terrorization and, for a time, many of the most prominent and respectable citizens of the Southern States belonged to it; but later the more respectable element withdrew and the organization outran its original purpose. In many localities gross disorders and crimes were committed by persons in disguise, who were either members of the Klan or who were using the disguise and methods of the order for evil purposes. A Congressional investigation followed, and President Grant in a message asked for legislation to suppress the order, etc. The Ku-Klux act (see Force Bill) was passed in 1871. The same year the President issued proclamations on the subject, and soon thereafter the Klans dispersed and ceased to exist.

Ku-Klux Klan (see also Rifle Clubs; White Leagues):
Discussed, 4104, 4117.
Proclamations against, 4086, 4088, 4089, 4090, 4093.

Kupreanof Island, referred to, 6735.

Küstermann, Gustav; b. Detmold, Germany, May 24, 1850; after being employed for several years in a wholesale dry goods establishment in Hamburg, Germany, in 1868, he emigrated to the United States, settling in Green Bay, Wis., held various public positions, and from 1892 to 1896 served as postmaster in Green Bay; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Wisconsin.

Kyler, H. L., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5044.

L

La Abra Silver Mining Co., claim of, against Mexico, 4697, 4760, 4982, 4987, 5193, 5502, 6432, 6677.

La Branche, Alcée:
- Chargé d'affaires to Republic of Texas, nomination of, 1501.
- Convention at Houston, Tex, signed by, 1686.

La Crosse, Wis., bridge over Mississippi River at, 4148.

La Manche, The, appropriation for claims regarding, recommended, 3399.

La Pensee, The, judicial proceedings against, referred to, 706.

La Plata River:
- Transactions in region of, affecting political relations with other powers referred to, 3890, 3898, 3899.
- Treaties regarding navigation of, 2813.

Labor:
- Compensated plantation, referred to, 3470.
- Discussed by President—
  - Cleveland, 4979, 5095, 5111, 5359.
  - Grant, 4255.
  - Lincoln, 3258.
  - Roosevelt, 6755, 6860, 7025, 7028, 7034, 7353, 7363, 7415, 7469, 7585, 7590, 7593.
- Principle of arbitration referred to, 6348, 7469.

Labor, Bureau of, enlargement of, by adding power of arbitration recommended, 4979, 5111.
- Work of, discussed, 7028.

Labor, Commission of, establishment of, with power of arbitration recommended, 4979, 5111.

Labor, Commissioner of:
- Annual report of, transmitted, 5502, 5569, 5674, 5782, 5909.
- Reports of, on—
  - Building and loan associations, 5909.
  - Compulsory insurance of workingmen in Germany, etc., 5782.
  - Gothenburg system of regulating liquor traffic, 5785.
  - Housing of working people, 6001.
  - Industrial education, 5782.
  - Slums of cities, 5911.

Labor Day.—The first Monday in September has been made a holiday by 36 States and by the United States in the District of Columbia. It was first observed in Colorado in 1887. Meetings for the discussion of labor questions are held. There are usually parades, picnics, and dances. In Europe May 1 is celebrated as a labor festival and there are demonstrations by workingmen.

Labor, Hours of:
- Referred to, 6348, 6455.
- Uniform course regarding, recommended, 1819.
- Wages of Government employees not to be affected by reduction in, proclaimed, 3969, 4129.

Labor, International Exposition of, at Barcelona, Spain, discussed, 5177, 5399.

Labor, Knights of. (See Knights of Labor.)

Labor Parties. (See the several parties.)

Labor Question:
- Attitude of leaders toward courts, 7590.
- Child-labor, 7028, 7360, 7363, 7364, 7416.
- Discussed by President Roosevelt, 6860, 7025, 7028, 7029, 7363, 7416, 7469, 7475, 7585, 7590, 7593.
- Hours of railroad employees, 7362, 7415.
- Power of courts to grant injunctions in labor disputes, 7363.
- Relations of National Government to the, 6648, 6755, 7027.

Labor Statistics, Bureau of, act to establish, omissions in, referred to, 4807.
- Exemption from anti-trust law, of organizations of, 7575.
- Principle of arbitration referred to, 7416, 7469.
- Strikes and lockouts, 7468.
- Compilation of labor laws of various States, recommended, 7028.

Labor Statistics, Bureaus of.—In response to demands of working people in various parts of the country, many States and the United States have established bureaus of labor statistics. The first office of the kind was established in Massachusetts by an act of June 23, 1869. Others were established as follows: In Pennsylvania in 1872; Connecticut in 1873; (abolished in 1875 and reestablished in 1885); Ohio in 1877; New Jersey in 1878; Indiana, Missouri and Illinois in 1879; California, Wisconsin, New York, and Michigan in 1883; Maryland and Iowa in 1884. By an act of Congress of June 27, 1884, the United States Bureau of Labor was established, and by at act of June 13, 1888, it was succeeded by the Department of Labor; to be succeeded in turn by the Department of Commerce and Labor (q. v.), which was established by an act of January 17, 1903. Thirteen States other than those named have organized labor bureaus.

Laborers, Alien, discussed, 6065, 6348, 6455.

Laborers, Government, appointment of, 6747, 6851, 6878.
Lackland, W. E., mentioned, 7351.
Ladd, Edward H., claim of, against Colombia, 4804.
Lady Franklin Bay Expedition, expedition fitted out for relief of, 4835.
Board to consider expedition to be sent, 4813.
Offer of rewards for rescuers of, discussed, 4795.
Recommended, 4693, 4787.
Vessel presented by Great Britain to United States to aid in, 4791.
Return of, to Great Britain, 4917.
Recommended, 4855.
Lafayette, George W.:
First copperplate of Declaration of Independence bequeathed to Congress by father of, letter of, presenting, 1342.
Resolutions of Congress on death of father of, transmitted to, 1343.
Reply of, to, 1344.
Lafayette, Marquis de; French soldier and statesman; b. Chavagnac, near Brioude, Auvergne, Sept. 6, 1757; educated at the College of Louis le Grand, Paris, and became an officer of the guards; learning of the Declaration of Independence of the American colonists, he determined to aid them; with 11 companions he arrived in America, April 14, 1777, and volunteered his services to Congress without pay; he was given a major-general's commission, and became a member of Washington's staff; served valiantly through the Revolution and secured for the American cause financial assistance and the reinforcement of a fleet and 6,000 troops under Rochambeau; returned to France, and two days after the destruction of the Bastile (July 15, 1789), saved the lives of the King and Queen; resigned his titles on the adoption of the French constitution; one of the three major-generals during the coalitions against France, in 1792; visited the United States on invitation of the President at the request of Congress, and was received with enthusiastic delight; was presented a section of land and $200,000, his fortune having been swept away; died Paris, May 20, 1834.
Lafayette, Marquis de, mentioned 9632.
Lafayette, Marquis de:
Bust of, presented to Congress, 992.
"Citizen of France, but friend of United States," 1313.
Death of—
Announced, 1273.
Funeral honors to be paid memory of, 1314.
Resolutions of Congress on, transmitted to family of, 1343.
Reply of George W. Lafayette, 1344.
Tribute to memory of, 1314.
Declaration of Independence, first copperplate of, bequeathed to Congress by, letter of son presenting, 1342.
Services of, to America discussed and provision for, recommended, 828.
Visit of, to United States, 874.
Declines invitation to be conveyed in United States ship of war, 827.
Writes concerning claims of—
Baron De Kalb, 1270.
French citizens, 1198.
Lafayette, Ind., act for erection of public buildings at, vetoed, 5154.
Lafean, Daniel Franklin; b. York, Pa., Feb. 7, 1861; actively engaged in the manufacturing business and banking; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Pennsylvania.
Lafitte & Co., memorial from trustees of, presented, 1648.
La Follette, Robert Marion, b. at Primrose, Dane Co., Wis., June 14, 1855; graduated from the State University of Wisconsin, 1879; admitted to the bar in 1880; elected a member of the 49th, 50th, and 51st Congresses; elected governor of Wisconsin in 1900, 1902, and 1904; elected to the United States Senate from Wisconsin, Jan. 25, 1905.
Lake Borgne (La.), Battle of.—The British army, repulsed at Baltimore, retired to the island of Jamaica. Being there reinforced by a sufficient number to make a total of above 7,000 men, it sailed from Jamaica Nov. 26, 1814, in Admiral Cochrane's ships, with the intention of capturing New Orleans, and thus securing possession of the Mississippi River and the Territory of Louisiana. Early in December Daniel T. Patterson, commanding the naval station at New Orleans, sent Lieut. Thomas A. C. Jones with 7 small vessels, mounting 23 guns and carrying 182 men, to intercept the British fleet. The British, Dec. 14, 1814, manned 60 barges with 1,200 volunteers from the fleet, under Capt. Lockyer, and sent them out to destroy the American gunboats. The battle took place on Lake Borgne, and lasted almost an hour. Several of the British barges were shattered and sunk and about 300 men killed and wounded. The Americans lost only 6 men killed and

Lake Borgne (La.), Battle of—*Continued.*
35 wounded. The American gunboats were captured, which gave the British control of Lake Borgne.

Lake Champlain:
Act to authorize construction of bridge across portion of, vetoed, 5060.
Insurgents on, proclamation against authorizing militia officers to dispel by force, 438.
Victory of American squadron on, 534.

Lake Champlain, Battle of.—After arriving at the head of Lake Champlain, Sept. 6, 1814, Governor-General Prevost awaited the cooperation of the British fleet on the lake. Sept. 11 Capt. Downie's squadron rounded Cumberland Head. It consisted of the frigate *Confidence*, brig *Linnet*, sloops *Chub* and *Finch*, and 12 gunboats—in all, 16 vessels, of about 2,402 tons, with 937 men and a total of 92 guns, throwing a broadside of 1,192 pounds. In Cumberland or Plattsburg Bay, awaiting the attack, lay the American squadron, under Capt. Thomas Macdonough, then only 28 years of age. It consisted of the ship *Saratoga*, brig *Eagle*, schooner *Ticonderoga*, sloop *Preble*, and 10 gunboats—in all, 14 vessels, of 2,244 tons and 882 men, with 86 guns, throwing a broadside of 1,194 pounds. Kneeling beside his heaviest gun, surrounded by his men, the young captain invoked divine protection and guidance. The first shot from the *Saratoga* was aimed by Macdonough and went entirely through the flagship of the British squadron, demolishing her wheel. The battle raged 2 hours and 20 minutes, when every British vessel struck her colors. Both squadrons were badly crippled. The British loss was more than 200, including Captain Downie. The American loss was 110, of whom 52 were killed.

Lake Erie:
Rise of waters of, referred to, 1563.
Victory of American squadron on, 519.

Lake Erie, Battle of.—In 1813 the Americans, under great difficulties, constructed a fleet of war vessels at Presque Isle, now Erie, Pa., for service on the Lakes. Aug. 12, 1813, the American squadron, consisting of the *Lawrence, Niagara, Caledonia, Ariel, Somers, Tigress, Scorpion, Porcupine, Ohio*, and *Trippe*, manned by less than 400 officers and men, under Capt. Oliver H. Perry, set forth in search of Barclay's British squadron of 6 vessels, manned by more than 500 men. Sept. 10 Perry's lookout sighted the enemy. At 10 o'clock in the morning the signal for action was run up to the masthead of the *Lawrence*. It bore the words of the dying Capt. Lawrence, of the *Chesapeake*: "Don't give up the ship." During the action the *Lawrence* was disabled and Perry transferred his flag to the *Niagara*. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the flag of the British flagship was struck. The firing ceased. It was the first time an American fleet had met a British fleet in regular line of battle. The engagement was fairly fought, with the Americans at a disadvantage, and the British fleet surrendered. Perry sent word to Gen. Harrison: "We have met the enemy and they are ours." The British loss in the action was 135, 41 of whom were killed. The Americans lost 123, 27 of whom were killed.

Lake Memphremagog, practicability of connecting Connecticut River with, 873.

Lake Michigan, improvement of harbors and rivers on, 2764.

Lake of the Woods, boundary with Great Britain regarding, referred to, 4141, 4191, 4243, 4356.
Final report of commissioners referred to, 4382.

Lake Ontario, movements of American squadron on, 520.

Lake Superior:
Copper mines on shores of, 764.
Mineral lands on, sale of, recommended, 2304.

Lake Tahoe Forest Reserve, enlarged and name changed, 7307.

Lake Traverse Reservation:
Agreement with Sioux for purchase of lands in, discussed, 5498.
Opened to settlement by proclamation, 5707.
Right of way for railroad through, 4788, 4954, 5178.

Lakes, Great. (See Great Lakes; the several Lakes.)

Lamb, John; b. Sussex Co., Va., June 12, 1840; served through the Civil War; after the war engaged in business; served as sheriff, treasurer, and surveyor in his county; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Virginia.

Lambert, William, astronomical observations by, 680, 688, 789.

Land Office. (See General Land Office.)

Land Offices, Public, act regarding fees of registers and receivers at, vetoed, 6107.

Land Sales. (See Lands, Public.)

Land Titles. (See lands, Indian; Lands, Public.)

Lander, Frederick W., activity and enterprise manifested by, commended, 3305.

Landreau, John C., claim of, against Peru referred to, 4463.

Lands ceded to United States by North Carolina referred to, 64, 105, 167. (See also Franklin.)

Lands, Arid. (See Irrigation.)

Lands, Bounty:
- Appropriation for carrying out laws regarding, referred to, 2840.
- Frauds in, discussed and recommendations regarding, 2714.
- Grant of, to Mexican War soldiers recommended, 2365.
- Granted persons who have been engaged in military service, 555, 2664, 2823.
  - Recomemnded, 3387.
  - Referred to, 1844.

Lands, Desert:
- Discussed, 5380.
- Repeal or modication of laws regarding, recommended, 5107.

Lands, Indian:
- Accounts for advertising Kansas, referred to, 4664.
- Act for sale of, vetoed, 4341.
  - President requests return of bill for his approval, 4342.
- Allotment of, in severalty—
  - Act providing for, etc., 5498.
  - Discussed, 5381, 5480, 5552, 5637, 5761, 5976.
  - Recommended, 561, 4528, 4576, 4643, 4730, 4779, 4783, 4955.
  - Remonstrance against, 4669.
  - Survey necessary for, 4943.
- Cession of, to United States, agreements for, 423, 426, 585, 603, 803, 931, 1257, 1729, 1818, 2501, 5450, 5552, 5638, 5648, 5649, 5671, 5768.
  - Amount of cession, 5481.
  - Commission to negotiate for, 5480, 5481, 5508, 5510, 5512, 5514, 5565, 5567. (See also Commissions.)
  - Report of, discussed, 5496.
  - Negotiations regarding, 5506.
  - Proclamation regarding, 5450, 5579, 5591, 5707.
  - Proposition regarding, 5392.
- Opened to settlement. (See Lands, Public.)
- Referred to, 167, 256, 331, 335, 360, 362, 375, 422, 425, 890, 1810, 4680.
- Sale of, desired by certain tribes, 4075.
- Titles to, extinguishment of, referred to, 585, 769, 1716, 2355, 2501, 2769.
  - Proclaimed, 1538, 5535.
- Trespasses upon, discussed and legislation to prevent, recommended, 937, 1099, 4637, 4676, 4742, 4775, 4853, 4953, 5177, 5178.

Lands, Mineral (see also California; New Mexico):
- Congressional committees to visit, recommended, 4309.
- Referred to, 1809, 2218, 2558, 2663, 3330, 3383.
- Sale of, recommended, 2304, 2354.
- Separation of, from farming lands, commended, 2493.
- System of leasing, unsatisfactory, 2260, 2623.

Lands, Public.—By the treaty of 1783 England relinquished all her lands east of the Mississippi River north of 31° north latitude. So much of this territory as lay east of the Alleghany Mountains was claimed by the original States; and certain of the States claimed lands beyond the Alleghanies based on their crown grants, which extended to the "South Sea" or Pacific Ocean. These grants were indefinite and conflicting and the source of much contention between the States and the lands were finally (with certain reservations) ceded to the federal government. The acquisition of more territory from Spain, France, Mexico and Great Britain (through the determination of boundaries) added vast tracts to the public domain, from which States were afterward formed, but with the reservation that the unoccupied lands therein should remain the property of the general government. Only eighteen States thus retained control of the land within their boundaries, and were able to dispose of it as the local governments saw fit. When Texas was admitted to the Union, it retained jurisdiction over its public domain and is administering the same to-day independent of the Federal Land Office. In the other States (formed from the Louisiana Purchase, the Mexican Cession, etc.) there yet remain unreserved and unappropriated 495,306,529 acres of public land.

LANDS, ARID.—The great North American desert possesses all the climatic, geologic, and physiographic features of the Desert of Sahara, in Africa, though only about one-third as large. It embraces the vast stretches of country lying between the Sierra Nevada Mountains of California and the eastern ranges of the Rocky

Lands, Public, Lands, Arid—*Continued.* Mountains in the United States, and between the Pacific Ocean and the Sierra Madre Mountains, in Mexico, an area of 1,050,000 square miles, of which about half lies in Mexico and the other half in the United States, including Nevada, Utah, eastern and southern California, Arizona, New Mexico, and all of Texas west of the Pecos. In general this desert is one of barren, stony, mountain ranges, separated by equally barren stretches of desert plain, an aggregation of elongated arid plains and lower mountain ranges. The individual deserts have separate names and each differs from the others in some notable feature. Like the Sahara, the American desert is without water on its surface. Upon its area the average annual rainfall is less than 10 inches—less than falls in two months in the fertile States of the east.

With the aid of the railroad and the mechanical drill American genius and energy have conquered the arid plains of the west, and made them yield double the wealth per capita of any other portion of the United States. Like Sahara, the arid plains of America have an underground supply of water. By the use of the mechanical drill the deep wells on the mesa at El Paso supply 700,000 gallons of water per day, and the flowing well at Benson and those of the Salton Desert afford ample supplies to localities which were formerly hopelessly dry. The sterile soil of the desert is apparently more fertile, when artificially watered, than many regions where rainfall is abundant. In the desert may be seen some of the most skillful and profitable agriculture in the world. Striking examples of this are seen in the wheat fields of Utah and Sonora, the great cotton plantations of Coahuila, Mexico, the alfalfa valleys of the Rio Grande and the orchards of California. The marvelous transformation wrought by irrigation is shown in Southern California, where communities of great wealth and culture have sprung up and where the ideal of perfect conditions of existence seem to have been attained. To the reclamation of these arid lands the attention of Congress has been directed in recent years, and Federal appropriations for irrigation are bringing them more and more each year into a state of productiveness. (See Irrigation.)

LANDS, BOUNTY.—A term applied to the lands in the Northwest Territory belonging to the eastern commonwealths. Sept. 16, 1776, Congress offered bounty lands to volunteers in the Revolution, assessing the money to buy them against the several States. The term Bounty Lands was also applied to the Crown Lands before the Revolution. Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, was empowered to offer bounties in land to all officers and soldiers who served in the French and Indian wars—5,000 acres to each field officer, 3,000 to captains, 200 to subalterns or staff officers, and 50 to private soldiers—up to 200,000 acres, in the King's domain. This was understood by the Americans to refer to the lands of the Northwest Territory, and many of them selected choice tracts west of the Alleghanies. Washington and his land agent, Crawford, had surveyed 70,000 acres and secured patents in his own and other officers' names for 63,000 acres, of which his own share was 32,000.

LANDS, CROWN.—After the treaty of Paris in 1763, by which Great Britain acquired Canada and all the country west of the Mississippi River, a royal proclamation was issued setting aside all the lands west of the Colonies and extending to the western limits of the British possessions as Crown lands. These lands were reserved for the use of the Indians, and the colonists were forbidden to make settlements in or purchases of them without permission of the home Government. After the Revolution each State laid claim to a portion of the Crown lands.

LANDS, DESERT.—Mar. 3, 1877, Congress passed the Desert Land law, which it supplemented in 1891, by further legislation, to encourage irrigation by private individuals and associations. It provides that any citizen or any person who declares his intention of becoming a citizen, by paying a registration fee of 25 cents, and declaring his intent to irrigate within three years, may occupy desert land to the extent of one section (640 acres) in any one of a number of specified western States and Territories, and if he reclaims it within that time may receive a patent for it upon payment of $1 per acre. He must spend at least $3 per acre in irrigation or securing water rights, and must have secured the rights before making application. Associations may file joint declarations.

Under a recent amendment the settler may take up 320 acres of arid

Lands, Public, Lands, Desert—*Continued.*
land upon payment of 25c per acre; after spending $1 per year in improvements for three years, and proving the ownership of sufficient water to irrigate the entire tract, he may secure full title by payment of $1 per acre to the government. Land so acquired costs about $10 per acre.

LANDS, INDIAN.—To quiet the apprehensions of the Indians in the Ohio regions that their lands were to be granted to settlers, a royal proclamation was issued Oct. 7, 1763, forbidding colonial governors from making land grants west of the sources of the rivers flowing into the Atlantic. As the result of treaties, purchase and war, the Indians were eventually transplanted to the country west of the Mississippi, the first territorial reservation set apart for them being June 30, 1834, known as the Indian Territory. Other reservations were subsequently set aside for the exclusive occupation of the Indians, but as the number of Indians decreased and the covetousness of the whites increased these reservations were either bought outright by the Government or exchanged for other territory.

LANDS, HOMESTEAD.—The Federal Homestead laws begin with the act of Congress passed in 1862, now sections 2289-2317, United States Revised Statutes. The object of these homestead land laws is to give portions of the public lands to those who will settle, cultivate, and make permanent homes upon them. Any person who is the head of a family or who is a citizen of the United States, or who has filed his declaration of becoming such, may acquire a tract of unappropriated public land not exceeding 160 acres, on condition of settlement, cultivation and continuous occupancy as a home for himself for a period of five years, and the payment of certain moderate fees. Under the provisions of this law more than 85,000,000 acres of unoccupied lands have been transferred to homeseekers. During the year 1901 alone the original homestead entries, final, and commuted entries, aggregated 111,390, and covered 15,455,057 acres. Time of service in the United States army, navy, marine corps, during the Rebellion, the Spanish War, or the Philippine Insurrection may be deducted from the term of continuous occupancy of a homestead.

The homestead law gives the settler two options: he can settle upon, enter and acquire title to 160 acres of land practically free of cost by maintaining residence thereon for five years; or he may at the end of fourteen months of such continuous residence secure a patent from the government by paying $1.25 per acre.

LANDS, MINERAL.—Among the classifications of public lands made by the General Land Office is that of Mineral Lands. These vary from placer locations, at $2.50 an acre, to mining rights at $5, not to exceed 1,500 by 600 feet, nor less than 1,500 by 50 feet.

LANDS, TIMBER AND STONE.—Lands which are unfit for cultivation, but are of value for their standing timber or stone, may be had from the Government by individuals to the extent of 160 acres, on payment of $2.50 an acre.

LANDS, SWAMP.—In 1849 and 1850 Congress passed resolutions granting large tracts of land to the various States for their disposal. Agents of the States selected such lands as were unfit for cultivation, and title to the same was confirmed in the States by an act approved Mar. 3, 1857. At the time of the grant it was estimated from Government surveys that the swamp land would not exceed 21,000,000 acres. Millions of acres, however, were listed as swamp lands. This led to an investigation, and gross frauds were unearthed. Under the various acts lands have been granted to Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Oregon, and Wisconsin. Florida has received the largest share—22,500,000 acres—and Ohio the least—117,000 acres. In many instances the States have sold the lands to railroad companies.

Lands, Public:
Acquired from Mexico, referred to, 1275.
Act—
Appropriating proceeds of sales of, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 2108.
Making grant of, to States for benefit of insane persons vetoed, 2780.
To authorize entry of, for gravel pits and reservoir purposes, etc., vetoed, 6002.
To authorize leasing of, for educational purposes in Arizona, vetoed, 6102.
Amount, sales, and expenses of, etc., discussed, 1136.

Lands, Public—*Continued.*
Appropriations of proceeds of sales of, for educational purposes. (See Education.)
Attempts made to keep down price of, referred to, 1744.
Augmentation in value of, 586.
Ceded to Indians, 108, 1716. (See also Indian tribes under Indians.)
Early settlement of ceded lands desired, 2832.
Court for litigated land cases recommended, 5975.
Depredations on. (See Lands, Timber.)
Desert-land laws. (See Lands, Desert.)
Discussed, 586, 5974, 6166, 6346, 6390, 6452.
Disposition of, discussed by President—
Buchanan, 2990.
Cleveland, 4944, 5106, 5379, 5974.
Grant, 4106, 4206, 4309.
Hayes, 4577.
Jackson, 1163.
McKinley, 6345, 6346, 6452.
Roosevelt, 6874, 7475.
Van Buren, 1601.
Fences, unlawful, removal of, directed by proclamation, 4893.
Discussed, 5107.
Frauds in purchase of, order regarding, 6329.
Fraudulent acquisition of, 6864, 6874.
Fraudulent occupation of, discussed, 5886.
Granted Canadian volunteers, 558.
Granted persons engaged in military service. (See Lands, Bounty.)
Grants of—
In aid of education. (See Education.)
Legislation to remove limitation of time for bringing suits to annul unlawful, recommended, 6092.
Referred to, 4065, 4206, 5974.
To railroads. (See Pacific Railroads; Railroads.)
To States, referred to, 4065, 4206, 5380.
Homestead acts. (See Homestead Laws.)
Instructions to receiving or disbursing officers of land offices, referred to, 1346.
Joint resolution authorizing grant of lands to Kansas, etc., vetoed, 5308.
Laws regarding—
Amendment and change in, recommended, 4944, 5362, 7077, 7384, 7476.
Discussed, 5484.
History and codification of, 4581.
Recommendations regarding, 4577.
Violations of, referred to, 4743.
Lumber and naval stores taken from, referred to, 4434.
Mineral lands, referred to. (See Lands, Mineral.)
Opened to settlement—
Appropriation for, recommended, 5638.
Discussed, 5482, 5637, 5761.
Fraudulent occupation of, discussed, 5886.
Proclaimed, 5450, 5579, 5591, 5707, 5710, 5727, 5838, 6016, 6018, 6020, 6026, 6486, 6506, 6525, 6547, 6553, 6588, 6600, 6603, 6612, 6615, 6616, 6697, 6715, 6723, 6826, 6948, 6961, 6979, 6998, 7251.
Patenting of—
In execution of railroad grants discussed, 6166.
To settlers, discussed, 5484, 5552, 5638, 5761.
Payments for, should be made in specie, 1468.
Planting of forests, recommendations regarding, 4158.
Preemption laws discussed. (See Preemption Laws.)
Prices of, should be reduced, 2353, 2407, 2500.
Purchase and cession of, to United States—
Agreements regarding, 146, 167, 182, 203, 256, 347, 360, 375, 422, 426, 431, 585, 603, 803, 887, 931, 957, 1029, 1257, 1729, 1818, 2501, 5450, 5552, 5638, 5648, 5649, 5671, 5768.
Proclamations regarding, (See Opened to settlement, *ante.*)
Proposition regarding, 4892.
Purchasers of—
Indulgence to, recommended, 647, 957, 986.
Patent of, when paid for cannot be withheld by President, 1098.
Referred to, 79, 80, 100, 105, 113, 127, 128, 474, 586, 591, 599, 957, 1136, 2768.
Revenues derived from sales of. (See Sale of, *post.*)
Russian colony to emigrate to United States discussed, 4207.
Sale of—
Act regarding appropriation of proceeds of—
Reasons for applying pocket veto to, 1275.
Vetoed, 2108.
Discussed by President—
Adams, J. Q., 871, 956.
Buchanan, 2990.
Cleveland, 5974.
Fillmore, 2662, 2708.
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Timber-culture act. (See Timber-Culture Act.)
Lane, Henry S., member of Indian commission, 3977.
Lane, James H., brigadier-general, United States Army, appointment of, referred to, 3236.
Lang, Mary Ann, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5270.
Langdon, Hannah R., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5225.
Langdon, John; statesman; b. Portsmouth, N. H., June 25, 1741; chosen delegate to Congress from New Hampshire, 1775-76; captain of volunteers in Vermont and Rhode Island; speaker of the house of representatives of New Hampshire, 1776-77, and judge of the court of common pleas; again appointed delegate to Congress in 1783, and repeatedly a member of the legislature, and speaker; elected governor in 1788; United States Senator, 1789-91; again from 1805 to 1808 and in 1810 and 1811, he was gov-

Langdon, John—*Continued.*
ernor; died at Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 18, 1819.
Langdon, John:
Appointed on committee to meet President Washington, 36.
Washington's election certified by, as President of Senate, 35.
Langham, Jonathan Nicholas; b. in Indiana Co., Pa., Aug. 4, 1861; entered the State Normal School at Indiana, graduating in 1882; admitted to the bar in 1888; was appointed postmaster at Indiana, Pa., under President Harrison; served six years as assistant United States attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania; elected to the 61st Congress from Pennsylvania.
Langley, John Wesley; b. Floyd Co., Ky.; attended the law departments of the National, Georgetown, and Columbian (now George Washington) universities for an aggregate period of eight years and was awarded the first prize in two of them; had conferred on him the degrees of bachelor of laws, master of laws, doctor of the civil law, and master of diplomacy; served two terms in the Kentucky legislature; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Kentucky.
Lardner, James L., thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3284.
Larkin, T. O., dispatch forwarded to, and destroyed by Capt. Gillespie, 2428.
Larned, Samuel, treaty with Peru-Bolivian Confederation concluded by, 1563.
Larrabee, Charles F., member of Indian commission, 5579.
Larrinaga, Tulio; of San Juan; b. Trujillo Alto, Jan. 15, 1847; educated in the Seminario Consiliar of San Ildefonso, at San Juan, where he received the degree of bachelor of arts, with the highest honors; studied the profession of civil engineer at the Polytechnic Institute at Troy and at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1871; practiced the profession for some time in the United States, taking part in the preparation of the topographical map of Kings County (Brooklyn), and in the technical department of Badger & Co., of New York, in the construction of the Grand Central Depot in that city; returned to Porto Rico in 1872 and was appointed architect for the city of San Juan; built the first railroad in Porto Rico in 1880, and introduced for the first time American rolling stock in the island; was for ten years chief engineer of the provincial works, and built most of the important structures (especially bridges) in the island; was one of the founders of the Atheneum of San Juan in 1876, and of the society for the education of intelligent young men of the poor classes, and took a prominent part in the intellectual uprising that marked that period in Porto Rico; established and taught a class for the teaching of the English language in the Atheneum, in which all of the best classes of society of San Juan assisted; is an honorary member of the Club de Engenharia (Engineers' Club) of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; in 1898 he was appointed assistant secretary of the interior under the autonomic government, serving in that capacity until some time after the American occupation of the island; resigned the office to resume his position as chief engineer of the harbor works of San Juan; he is an ardent advocate of home rule for his country, and in 1900 was sent by the Federal party of Porto Rico to Washington as a delegate at the time the organic act for Porto Rico was being framed by Congress; in 1902 was elected member of the house of delegates of Porto Rico from the district of Arecibo; is president of the Society of Civil Engineers of Porto Rico; appointed by the President one of the delegates to represent the United States at the Third Pan-American Congress held at Rio de Janeiro, July, 1906; was also appointed an American delegate to the Fifteenth Interparliamentary Congress held at Berlin September, 1908, and also to the Sixteenth National Irrigation Conference at Albuquerque, N. Mex., Sept. 29, 1909, by the legislative assembly of Porto Rico; elected Commissioner to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Porto Rico.
Las Guasimas (Cuba), Battle of. (See Santiago (Cuba), Battle of.)
Lasker, Edward, death of, referred to, 4794.
Lassen Peak Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7191.
Lassiter, Francis Rives; b. Petersburg, Va., Feb. 18, 1866; grad. LL. B. from the Univ. of Virginia, 1886; was admitted to the Suffolk bar, Boston, Mass., 1887, and to the Virginia bar 1888; elected to the 56th Congress to fill a vacancy, and reelected to the 57th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Virginia.
Latham, William S., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5321.
Latimer, Henry, district supervisor, nomination of, 91.

Latimer Case.—The first of a series of fugitive-slave trials which took place in Boston. George Latimer was seized in 1842 without a warrant, and kept in the custody of the city jailer awaiting evidence against him. A writ of *habeas corpus* was denied. A writ of personal replevin, asked for under the act of 1837, securing trial by jury, was also denied, this act being declared void. As a consequence of the indignation aroused by this case the legislature in 1843 passed an act forbidding State officers to aid in the capture of fugitive slaves and forbidding the use of State jails for their imprisonment. The sum forfeited for violation was not exceeding $1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year.

Latin-American Library, establishment of, at Washington recommended by International American Conference, 5506.

Latin-American Republics, discussed by President Roosevelt, 7611.

Latin Union.—The name given the monetary alliance of Belgium, France, Italy, and Switzerland formed by convention Dec. 23, 1865. Greece joined the union in 1868. The object was the maintenance and regulation of a uniform interchangeable gold and silver coinage based on the French franc. Belgium withdrew from the union in 1885 and adopted the single gold standard.

Latin Union. (See Monetary Convention of Latin Union.)

Latta, James P.; b. near Ashland, Ohio, Oct. 31, 1844; two years later his parents moved to eastern Iowa, where they engaged in farming; before the overland railroads had been constructed, he walked across the State of Iowa, crossed the Missouri, and took up a homestead in the Territory of Nebraska, locating in Burt County, and engaged in farming and stock raising; in 1887 represented his district in the lower house of the State legislature and at the time of his election to Congress was a member of the State senate; elected to the 61st Congress from Nebraska.

Latter-Day Saints. (See Mormon Church; Polygamy.)

Lattimer, Pa., claims of Austria-Hungary arising out of conflict between miners and sheriff at, discussed, 6324, 6363.

Laurason, George C., collector of customs for the district of New Orleans, pending a dispute over the legality of same. The case of Marbury *vs.* Madison (q. v.), is cited in the discussion. Appointment of, discussed, 2684.

Law, Charles Blakeslee; b. Hannibal, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1872; grad. Colgate Acad. at Hamilton, 1891; from Amherst Col. Amherst, Mass., in 1895; began the study of law at Rome, N. Y., and Cornell Law School; admitted to the bar in November, 1897, and moved to Brooklyn; elected to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from New York.

Law, Terms of.—Index articles treating:

Accessory.
Acts, Public.
Allegiance.
Amendments.
American System.
Amnesty.
Annexation.
Ballot.
Bankruptcy.
Belligerent Rights.
Bill of Rights.
Blockade.
Buncombe.
Cabinet.
Caucus.
Censure, Resolut'ns of.
Census.
Charter.
Church and State.
Civil Service.
Committee.
Committee of the Whole.
Committees of Correspondence.
Committees of Safety.
Common Law.
Constitution.
Contraband of War.
Copyright.
Council.
Debt, Public.
Drafts, Military.
Drawback.
Embargo.
Embezzlement.
Ex Post Facto.
Exequatur.
Expatriation.
Felonies.
Filibuster.
Franking Privilege.
Funding.
Gerrymander.
Habeas Corpus.
Impeachment.
Local Government.
Local Option.
Manor.
Nullification.
Oath.
Petition.
Quorum.
Reciprocity.
Removals from Office.
Repudiation.
Requisitions.
Riders.
Secession.
Subsidy.
Veto.

Lawrence, Abbott, mentioned, 2680.

Lawrence, Elisha, vice-president of New Jersey, letter of, transmitted, 70.

Lawrence, George Pelton; b. Adams, Mass., May 19, 1859; studied law at Columbia Law School; admitted to the bar in 1883; was a member of the Massachusetts senate in 1895, 1896, and 1897; elected to the 55th, 56th 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Massachusetts.

Lawrence, George W., bill for relief of administratrix of, vetoed, 5574.

Lawrence, James, commander of the *Hornet,* 513.

Lawrence, John, appointed on committee to meet President Washington, 37.

Lawrence, William B., chargé d'affaires to Great Britain, accounts of, referred to, 1033, 1036.

Lawrence, Kans., fortifications at, referred to, 3894.

Laws.—Index articles treating:
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Alien Contract Law.
Blue Laws.
Body of Liberties.
Bonus Bill.
Boston Port Act, The.
Civil-Rights Act.
Coinage Laws.
Confederation, Articles of.
Copyright Laws.
Corn Laws.
Eight-Hour Law.
Election Law, Fed'l.
Election Laws.
Ex Post Facto Law.
Excise Laws.
Extradition, International.
Fugitive-Slave Laws.
Habeas Corpus.
Homestead-Exempt'n Laws.
Homestead Law.
Immigration Laws.
Kansas-Nebraska Act.
Martial Law.
Navigation Act.
Navigation Laws.
Nonintercourse Act.
Personal Libt'y Laws.
Preemption Laws.
Safety Appliance Law.
Sedition Law.
Stamp Act.
Tariff Laws.
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Two-Penny Act.
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Newspapers selected to publish, for Congress, referred to, 4116.

Lawson, Thomas, Surgeon-General United States Army, directed to accompany ex-President Jackson home, 1540.

Lawton, Okla., mentioned, 6736.

Lazare, A. H., imprisonment of, in Haiti and claims arising out of, discussed, 4918, 5120, 5123, 6099.

Lea, James, member of legislative council for Mississippi Territory, nomination of, 445.

Leach, D. C., treaty with Indians concluded by, 3460.

Lead Mines. (See Mines.)

Leadville Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7126.

League Island, Pa., (situated in the Delaware River near the junction with the Schuylkill), bill accepting, for naval purposes, referred to, 3649.

Leander, The.—A British war ship, which, while lying off Sandy Hook, Apr. 25, 1806, fired a shot which killed a sailor aboard an American coaster. The citizens of New York in mass meeting denounced the outrage and called upon the President for better protection. President Jefferson issued a proclamation ordering the arrest of the *Leander's* captain if found within the jurisdiction of the United States, 390.

Leander, The:
American citizen murdered by shot from, 390.
Ordered from and prohibited from reentering waters of United States, 390.

Lear, Tobias:
Consul to Algiers, mentioned, 380, 418, 428.
Letter of, announcing death of Washington, 287.
Secretary to President Washington, 62.

Learning, Institutions of. (See Education; Military Academy; National University; Naval Academy; Seminaries of Learning.)

Leary, John, act granting pension to widow of, vetoed, 5293.

Leatherbury, P. A., act for relief of, vetoed, 5280.

Leavenworth, Henry:
Attack upon Indians led by, 781.
Death of, referred to, 1332.

Lecompte, Samuel D., judicial conduct of, referred to, 2598.

Lecompton Constitution.—During the struggle in Kansas over the question of entering the Union as a free or a slave State, the pro-slavery party held a convention at Lecompton Sept. 5, 1857, and adopted a constitution sanctioning slavery and forbidding the enactment of emancipation laws. It was provided that the constitution as a whole should not be submitted to the people of the Territory, the vote being taken only on the main question of a constitution with slavery or a constitution without slavery. Free-State advocates refused to vote, and the constitution sanctioning slavery was adopted. Later the Territorial legislature ordered a vote on the constitution as a whole, and, the Slave-State settlers abstaining from voting, it failed of adoption. (See also Kansas; Topeka Constitution; Wyandotte Constitution.)

Lecompton Constitution. (See Kansas, government of.)

Lee, Col., commissioner, United States, 781.

Lee, Gordon; b. May 29, 1859, near Ringgold, Catoosa Co., Ga.; served in State legislature in 1894, 1895, 1902, 1903, and 1904; elected to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Georgia.

Lee, Richard H., appointed on committee to conduct ceremonies of administration of oath to President Washington, 40.

Lee, Samuel P., thanks of Congress to, recommended as a naval officer commanding one of the vessels engaged in the operations under Flag-Officer Farragut at Forts Jackson and St. Philip, at New Orleans, 1862, 3277.

Lee, The, demand of Great Britain for surrender of mutineer in, referred to, 1808.

Leese, Fred J., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5020.

Legal-Tender Acts, modifications in, recommended, 4302.

Legal-Tender Cases.—During the financial emergency caused by the Civil War Congress in 1862 issued $150,-

Legal Tender Cases—*Continued.*
000,000 of Treasury notes, the law authorizing their issue making them legal tender for all private debts and public dues except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. The constitutionality of the act authorizing these notes was frequently disputed, especially as to its application to debts contracted prior to its passage, and the Supreme Court was called upon in several cases to decide the question. State courts generally maintained the constitutionality of the law. The Supreme Court in 1869 (Hepburn *vs.* Griswold, q. v.), maintained the validity of the law only in so far as it did not affect contracts made prior to its passage. A year later this decision was overruled, and the constitutionality of the law in its application to preexisting debts was maintained. The court in the meantime had undergone a change in its membership, 2 new judges having been appointed. (See also Juilliard *vs.* Greenman.)

Legal-Tender Notes, redemption of, recommended by President—
Grant, 4303, 4379.
Hayes, 4511, 4567.

Legare, George S.; b. Rockville, Charleston Co., S. C., 1870; graduated Georgetown University Law School, Washington, D. C., 1893, LL. B.; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from South Carolina.

Legarda, Benito; b. Manila, Sept. 27, 1853; was educated in the Jesuits' College and St. Thomas University of Manila, from the latter of which he received the degree of LL. B.; held some honorific positions during the Spanish régime; joined Aguinaldo when he landed in Cavite shortly after Admiral Dewey had destroyed the Spanish fleet, 1898; member of Aguinaldo's cabinet at Malolos and vice-president of the Filipino congress; resigned these positions to return to Manila in December, 1898; cooperated with live interest in the establishment of peace during and after the war between the Filipinos and Americans; Feb. 1, 1901, appointed by President McKinley a member of the Philippine Commission; elected by the Philippine legislature to be a Resident Commissioner of the Philippine Islands in the United States, November, 1907.

Legation Asylum, action of American minister to Chile in harboring criminals discussed, 5867.

Legations:
Military and naval attachés at, recommended, 4923.
Official residences for ambassadors and ministers recommended, 6072, 6155.
Premises for, discussed, 4823, 4825, 4862, 4923.
Appropriation for erection of buildings on, recommended, 5494.
Public documents or libraries in, referred to, 4070.
Secretaries at large, appointment of, recommended, 4923.

Leggett, Mortimer, D., Commissioner of Patents, recommendation of, referred to, 4115.

Legislature.—The body of men in a state or kingdom invested with power to make and repeal laws. Colonial legislatures were generally modeled after the British Parliament, the Kings, Lords, and Commons having their counterparts in the governor, the council appointed by him, and the representatives of the people. Parliamentary procedure was also followed closely. The first representative legislature in America met at Jamestown, Va., in 1619. The first representatives were elected by voters having a property qualification. In 1776 Virginia substituted a senate for its upper council, and other States followed.

Leib, R. J., consul at Tangier, disposition of presents given by Emperor of Morocco discussed, 1256.

Leland, Edward A., act for relief of, vetoed, 4389.

Lemhi Reservation, Idaho, agreement with Indians for sale of lands on, 4779.

Lenox, David, attacked while discharging duties of marshal, 151.

Lenroot, Irvine L.; b. Superior Co., Wis., Jan. 31, 1869; became court reporter, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1897; elected to the Wisconsin legislature in 1900, 1902, and 1904; elected speaker of the assembly in 1903 and 1905; elected to the 61st Congress from Wisconsin.

Leopard, The, attack of, on the *Chesapeake*. (See *Chesapeake*, The.)

Letcher, John, official acts of, in Virginia declared null and void, 3535.

Letters Rogatory, report regarding execution of, transmitted, 5570.

Levees of Mississippi River, preservation of, recommendations regarding, 3652, 4682, 4797.

Lever, Asbury Francis; b. Jan. 5, 1875, near Springhill, Lexington Co., S. C.; graduated in law at the Georgetown University in 1899, and admitted to

Lever, Asbury Francis—*Continued.*
practice in his State by the supreme court; elected to the State legislature from Lexington County; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from South Carolina.

Lew Chew Islands:
Compact with, for securing certain privileges to American vessels, 2826.
Good offices of United States tendered China and Japan for settlement of controversy regarding, 4521.

Lew-Chew, Treaties with.—A compact of friendship and commerce was concluded by Commodore Perry for the United States in 1854. Citizens of the United States, seamen, and others are permitted to go ashore on the islands to purchase or sell articles; ships may obtain wood and water on purchase anywhere, but other articles may be bought for them only at Napa. Sailors may go ashore and move freely about without molestation or espionage, so long as their acts are peaceful and legal; for illegal and wrongful acts they are to be arrested by the local authorities and handed over to the captain of the ship to which they belong, for punishment by him. A burial ground for citizens of the United States is established at Tumai. Pilots, appointed by the government of Lew-Chew shall conduct vessels in and out of Napa for a pilotage fee of five dollars. Wood is to be supplied to ships at Napa at a selling price of three thousand six hundred copper cash for a thousand catties, and water at the rate of six hundred copper cash (forty-three cents) for a thousand catties (six barrels of thirty United States gallons each.)

Lewis and Clark Expedition.—A party of citizens and soldiers sent under command of Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, by order of President Jefferson, to explore the country from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean. They ascended the Missouri River to its sources, crossed the Rocky Mountains, and, finding the source of the Columbia River, floated down that stream to its mouth. They explored nearly all the territory lying south of the forty-ninth parallel. This expedition is important as forming the basis of our claim to Oregon.

Lewis and Clark Expedition discussed, 386, 396.

Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition at Portland, Ore., 6872.

Lewis and Clarke Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 6833.

Lewiston, N. Y.—Proclamation granting privileges of other ports to, 2319.

Lexington (Mass.), Battle of.—On the night of Apr. 18, 1775, a detachment of 800 British soldiers under Col. Smith left Boston to capture or destroy some military stores which the Americans had collected and stored at Concord. Maj. Pitcairn, who led the advance, was opposed at daybreak at Lexington Green, 11 miles northwest of Boston, by about 50 minute-men under Capt. Parker, who had been summoned by Paul Revere in his midnight ride. Pitcairn's men opened fire and 7 Americans were killed and 9 wounded. This was the first blood shed in the Revolutionary War. The Americans returned the fire and retreated, but rallied and pursued the British toward Concord, capturing 7 prisoners, the first taken in the war. On their return from Concord the British were reinforced at Lexington by 1,200 men under Lord Percy. The Americans had also been reenforced, and kept up a guerrilla fire upon the British, who fled to Boston in disorder. The loss for the day was 93 Americans killed, wounded, and missing, and 273 British. (See also Concord (Mass.), Battle of.)

Lexington (Mo.), Battle of.—Sept. 1, 1861, Col. Mulligan, in command of the "Irish Brigade," stationed at Jefferson City, Mo., was ordered by General Frémont, who had recently been appointed to the command of the Western Department, to proceed up the Missouri River to Lexington, Mo., 160 miles to the northwest, and reenforce the garrison there. Mulligan's brigade reached Lexington Sept. 9, swelling the force to 2,780 men. After the battle of Wilson's Creek (q. v.) the Confederate General Price marched toward the northern part of the State with a constantly increasing force. He arrived in the vicinity of Lexington Sept. 11 with 28,000 men and 13 pieces of artillery. Mulligan's force was well intrenched and was constantly expecting reenforcements from St. Louis. Several unsuccessful efforts were made to dislodge them. The garrison suffered terribly from thirst and many of the horses and cattle perished. On the 20th Price advanced his artillery behind the shelter of bales of hemp, which the men rolled slowly before them as they approached Mulligan's redoubt. When

Lexington (Mo.), Battle of—*Continued.*
this hempen breastwork was within 50 yards of his lines, no reenforcements having arrived, Mulligan surrendered unconditionally, after a loss of 39 killed and 120 wounded. Two thousand six hundred men, including 500 home guards, laid down their arms. The Confederates lost 1,400 in killed and wounded. Col. Mulligan was twice wounded.

Libby, E. W., appointment of, 7350.

Libby Prison.—A famous Confederate military prison in Richmond, Va., during the War between the States. It was originally a tobacco warehouse and a ship chandlery and was named for its owner. It was taken down in 1888 and carried to Chicago and there set up as a war museum.

Libby Prison, rent for use of building known as, referred to, 3895.

Liberal Republican Party.—A defection from the regular Republican organization in 1870-1872. This party was opposed to the strict measures of coercion adopted by the Administration to maintain the newly granted rights of the freedmen, reconstruct the Southern States, and stamp out disorder in the South. Uniting with the Democrats in Missouri in 1870-71, it advocated universal suffrage, universal amnesty, a reform of the tariff, and a "cessation of unconstitutional laws to cure Ku-Klux disorders." At a national convention held in Cincinnati in May, 1872, the Liberal Republicans nominated Horace Greeley for President and B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for Vice-President. The ticket was defeated.

Liberia.—A Republic on the west coast of Africa, extending from about 6° 40′ west about 500 miles along the coast to the northwest. The Republic was founded by the American Colonization Society in 1822 and had for its object the settling in Africa of freedmen and recaptured slaves. The society sent some 18,000 persons to this colony. Liberia remained under the rule of the directors of the society until 1847, when the Republic was established under a constitution similar to that of this country. Its area is estimated at 35,000 sq. miles. The total population in 1902 was 2,060,000 mostly natives.

Liberia:
Boundary dispute with Great Britain, 4716, 4762.
French encroachments upon territory of, action of United States regarding, discussed, 5751, 5870.
Independence of, recognition of, by United States, recommended, 3248.
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Removal of negroes captured on coast of Cuba to, recommended, 3058.
Treaty with, 3329, 3346.
Vessel to, presentation of, recommended, 3445, 5086.
Weakness of, discussed, 5086.

Liberia, Treaty with.—A treaty of commerce and navigation was concluded in 1862, which provides for freedom of commerce and navigation in the usual terms of such conventions. Trade is permitted without unusual restrictions; taxes are to be equitable and uniform; importation and exportation are in no wise restricted by discrimination; and regardless of the nationality of the carrying vessel; humane treatment of shipwrecked mariners is provided for; disputes arising regarding salvage are to be settled by arbitration; privileges granted hereafter by treaty to other powers are to be accorded to the United States; consuls for the protection of trade are to be appointed to reside within the dominions of the contracting parties; the United States is not to interfere in affairs of administration in Liberia, but if the Liberian government at any time is unable to control the aboriginal inhibitants within its own dominions and makes requisition for assistance from the United States, that power pledges to render the necessary aid.

Liberto, Salvatore, compensation to, 6771.

Liberty Bell.—The bell on the Pennsylvania statehouse at Philadelphia, which, according to tradition, was rung on July 4, 1776, to announce the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. It was cast in London and sent to Philadelphia in 1752. The bell was broken up and recast in April, and again in June, of the following year. It was cracked July 8, 1835, while being tolled in memory of Chief Justice Marshall. The Liberty bell was placed on exhibition at the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876, and at the Columbia Exposition in Chicago in 1893. It bears the motto, "Proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." It is now in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

Liberty Enlightening the World, statue of, erected in New York Harbor, by citizens of France, 4381, 4824, 5083.

Liberty Enlightening the World—*Continued.*
Ceremonies of inauguration discussed and recommendations regarding, 4982.
To be placed under superintendence of Light-House Board, 5080.

Libraries. (See Interior Department; Library of Congress; State Department.)

Library, Latin American, establishment of, at Washington, recommended by International American Conference, 5506.

Library of Congress.—When the seat of Government was removed to Washington in 1800, the idea of a Congressional Library was conceived. In December, 1801, John Randolph made a report which formed the basis of an act of Congress of 1802 organizing the library. Some 3,000 books of reference were accumulated, when, in August, 1814, the British army burned the Capitol and the Library was consumed. In 1815 Congress purchased the private library of Thomas Jefferson, consisting of 6,700 volumes, for $23,950. An annual appropriation being made for the purchase of books, the Library continued to grow until in 1851 it numbered 55,000 volumes. December 24 of that year a second conflagration destroyed 35,000 of these volumes. An appropriation of $72,000 was made for repairs, and the Library grew apace. In 1866, 40,000 volumes were transferred from the Smithsonian Institution. The following year Congress purchased for $100,000 the historical collection of Peter Force, very rich in Americana. This library contained nearly 60,000 books, pamphlets and manuscripts. In 1864 President Lincoln appointed Ainsworth R. Spofford to be Librarian, and he was succeeded in 1897 by John Russell Young, who died in 1899, and Herbert Putnam was appointed his successor.

The collection is now the largest on the Western Hemisphere and the third in the world. It comprised at the end of the fiscal year (June 30, 1908) about 1,535,008 printed books and pamphlets (including the law library of 126,816 volumes, which, while a division of the Library of Congress, still remains at the Capitol), 105,118 maps and charts, 483,411 pieces of music, and 279,567 photographs, prints, engravings and lithographs. Of the printed books, probably one-sixth are duplicates not in use.

The building containing the Library is an enormous structure in the Italian Renaissance style of architecture, most impressive in its lines and beautiful in its detail. It is in the form of a quadrangle enclosing a central rotunda surmounted by a low gilded dome. The building was begun in 1886 and completed in 1897, at the cost of $6,180,000. It is probably the most ornate and beautiful library building in the world. The public reading room occupies the rotunda. It consists of an octagonal hall 100 feet in diameter, sumptuously built of soft-tinted Numidian, Sienna, and Tennessee marble in variegated hues. In the decorations, some forty painters and sculptors are represented—all American citizens. The floor space is 326,195 square feet, or nearly eight acres. The book stacks contain about 56 miles of shelving, affording space for 2,600,000 octavo volumes. The reading desks are arranged in concentric circles about the Librarian's desk in the center, from which easy communication is had to all parts of the fireproof iron book stacks. The Library of Congress has been since 1870 the only office of record for copyrights, and its accessions from that source are very large.

Library of Congress:
Arundel manuscripts, copy of, to be placed in, 1445.
Building for, recommended by President—
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Cleveland, 4949.
Hayes, 4431, 4458, 4531, 4579.
Publications presented to, referred to, 3347.
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Licenses for Vessels, prohibitory laws in regard to, 480, 504, 508.

Life-Saving Medals, government grant of, 7026.

Life-Saving Service:
Discussed, 4931, 6158.
Pensions in, 7393.

Light-House Board:
Referred to, 2747.
Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World to be placed under Superintendence of, 5080.

Light-House Establishment.—The establishment is divided into sixteen districts, each in charge of an inspector and engineer, the former being navy and the latter army officers. The Board has supervision of all administrative duties relating to the construction and maintenance of lighthouses, light-vessels, beacons, fog-signals, buoys, and their appendages, and has charge of all records and

Light-House Establishment—*Continued.*
property appertaining to the establishment.

The following are the members of the Light-House Board: Oscar S. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor and *ex-officio* President of the Board; Rear-Admiral Adolph Marix, U. S. N., Chairman, Washington, D. C.; Col. Walter S. Franklin, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, Carnegie Foundation, New York; Col. Daniel W. Lockwood, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., New York; Capt. Samuel P. Comly, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Maj. James B. Cavanaugh, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; Capt. H. T. Mayo, U. S. N., Naval Secretary, Washington, D. C.; Lieut.-Col. Thomas L. Casey, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer Secretary, Washington, D. C.

Light-House Service, transfer of, from Treasury to Navy Department recommended, 4727.

Light-Houses:
Act making appropriation for, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 1071.
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Establishment of, and sites for, 182, 678, 873, 955, 960, 1239, 2557.
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For, designated by proclamation, 1221, 6741, 6742, 6745.
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On Bahamas, 1239.
On Sandy Hook, 67, 80.
Permanent points for, on coasts of Oregon, Washington, and Alaska, 3902.
Soil and jurisdiction for, complete cession of, required, 142.
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Treaty with Morocco concerning maintenance of, on Cape Spartel, 3582.

Lillie, The, compensation to owners of, 6770, 6898.

Liliuokalani, Queen of Hawaiian Islands:
Referred to, 5623.
Restoration of, to throne discussed, 5783.
Surrender of sovereignty of, discussed, 5903.

Lincoln, Abraham (sixteenth President United States):

Lincoln was elected by the Republican party, Nov. 6, 1860. The Republican National Convention met at Chicago, May 16, 1860, and on the third ballot nominated Lincoln over Seward, Cameron, and Chase. The platform condemned disunion; insisted on States Rights; denounced the Democratic administration; censured the reckless extravagance of the Democratic Government; proclaimed the dogma that the Constitution carries slavery into any or all of the territories to be a dangerous heresy; asserted that the Constitution does not countenance slavery nor should Congress give a legal existence to it; insisted upon the admission of Kansas to statehood; recommended tariff for revenue, with encouragement of the industries; protested against selling public lands already occupied by settlers; opposed any change in the naturalization laws; declared river and harbor appropriations to be both desirable and constitutional; and made imperative demand for a transcontinental railroad.

The Democratic National Convention met, for the first time in the far South, at Charleston, S. C. After many days of fruitless balloting, the convention divided into two sections. Eventually, the Northern half nominated Douglas and the Southern half declared for Breckinridge. The Constitutional Union Party met in national convention at Baltimore, May 19, 1860, and nominated John Bell, on a platform the basis of which was the recognition of no other political principles than the Constitution, Union, and the enforcement of laws.

The popular vote as cast by thirty-three states gave Lincoln, 1,865,913; Breckinridge, 848,404; Douglas, 1,374,664, and Bell, 591,900. The electoral vote, counted Feb. 13, 1861, gave Lincoln, 180; Breckinridge, 72; Bell, 39, and Douglas, 12.

In the election of 1864, Lincoln was renominated by the (Regular) Republican National Convention, which met in Baltimore on June 7, 1864. The platform of 1864 pledged the party to preserve the Union; opposed compromise with the rebels; demanded the utter and complete extirpation of slavery; gratefully acknowledged the services of the Army and the Navy in the war; commended the administration of Lincoln; advocated full and ample protection of the members of the Army and the Navy; encouraged immigration; urged speedy construction of the transcontinental railroad; urged the practice of rigid economy in the expenditure of Government funds; and deprecated Euro-

pean interference or offensive sympathy.

The Radical Republican Party, or the opponents of Lincoln, met at Cleveland on May 31 and nominated John C. Fremont; but, before the election, Fremont urged the support of Lincoln and withdrew. The Democratic National Convention at Chicago, August 29, 1864, nominated George B. McClellan on a platform declaring that the Constitution had been violated during the Lincoln administration and urged the cessation of hostilities and the compromise of difficulties; condemned the military interference in some State elections; sympathized with prisoners of war; condemned the exercise of martial law; and expressed sympathy for the suffering soldiers and sailors, to whom future aid and reward was promised.

The popular vote cast by twenty-four States gave Lincoln 2,216,067, and McClellan 1,808,725. The electoral vote, counted on Feb. 8, 1865, gave Lincoln 212 and McClellan 21.

Party Affiliation.—After Lincoln's service in the State legislature and his single term in Congress (1846-1848), he became one of the most influential of the Whig leaders in Illinois. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise (1854) brought him back into politics with intense anti-slavery ardor. When the Republican party was formed, Lincoln took his place as the head of that party in his state. Before the Republican Convention in 1858 he said: "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot endure half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved; I do not expect the house to fall; but I do expect that it will cease to be divided. It will become all the one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push it forward until it shall become alike lawful in all the states, old as well as new, North as well as South."

Political Complexion of Congress.—In the Thirty-seventh Congress (1861-1863), the Senate of 50 members was composed of 11 Democrats, 31 Republicans, 7 Americans, and 1 vacancy, and the House of 178 members was made up of 42 Democrats, 106 Republicans, 28 Americans, and 2 vacancies. In the Thirty-eighth Congress (1863-1865), the Senate of 51 members was composed of 12 Democrats and 39 Republicans; and the House of 183 members was made up of 80 Democrats and 103 Republicans. In the Thirty-ninth Congress (1865-1867), the Senate of 52 members was composed of 10 Democrats and 42 Republicans; and the House of 191 members was made up of 46 Democrats and 145 Republicans. In the Fortieth Congress (1867-1869), the Senate of 53 members was composed of 11 Democrats and 42 Republicans; and the House of 193 members was made up of 49 Democrats, 143 Republicans, and 1 vacancy.

Foreign Policy.—In speaking of the attitude of foreign nations towards the United States during the war, President Lincoln said in his Second Annual Message (page 3327) that the commercial and social conditions of other nations with whom we have had relations have been disturbed by the war, and adds: "We have attempted no propagandism and acknowledged no revolution. But we have left to every nation the exclusive conduct and management of its own affairs. Our struggle has been, of course, contemplated by foreign nations with reference less to its own merits than to its supposed and often exaggerated effects and consequences resulting to those nations themselves. Nevertheless, complaint on the part of this Government, even if it were just, would certainly be unwise."

Public Debt.—The public debt of the United States during the administration of President Lincoln stood as follows:—

July 1, 1861.....	$ 90,580,873.72
July 1, 1862.....	524,176,412.13
July 1, 1863.....	1,119,772,138.63
July 1, 1864.....	1,815,784,370.57
July 1, 1865.....	2,680,647,869.74

Tariff.—The principal tariff changes in President Lincoln's administration were made by the act of August 5, 1861, "to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes." This levied a direct tax on both States and Territories and provided for what is believed to be the first income tax ever levied by the general government of the United States. This income tax amounted to three per cent. per annum on all income in excess of eight hundred dollars. The act of December 24, 1861, imposed increased duties on tea, coffee,

Lincoln, Abraham—*Continued.*

and sugar. That of July 14, 1862, was an act "increasing, temporarily, the duties on imports and for other purposes." The act of March 13, 1863, "to modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes," made slight increases. Duties were further increased by the act of June 30, 1864, and that of March 3, 1865.

Slavery.—In his Inaugural Address (page 3206), President Lincoln sought to assure the people of the Southern States that they had nothing to fear from a Republican administration. He quotes from one of his former speeches: "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so." He holds the Constitution to be clear on the question of surrendering fugitive slaves and states that the difference of opinion rests only on whose authority and how the surrender shall be made. He insists upon the integrity of the Union; that no State has the power to secede lawfully and that the Union is not broken by such declaration of secession on the part of any one State. In urging upon the people not to plunge the country into civil war, he said: "You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to "preserve, protect, and defend it." In the earlier stages of the war, the President was besought by both great parties in the country on the one hand to adopt radical measures to stop slavery and on the other to pursue conservative paths. It was well known that he entertained a deep-rooted hatred of domestic servitude; but so great was his reverence for the law, so careful was he of vested rights and interests, and so desirous of retaining the support and confidence of the people, as an aid for the solution of the great problem, that he followed thus far a moderate course between the two extremes. In August, 1861, Congress passed the act confiscating the rights of slave-owners in slaves employed in hostile acts against the Union. Fremont followed with his order to emancipate the slaves in Missouri. Lincoln ordered this declaration to be modified to conform to the orders of Congress and by so doing angered the anti-slavery advocates in Missouri and displeased the more conservative advisers. On March 6, 1862, the President sent a special message to Congress (page 3269) recommending the passage of a joint resolution bringing about the gradual emancipation of slaves by States, in return for which the States should receive pecuniary aid from the Government. Congress passed the resolution, but public opinion in the States was not ready to grasp this means. In April, Congress freed the slaves in the District of Columbia with compensation to owners,—a measure which Lincoln had years before earnestly advocated. The events of the war during 1862 forced upon Lincoln the conclusion that emancipation was the only means at his command. As early as July, 1862, he began to prepare the proclamation, and though urged by delegations to take the step, he waited until it would be possible to make the order effective and easily operative. Late in August, 1862, the President said: "My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that." The defeat of Lee at Antietam and his retreat into Maryland seemed to the President an opportune time to issue his proclamation of emancipation, and his preliminary proclamation was accordingly issued on September 22, 1862 (page 3358). In his Second Annual Message (page 3335), the President recommended to Congress the passage of a resolution offering "compensated emancipation." But Congress did not act promptly, and Jan. 1, 1863, saw the Proclamation of Emancipation issued (page 3358). There was much speculation as to the President's firmness of anti-slavery convictions, and some suggestions that under some circumstances he might withdraw this proclamation. But in his Fourth Annual Message (page 3456) he repeated his declaration of the previous year: "While I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the emancipation proclamation, nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation or by any of the acts of Congress," and he adds: "If the people should, by whatever mode or means, make it an Executive duty

Lincoln, Abraham—*Continued.*
to reenslave such persons, another, and not I, must be their instrument to perform it." He concludes the message with the terse paragraph: "In stating a single condition of peace I mean simply to say that the war will cease on the part of the Government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it." Congress acted promptly on the President's suggestion and on Jan. 31, 1865, prepared and proposed to the States the 13th amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery, and this, before the end of the year, was ratified by twenty-seven of the thirty-six States.

Lincoln, Abraham:
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Persons entitled to benefits of, defined by proclamation, 3419.
Referred to, 3508.
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Biographical sketch of, 3204.
Child of, death of, announced by Cabinet, 3266.
Constitutional amendment relative to gradual emancipation of slaves recommended by, 3337.
Death of (see also Military commission, etc., *post*)—
Action of Congress on, 3497.
Action of Senators and Representatives in Washington on, 3490.
Announcement of, to Vice-President Johnson, 3485.
Announcements of, 3485.
Condolence of Bey of Tunis on, 3565.
Day of humiliation and mourning in memory of, appointed, 3504.
Order regarding, 3537.
Postponed, 3505.
Funeral announcement and official arrangements for, 3493, 3533.
Guard of honor, 3496.
Honors to be paid memory of, 3487.
Orders regarding, 3491.
Public offices to be closed in commemoration of, 3638.
Referred to, 3551.
Report of George H. Sharpe on assassination of, referred to, 3792.
Reward offered for arrest of alleged instigators of assassination of, 3505.
Distribution of, referred to, 3577.
Persons claiming, directed to file claims, 3551.
Revoked as to certain persons, 3551.
Emancipation discussed by. (See Emancipation.)
Emancipation proclamation of, 3358.
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Exequatur issued consul of Belgium revoked by, 3420.
Fasting and prayer, day of, set apart by, 3237, 3365, 3422.
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Revoked as to certain States by President Johnson, 3529, 3531.
Inaugural address of—
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Second, 3477.
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Judge-advocate appointed, 3534.
Order appointing commission, 3533.
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Sentence of, approved, 3545.
Special judge-advocate appointed, 3534.
Pardon granted deserters from Army by, 3364, 3479.
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Powers of Federal and State Governments discussed by, 3206, 3221, 3269, 3274, 3286, 3335.
Proclamations of—
Absence of soldiers from duty, 3364.
Admission of—
Nevada, 3430.
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Agreement with Bernard Kock for emigration of negroes, canceled, 3368.
Amnesty, 3414.
Persons entitled to benefits of, 3419.
Anniversary of birth of Washington, 3209.
Blockade of Southern ports, 3215, 3216, 3481.
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Discriminating duties on vessels of Nicaragua suspended, 3416.
Emancipation, 3358.
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Exequatur issued consul of Belgium revoked, 3420.
Extraordinary session of—
Congress, 3214.
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Fasting and prayer, 3237, 3365, 3422.
Government to be reestablished in Southern States, 3414, 3423.
Habeas corpus, writ of, suspended, 3299, 3371, 3420.
Power to suspend, given, 3217.
Liability of aliens to perform military duty, 3369.
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Supplying Indians with munitions of war, 3480.
Privileges of other ports granted—
Newport, Vt., 3428.
St. Albans, Vt., 3473.
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Slavery discussed by, 3206, 3269, 3335.
Special session message of, 3221.
State of the Union discussed by, 3245, 3255, 3334, 3389, 3452.
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Order regarding day appointed, 3245.
Tributes of nations to, numbers of copies of, referred to, 4001.
Veto messages of—
Additional medical officers of volunteer service, 3289.
Circulating bank notes in District of Columbia, 3288.
Correction of clerical errors in internal-revenue act, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 3471.
War between the States discussed by, 3221, 3245, 3255, 3278, 3303, 3389, 3452, 3478.

Lincoln, Benjamin, commissioner to treat with Indians, nomination of, 52.

Lincoln Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 6727, 7312.

Lincoln, Levi, commissioner to settle boundary question with Georgia, 329.

Lindbergh, Charles A.; b. in Sweden and brought by his parents to Melrose, Minn., in his first year; an extensive writer for magazines and newspapers on political economy; has always taken great interest in farming; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Minnesota.

Lindesfarne, The, claim by owners of, 7064.

Lindsay, George Henry; b. in New York City and removed to Brooklyn with his parents in 1843; elected to the State assembly in 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, and 1886; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from New York.

Lindsay, William, mentioned, 681.

Lindsay & Co. vs. Montana Federation of Labor, et al.—Lindsay & Co., wholesale dealers in fruits and vegetables, had been declared "unfair" by the Miners' Union and the Trades Assembly. This action was indorsed by the defendant, the Montana Federation, and a circular issued in which "all laboring men and those in sympathy with organized labor are requested not to patronize Lindsay & Co." The company secured an injunction forbidding this boycott, but the Supreme Court of the State vacated the injunction. It was shown that the plaintiff company's trade had suffered as a result of the boycott. The means of boycott in this case was the publication of the circular as quoted above. The court held that such publication by one person or by an association was perfectly legal, being an exercise of the right of free speech and free press.

The court defined the boycott as "the act of combination, in refusing to have business dealings with another, until he removes or ameliorates conditions which are deemed inimical to the welfare of the members of the combination, or some of them, or grants concessions which are deemed to make for that purpose." A conspiracy was defined as "a combination of two or more persons by some concerted action to accomplish a criminal or unlawful purpose, or to accomplish a purpose, not in itself criminal or unlawful, by criminal or unlawful means." The court held that the company did not have a property right in the trade of any particular person; hence any one person may rightfully withdraw his patronage. The court rejects the

Lindsay & Co. vs. Montana Federation of Labor, et al.—*Continued.*
doctrine that an act perfectly lawful when done by one person becomes criminal when done by two or more persons acting in concert, and that this concerted action amounts to a conspiracy. If an individual is clothed with a right when acting alone, he does not lose such right merely by acting with others. Hence, if the defendants did not violate any legal right of the plaintiff in withdrawing their patronage, they cannot be enjoined from continuing the boycott in force, so long as the means to make it effective are not illegal.

Liner, Peter, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5320.

Liquors. (See Distilled Spirits.)

Lisbon, Portugal, International Postal Congress at, discussed, 4938.

Literature should be promoted, 58, 60, 61.

Little, Joseph D., reinstated in navy, 7067.

Little & Brown, contract with, for proposed edition of treaties, etc., referred to, 2273.

Little Belt, The. (See *President,* The.)

Little Belt Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7306.

Little Belt Mountains Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 6733, 7303.

Little Osage Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Little Rock, Ark., road from Cantonment Gibson to, referred to, 932.

Live-Oak Timber, quantity of, in United States, referred to, 1097.

Livermore, W. R., commissioner in marking boundary line between Texas and Mexico, 4902.

Livingston, Edward; lawyer, jurist, author; b. Clermont, N. Y., May 26, 1764; representative in Congress from New York City, 1795-1802; United States Attorney for the district of New York, and in 1801 Governor Clinton appointed him mayor of New York City; contracted yellow fever during the epidemic in 1803, and on his recovery found his fiscal affairs had been so badly managed by his agent as to be hopeless; he confessed judgment to the United States in the sum of $100,000; gave up all his property and went to New Orleans and began the practice of law; was a member of the Louisiana legislature and represented the State in the 18th, 19th, and 20th Congresses, and in the Senate from 1829 to 1831, when he resigned to accept the position of Secretary of State; appointed minister to France in 1833; his "Penal Code" is considered a monument to his profound learning, and his "Criminal Jurisprudence" is a standard law book; died Rhinebeck, N. Y., May 23, 1836.

Livingston, Edward:
Minister to France—
Correspondence regarding claims against France. (See France, claims against.)
Referred to, 1407.
Instructed to quit France if claims are not paid, 1354.
Official conduct of, complimentary letter concerning, 1404.
Resignation of, transmitted, 1403.
Secretary of State, 1219.
Correspondence relating to northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)

Livingston, Joseph W., consul at San Juan de Nicaragua, mentioned, 2573.

Livingston, Leonidas Felix; b. Newton Co., Ga., April 3, 1832; a private soldier in the Confederate army from August, 1861, to May, 1865; was for two terms a member of the house of representatives and one term a member of the State senate; elected to the 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Georgia.

Livingston, Robert R., minister to negotiate treaty with France, nomination of, 339.

Lizzie Major, The, arrest of, by Spanish frigate, discussed, 3986.

Lizzie Thompson, The, claims arising out of capture of, 3353.

Lloyd, James Tighlman; b. Canton, Lewis Co., Mo., Aug. 28, 1857; admitted to the bar, and practiced his profession in Lewis County until 1885, when he located at Shelbyville; elected to the 55th Congress, to fill a vacancy; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Missouri.

Loans (see also Bonds; Debt, Public.)
Authority for making, recommended, 2555.
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Antwerp, 120.
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Adams, J. Q., 870, 924.
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Inability of Government to obtain, discussed, 2061.
Made for defense of States during War of 1812, 809.
Necessary for prosecution of war with Mexico, 2347, 2402.
Obviating the necessity of, by convention of Congress in special session, 6244.
Time of payment of, should be extended, 1934.
Referred to, 1960.
To Mexico, discussed, 3264, 3282.
War-revenue act of 1898 authorizing, 6314.

Loans and Sinking Fund, Commissioner of, office of, should be abolished, 1382.

Lobos Islands:
Controversy regarding, referred to, 2696, 2837, 2900.
Sovereignty of Peru over, acknowledged, 2703.

Lobsiger, Rudolph, claim of, against United States, 5199.

Local Government.—Sometimes written local self-government. The regulation and administration of the local affairs of a city or district by the people of it, as distinguished from such regulation and administration by authority of the State or nation at large. The State was an institution of the Roman Empire, but the Teutonic tribes or nations developed a local government of their own, and gave the name "town" to language and the idea of "township" to constitutional law. As to whether the first English colonists in America derived the subdivision of the county known in England as town or township from the mother country there was no question until recently, when respectable authority was adduced for the statement that the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonists, especially the former, who came directly from Holland, borrowed their local government system and several other institutions of high value from the Dutch Republic. Certain it is, nevertheless, that when the first settlements were made in this country England had well-developed forms of local government which served as a pattern, beyond doubt, for the Jamestown Colony, Va., and for some other colonies as well. The colony was subdivided into counties, the counties in some cases into hundreds, and the hundreds into parishes or townships. At the time of the colonization the parish of England had generally superseded the township. In the Southern Colonies, where the plantation system prevailed and the people were scattered over a large area, the colonists, on their separation from England, retained the county system as being best suited to their population. In the New England Colonies, where population was more compact, the township government was retained. Thus two distinct types of local government prevailed in the United States—the township system in New England and the county system in the South. In the middle Colonies a system of local government was instituted which combined the county and township system. This is now generally in use in the Western States.

Local Option.—A principle of law established in some of the United States by which the determination as to whether or not any licenses to sell intoxicating liquors shall be granted is submitted to a vote of the people of a town or other minor political community. If the people of any locality decide upon prohibition, it becomes a part of the State law for that community. Local option by States was suggested as a solution of the slavery question, and the Kansas-Nebraska law contained a provision to this effect.

Locke, Capt., mentioned, 2573.

Lockrey, John J., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5417.

Loco-Focos.—The radical faction of the Democratic party in New York in 1835-1837. The Equal Rights faction was opposed to the granting of bank charters and special privileges to favorites of the Government, and the Tammany men supported the Administration. At a meeting held in Tammany Hall, New York, Oct. 29, 1835, the regular Tammany Democrats tried to gain control, but finding themselves outnumbered they turned out the lights and left the hall. The Equal Rights men produced candles and lighted them by the aid of "loco-foco" matches and continued the meeting. The word, at first used in derision of this faction, was later adopted by the Democratic party as an emblem of promptitude in an emergency, and it was also applied to the party sometimes in derision by their opponents.

Lodge, Henry Cabot; b. Boston, Mass., May 12, 1850; graduated from Har-

Lodge, Henry Cabot—*Continued.*
vard College in 1871, receiving the degree of LL. B., and Ph. D. from Harvard University for his thesis on "The Land Law of the Anglo-Saxons"; has published "Short History of the English Colonies in America"; "Life of Alexander Hamilton"; "Life of Daniel Webster"; edited the works of Alexander Hamilton in 9 volumes; published "Studies in History"; "Life of Washington," 2 volumes; member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Virginia Historical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Science, the New England Historic and Genealogical Society; has received the degree of doctor of laws from Williams College, Clark University, Yale University, and Harvard University; Regent of the Smithsonian Institution; served in house of representatives of Massachusetts; elected to the 50th, 51st, 52d, and 53d Congresses; took his seat in the Senate March 4, 1893; reelected 1899 and 1905 to represent Massachusetts.

Lodges, Secret. (See Secret Lodges.)

Loewe vs. Lawlor, et al.—Loewe & Co., hat manufacturers, of Danbury, Conn., brought suit against the United Hatters of North America to restrain the latter from prosecuting a boycott against the plaintiff's hats. The manufacturers had declared an open shop and discarded the use of the union label, whereupon his employees, belonging to the Hatters' Union, induced the latter to institute a boycott throughout the United States. The Supreme Court of the United States, overruling two lower courts, unanimously found in favor of the plaintiff company.

The contention was that the boycott, so called, constituted a combination in restraint of trade, and was, therefore, a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law of 1890. The decision was based on Sec. 1 of that act, which declares "every contract combination in the form of a trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade" to be illegal, and fixes punishment for violation at not more than $5,000 fine, or imprisonment for one year, or both; and on Sec. 2, which forbids monopoly and fixes similar punishments; and Sec. 7, which provides that any person who is injured in his business through any act forbidden by this law may sue to recover threefold damages.

The court held that the trade union boycott was a "combination in restraint of trade among the several States" in that it obstructed the free flow of commerce and restricted the right of the plaintiff to engage in business, by trying to compel him to do business only in the way the union imposed. As the plaintiff company was able to show losses aggregating $80,000, as the result of the boycott, he was authorized to sue for $240,000.

Loewinger, Johanna, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5259.

Lofland, John Henry, reinstated in navy, 7069.

Logan Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 6829.

London, England:
Exhibition in, works illustrative of, referred to, 2761.
Industrial exhibition to be held in, in 1862, discussed, 3233, 3254.
Circulars, etc., regarding, 3261.
Vessel to transport American exhibits recommended, 3262.
International Fisheries Exhibition to be held in, 4688.
International Inventions Exhibition to be held in, 4827.
International Penitentiary Congress at, 4162.
Smoke abatement Exhibition at, 4695.

Long, John C., misunderstanding with Louis Kossuth referred to, 2682.

Long, John D.:
Report of, on number of lives lost by sinking of the *Maine,* 6296.
Thanks of President tendered Commodore Dewey by, 6568.

Longworth, Nicholas; b. Cincinnati, O., Nov. 5, 1869; graduated A. B. from Harvard University, 1891; graduated Cincinnati Law School, 1894; admitted to the bar, 1894; elected to the Ohio house of representatives, 1899, and to State senate, 1901; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Ohio.

Lookout Mountain (Tenn.), Battle of.—The arrival of the two corps under Hooker and the army of Sherman at Chattanooga increased the strength of Grant's command to 80,000 men. At this critical time Longstreet, with 16,000 men, was detached from the Confederate army and sent to besiege Burnside at Knoxville, leaving Bragg with only about 50,000 men to hold the position. Nov. 24, 1863, to cover Sherman's crossing the Tennessee River and securing a position, Hooker, with 10,000 men, made an attack on the western slope of Lookout Mountain. During a heavy mist he pressed up the mountain side and attacked the position in front and rear, capturing about 1,000 prisoners. The Confeder-

Lookout Mountain (Tenn.), Battle of— *Continued.*
ates retired from the mountain to Missionary Ridge.

Loomis, Aretus F., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5043.

Loomis, F. B., reports of, during Panama revolution, 6787-6795.

Lopez Expedition, pardon and release of referred to, 6182.

Lopez Expedition, pardon and release of members of, by Spain, 2678.

Lord Nelson, The, claim of James Crooks against the United States for seizure of, 4975, 5662.

Lorimer, William; b. Manchester, England, in 1861; his father was a Presbyterian minister and migrated to America with his family when William was five years of age; he died five years later, leaving a widow and six children, of whom the Senator was the eldest; earned a living for himself and family and picked up an education with the assistance of his mother; was elected to the 54th, 55th, 56th, 58th, 59th 60th and 61st Congresses from Illinois and in 1909 was elected to the United States Senate.

Lottery. — The Continental Congress recommendations regarding, 5479, 5515.
Passage of act regarding, discussed, 5551.

Lottery. — The Continental Congress tried to raise money by lottery in 1777. As early as 1612 the Virginia Company was authorized by its charter to hold lotteries for the benefit of its colonization schemes. In the eighteenth century lotteries were extremely popular in America. Legislatures authorized them for building churches, schools, and all sorts of public improvements. Faneuil Hall, in Boston, having been destroyed by fire in 1761, was rebuilt by lottery. The Louisiana State Lottery was the last authorized institution of the kind in the United States. Popular opinion has undergone a change regarding lotteries. They were forbidden in 1890 by act of Congress to use the mails. This act resulted in closing the Louisiana Lottery.

Loud, George Alvin, lumberman of Au Sable; b. June 18, 1852, in Bracebridge, Geauga Co., Ohio; engaged in the lumber business; during the Spanish-American War, while making a trip around the world on the revenue cutter *McCulloch,* under commission of six months as paymaster, was present and participated in the battle of Manila. Later was sent by the governor in charge of the hospital train, through the southern camps and hospitals, to bring home the sick soldiers of Michigan regiments; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Michigan.

Loudenslager, Henry Clay; b. May 22, 1852 in Paulsboro, Gloucester Co., N. J.; engaged in business in Philadelphia, Pa., 1872; elected county clerk in 1882; reelected in 1887; elected to the 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from New Jersey.

Loughery, Ardavan S., treaty with Indians concluded by, 2602.

Louisa, The, proceedings of court regarding, 895.

Louisiana.—One of the United States; nickname, "The Pelican State"; motto, "Union, Justice, and Confidence." It extends from the Gulf of Mexico northward to the thirty-third parallel or north latitude and from the eighty-ninth to the ninety-fourth meridian west longitude. It is bounded on the north by Arkansas and Mississippi, on the east by Mississippi (separated by the Mississippi River) and the Gulf of Mexico, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the west by Texas (separated in part by the Sabine River). The area of the State is 48,720 square miles. Louisiana is the leading sugar State of the Union, besides which are exported cotton, rice, and corn. It was explored by De Soto in 1541, by Marquette in 1673, and by La Salle in 1682. It was settled by the French under Iberville and Bienville about 1700, was ceded by France to Spain in 1763, retroceded to France in 1800, was purchased by the United States in 1803, and was made the Territory of New Orleans in 1804. The portion east of the Mississippi River was annexed in 1810. The State was admitted to the Union in 1812. Jan. 26, 1861, it seceded and joined the Southern Confederacy. It was readmitted by act of Congress June 25, 1868 (3856.) (See also Louisiana Purchase.)

In 1908 the corn crop was 33,898,000 bushels; rice, 11,550,000 bushels, valued at $7,588,000; cane sugar, 335,000 tons. In 1907, 1,622,000 acres were planted to cotton and yielded 323,458,773 pounds of upland cotton, valued at $37,068,375; and 300,355 tons of seed, valued at $4,805,680. There is a large forest area and the lumber industry is extensive. Oyster reefs extend along the coast and the oyster fisheries are the most important south of the Chesapeake.

Louisiana—*Continued.*
The manufactures are those connected with the products of the State—sugar, rice, lumber, cotton. In 1907 there were 2,091 establishments, which employed 59,836 persons, and converted $117,035,305 worth of raw material into $186,379,592 worth of finished goods.

A large trade is carried on through the port of New Orleans, where for 1907-1908 a tonnage of 1,952,937 entered, and 2,079,565 cleared. The port statistics were: Imports, $42,785,646; exports, $159,455,773. Besides the Mississippi and other inland waterways the State has 4,290 miles of steam railways and 243 miles of electric line. The population in 1900 was 1,381,625; estimated for 1909, 1,681,000.

Louisiana (see also Confederate States; New Orleans):
Accession of, to United States, discussed and referred to, 346, 348, 350, 669, 853, 929, 957, 3255, 6346.
Effect of, discussed, 2878.
Appropriation for, 382.
Authority to grant or dispose of lands of Spain in, referred to, 651.
Boundaries of, 372, 377, 960.
Branch mint in, referred to, 1383, 1495.
Cession of, to France, referred to, 331, 338.
Colonel-commandant of, commissioned, 364.
Commission to, instruction of President Hayes to, 6341.
Constitution of, referred to, 3831.
Division of, into subordinate districts, 363.
Elections in, and complications growing out of, discussed, 4161, 4166, 4250, 4259.
Federal interference in, discussed, 4259.
Proclamations regarding, 4177, 4230.
Electors in, letter of John Sherman and others regarding canvass of vote of, referred to, 4367.
France, cession of, referred to, 331, 338.
Fourteenth amendment to Constitution ratified by, 3837.
Proclaimed, 3856.
Government of—
Assumed by Governor Claiborne, 355.
Letter regarding, transmitted, 355. Referred to, 352, 359.
Governor of, letter from, 336.
Indians inhabiting, referred to, 386.
Lands granted to, in aid of railroads, referred to, 3580.
Lands in—
Fraudulent practices of monopolizing, 356.
Proclamation regarding sale of, 1058.
Treaty regarding security of titles to, discussed, 929.
Laws of, referred to, 352, 353, 406.
Lead mines in, 359.
Memorial from purchasers of land in, 1029.
Mint at New Orleans seized by authorities of, referred to, 3199.
Possession of, commissioners appointed to receive, 355.
Private land claims in, recommendations regarding, 4691.
Proclamations against unlawful combinations in, 4161, 4166, 4177, 4230, 4250, 4259.
Provisional court established in, order regarding, 3323.
Restoration of, into Union, discussed, 3123, 3452.
Spain transfer of, to the United disagreeable to, 376.
Support, of referred to, 382.
Title to, objections to validity of, withdrawn, 358.
Transfer of, to United States disagreeable to Spain, 376.
Unlawful combinations in, discussed and proclamations against, 4161, 4166, 4177, 4230, 4250, 4259.

Louisiana, District of.—That part of the Louisiana Purchase which is not included in the present State of Louisiana. It was erected into a district and the capital was established at St. Louis in 1804. In 1805 it was given a separate government as the Territory of Louisiana. In 1812 the name of the Territory was changed to Missouri.

Louisiana Lottery Co. discussed, 5515.

Louisiana, Province of. (See Louisiana.)

Louisiana Purchase.—A name applied to the territory west of the Mississippi River purchased from France in 1803. It was the most important sale of territory ever executed in favor of the United States. President Jefferson desired the acquisition of New Orleans in order to obtain control of the mouth of the Mississippi and offered to guarantee to Napoleon the territory to the west of the river in exchange. Napoleon, being at that time at war with Great Britain and greatly in need of funds, and being desirous moreover to foil England's aspirations for more territory in the United States, consented to the transfer of the so-called province of Louisiana to the United States

Louisiana Purchase—*Continued.*
for the sum of $15,000,000. The territory thus acquired embraced all the present State of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi River, together with New Orleans and the adjacent district east, comprising Mississippi and Alabama below the thirty-first parallel; Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, a portion of Idaho and Minnesota, all of the Dakotas, most of Kansas, all of Nebraska and Indian Territory, part of Colorado, most of Wyoming, and the whole of Montana. It is claimed by some that Oregon and Washington were included. In 1904, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition (q. v.) was held at St. Louis, Missouri, to commemorate the acquisition of this important territory.

Louisiana Purchase:
Discussed and referred to, 346, 348, 350, 669, 853, 929, 957, 3255.
Effects of, discussed, 2878.

Louisiana Purchase Exposition, was held at St. Louis, Mo., between April 30, and December 1, 1904, to celebrate the centennial of the Louisiana Purchase. It was the largest World's Fair ever held, and the third of its kind in America; its grounds covered 1,240 acres, of which 250 acres were roofed over. The total amount expended upon the Exposition, by the Exposition Company, the various States, foreign governments, and the concessionaires, amounted to about $44,500,000; while the total receipts came to about $25,000,000; and the Exposition closed free from debt. In point of attendance it fell below the Paris Exposition of 1900 with its 50,000,000 entrances and the World's Fair at Chicago with 27,500,000 entrances, as its attendance only totalled 18,700,000.

Louisiana Purchase Exposition:
Opened by proclamation of President Roosevelt, 6715.
Relations of United States Government to, 6673, 6682, 6769, 6772, 6776, 6780, 6811, 6872, 6899, 6931, 6936, 6939, 6940, 7062.

Louisiana vs. Jumel.—An important Supreme Court case defining the liability of State officers. Jumel held bonds issued under an act of the Louisiana legislature of 1874 and the constitutional amendment adopted in that year. He demanded payment of these bonds in 1880. Payment was refused solely on the ground of obedience to the Louisiana State debt ordinance of the new constitution adopted July 23, 1879, and the law of 1880, carrying out provisions contained in this new constitution. This act, in the language and spirit of the ordinance, recited that coupons of consolidated bonds falling due in January, 1880, were remitted. Suit was brought against officers of the State. The circuit court of the State decided for the defendant, and its decision was affirmed by the United States Supreme Court on the ground that relief could not be awarded against officers obeying the supreme power of the State; that the money is the State's property, not held in trust by the officers except in the capacity of her servants. "The political power of the State," said Chief Justice Waite in the opinion of the court, "can not be ousted of its jurisdiction and the judiciary set in its place." Dissenting opinions were rendered by Justices Field and Harlan.

Louisville and Portland Canal Co., act for subscription of stock in, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 1071.

Louisville, Ky., Southern Exposition at, discussed, 4773.
Board on behalf of Executive Departments designated, 4819.
Instructions to, 4820.

Lounsberry, Clement A., act for relief of, vetoed, 5300.

Lovering, William S.; b. 1835 in Rhode Island; engaged in cotton manufacturing nearly all of his life; served for a short period in the Civil War as engineer at Fort Monroe; was State senator 1874-75; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Massachusetts.

Lowden, Frank Orren; b. Jan. 26, 1861, at Sunrise City, Minn.; in 1887 was graduated from the Union College of Law, Chicago, with the degree of LL. B.; practiced law in Chicago until July 1, 1903; elected Nov. 6, 1906, to fill a vacancy in the 59th Congress and to the 60th Congress, and 61st Congress from Illinois.

Lower Brulé Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Loyalists.—Those of the American colonists who opposed the Revolutionary War and in some instances took up arms against their countrymen in the struggle for independence. They were also called Tories. As early as 1688 parties favorable to the Crown were exerting an influence in all the Colonies. As the revolutionary movement grew their opposition to it increased. In no Colony was there an overwhelming de-

Loyalists—*Continued.*
sire for independence, and in some the advocates of revolution were in the minority. Many of the most respected and eminent men of the middle Colonies were loyal to the Crown. During the progress of the war they were treated with great harshness. Their property was confiscated or destroyed; they suffered social ostracism, and some were tarred and feathered. Legislative assemblies banished them from some of the Colonies. When the British troops withdrew at the close of the war the Tories found life in the States unendurable and thousands retired to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, the Bahamas, and other West Indies. In the treaty of peace in 1783 the British asked to have provision made for recompensating the dispossessed Loyalists, but all they received was a promise to submit the matter to the States, and they refused relief.

Loyal Legion, Military Order of.—The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States was organized by officers and ex-officers of the army, navy, and marine corps of the United States who took part in the War of 1861-65. Membership descends to the eldest direct male lineal descendant, according to the rules of primogeniture. There are 21 commanderies, each representing a State, and one commandery representing the District of Columbia. The total membership of the Loyal Legion is 8,880.

Lubeck:
Minister of received by United States, 949.
Treaty with, 988, 991, 2686, 6294.
Vessels of, discriminating duties on, suspended by proclamation, 642.

Lubec, Treaty with.—(See Hanseatic Republics.)

Luce, Elizabeth, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5018.

Luce, J. H. D., Wharfage concession to, 6673.

Luckett and Tyler (assignees of William T. Cheatham), act for relief of, vetoed and reasons assigned, 4334.

Lundin, Frederick; b. in the parish of West Tollstad, province of Ostergotland, Sweden, May 18, 1868; from 1894 to 1898 member of the State senate of Illinois; elected to the 61st Congress from Illinois.

Lundys Lane (Canada), Battle of.—After his defeat at Chippewa in 1814 Gen. Riall retired by way of Queenston toward the head of Lake Ontario. He was soon reenforced, and returned to attack the Americans under Brown, who had pursued him as far as Queenston. Hearing of the British reenforcements, Brown retreated to the Chippewa River, and on July 24, 1814, encamped on the south bank, where he had defeated Riall on the 5th. On the 25th Gen. Scott, with about 1,200 men, went forward to reconnoiter and came upon the British army, 4,500 strong, near Niagara Falls, on Lundys Lane, a road leading from the Falls to the end of Lake Ontario. Soon the entire American force was engaged, the battle lasting from sunset till midnight. The American forces numbered about 2,500 men. During the engagement Gen. Scott and Lieut. Col. Miller distinguished themselves for daring and efficiency. The British were finally driven back and forced to abandon their artillery, ammunition, and baggage. Both armies claimed the victory, though both left the field. The American loss was 171 killed, 571 wounded, and 110 missing—a total of 852 out of an army of 2,500. The British lost 84 killed, 559 wounded, 193 missing, and 42 prisoners—a total of 878 out of an army of 4,500. Generals Brown and Scott were among the wounded.

Lüneburg, convention with, for acquiring and inheriting property, 2826.

Luquillo Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 6819.

Lusk, Albert M. D. C., trial of, by military commission referred to, 3792.

Luther vs. Borden.—In 1841 a portion of the people of Rhode Island framed a new government and elected Thomas W. Dorr governor in opposition to the charter government. (See Dorr's Rebellion.) Governor King declared the State under martial law and Luther's house was searched, he being implicated in the armed conspiracy against the established government. Luther pleaded the constitutionality of the new government. The circuit court gave judgment against him, and the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed this decision in 1842. It was decided that under martial law suspected persons might legally be subjected to search and arrest by State authority, and that the question of the constitutionality of a State government was one with which Congress rather than the courts should deal.

Lutman, David H., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5297.

Luxemburg, fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 4782.

Luxemburg, Treaty with.—(See Extradition Treaties.)

Lynch, Robert B., arrest and trial of, by Great Britain, 3827.

Lynch, William, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5128.

Lynch Law.—The practice of punishing alleged offenders, generally without trial, by unauthorized persons and without due process of law. Lynch law, it is said, takes its name from Charles Lynch, a Virginia planter and Quaker, and his associates, who during Revolutionary days seized British sympathizers and hanged them by the thumbs till they shouted "Liberty forever."

Lynchings discussed and indemnities voluntarily provided, recommended, 5767, 6248, 6277, 6371, 6430, 6459, 6461, 7409.

Lynn, Mass., act for erection of post-office building at, vetoed, 5150.

Lyon, Nathaniel, thanks of Congress tendered, 3300.

M

Mabina, case of his oath of allegiance to United States, 6775.

McArthur, Duncan, treaty with Indians concluded by, 590.

McBlair, John H., act for relief of, vetoed, 4994.

McCaleb, Sarah E., act for relief of, vetoed, 5253.

McCall E., & Co., agents to receive installments from Peru, 2587.

McCall, Samuel Walker; b. East Providence, Pa., Feb. 28, 1851; admitted to the bar, practicing in Boston; served as editor in chief of the Boston Daily Advertiser; member of the Massachusetts house of representatives of 1888, 1889, and 1892; author of biography of Thaddeus Stevens "American Statesmen Series"; elected to the 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Massachusetts.

McCalla, Bowman H., member of board to consider expedition to be sent for relief of Lady Franklin Bay Expedition, 4813.

McCallum, D. C., military director and superintendent of railroads, appointed, 3302.

McCarty, Catherine, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5055.

McCauley, Charles S., mentioned, 2696.

McClellan, Capt., Florida volunteers under command of, referred to, 2430.

McClellan, George Brinton; soldier, author; b. Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 3, 1826; entered West Point as an instructor, and prepared a manual on "Bayonet Exercise," which became a text-book in military service; at the outbreak of the Rebellion he was appointed major-general of Ohio volunteers, and soon after to the same rank in the regular army, and on the retirement of Gen. Scott was made general-in-chief of the United States army; commanded the Army of the Potomac in the Peninsula campaign; resigned from the army in 1864; Democratic President in opposition to President Lincoln in 1864; governor of New Jersey, 1878-81; published books on military subjects; died Oct. 29, 1885.

McClellan, George B.:

Command of Army of United States assumed by, 3241.

Plans of, approved, 3312.

Referred to, 3257.

Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 4904.

Relieved of command of Army of Potomac, and Major-General Burnside ordered to take command of that Army. He in turn to be succeeded by Major-General Hunter, 3325.

Relieved of command of other departments, retaining command of Department of Potomac, 3312.

Report of, on Dominican Republic transmitted, 4071.

Resignation of, as major-general accepted, 3443.

McConnell, H. W., act for relief of, vetoed, 6004.

McCook, Anson G., letter of, regarding statue of Gen. Garfield to be erected in Washington transmitted, 4795.

McCook, Edward M., brigadier-general in Army, nomination of, referred to, 3403.

McCool, John, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5417.

McCord, Victor H., claim of, against Peru, 5988, 6092, 6335.

McCrea, Lieut., interpreter at trial and investigation into the Chilean outrage upon the sailors of the *Baltimore,* 5620, 5650, 5662, 5747, 5750.

McCreary, George Deardorff; b. York Springs village, Adams Co., Pa., Sept. 28, 1846; entered the University of Pennsylvania, remaining until his junior year, 1867; engaged in the coal business; interested in municipal affairs of the city of Philadelphia, and was an original member of the committee of one hundred; elected treasurer of the city and county of Philadelphia 1891, and during his term of office reorganized the finances of the city, introducing and carrying out many measures, which have resulted in financial gains to the city and safety in the transaction of its finances; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Pennsylvania.

McCullah, James A., act for relief of, vetoed, 4170.

McCulloch, Ben, sent to Utah during troubles with Mormons, 3036.

McCulloch, Hugh, correspondence of, transmitted, 3804.

McCulloch vs. Maryland. — A case brought before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1819, in which the right of a State to interfere with the execution of Federal laws was denied. McCulloch was cashier of the Baltimore branch of the Bank of the United States, which had been incorporated by an act of Congress in 1816 and had headquarters in Philadelphia. The action brought by the State of Maryland against McCulloch was one of debt, he, it was averred, having refused to comply with an act of the Maryland general assembly of

McCulloch vs. Maryland—*Continued.*
1818 which imposed a tax upon all banks or branches of banks doing business in Maryland and not chartered by the State legislature. The court of appeals of Maryland decided against the plaintiff. The Supreme Court reversed this decision, declaring that the act under which the bank was chartered was constitutional, and that therefore the act of the Maryland legislature of 1818 was contrary to the Constitution of the United States, and therefore void, because States have no power, by taxation or otherwise to impede or control the operations of constitutional laws enacted by Congress to carry into execution any of the powers of the Federal Government.

McCumber, Porter James, b. Illinois, Feb. 3, 1858; removed to Rochester, Minn., the same year; removed to Wahpeton, N. Dak., in 1881, where he has since practiced law; member of the Territorial legislature in 1895 and 1897; elected to the United States Senate from North Dakota, Jan. 20, 1899; reelected in 1905.

McDaniel, James, treaty with Indians concluded by, 3592.

McDermott, James Thomas; b. Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 13, 1872; in 1893 he moved to Chicago, where he followed his vocation as a telegraph operator until 1906, when he was elected to the 60th, Congress; was reelected to the 61st Congress from Illinois.

Macdonald, Allan, abduction of, from Canada, referred to, 3826.

Macdonough, Thomas, British ships captured on Lake Champlain by vessels under, 534.

McDuffie, George, referred to, 1233.

McEldery, Hugh, director of Bank of United States, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 1260.

McElvain, John, treaty with Indians concluded by, 1029.

McEnery, Samuel Douglas; b. Monroe, La., May 28, 1837; educated at Spring Hill College, Mobile, Ala., the United States Naval Academy, and the University of Virginia; graduated from State and National Law School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; served in the Confederate Army, in the war between the States; elected lieutenant-governor in 1879, and on the death of Governor Wiltz, October, 1881, succeeded him in the executive office; elected in 1884; defeated by Gen. Francis T. Nicholls in 1888, who appointed his opponent, S. D. McEnery, to be associate justice of the Supreme Court in 1888 for the term of twelve years; elected to the United States Senate from Louisiana for the term beginning March 4, 1897; reelected in 1902 and again for the term commencing March 4, 1909.

McEnery, Samuel D., candidate for governor of Louisiana, election disturbances discussed, 4261.

McGarrahan, William, act to submit title of, to lands to Court of Private Land Claims, vetoed, 5680.

McGregor, Gen., commission to, discussed, 601.

McGrew, John F., member of legislative council for Mississippi Territory, nomination of, 445.

McGuire, Bird; b. Belleville, Ill., in 1864; taken to Kansas in childhood, and there educated; in 1895, moved to Pawnee Co., Okla., and practiced law; in 1897 was appointed assistant United States attorney for Oklahoma Territory, in which capacity he served until his nomination for Congress as Delegate from the Territory of Oklahoma; served as such in the 58th and 59th Congresses; elected to the 60th Congress, 1907, his term of service beginning upon the admission of Oklahoma as a State, and reelected to the 61st Congress from Oklahoma.

McHenry, John Geiser; b. Benton Township, Columbia Co., Pa., April 26, 1868; educated at Orangeville Academy; banker, manufacturer and farmer; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Pennsylvania.

McIlwain, Martha, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5036.

McIntosh, Lachlan, naval officer at Savannah, Ga., nomination of, and reasons therefor, 50.

McKay, Donald, act for relief of Nathaniel McKay and executors of, vetoed, 5220.

McKay, Elizabeth, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5047.

McKay, Nathaniel, act for relief of, and executors of Donald McKay, vetoed, 5220.

McKee, John:
Instructions to, regarding possession of Florida, 491.
Mentioned, 473.

McKeever, Isaac, captain in navy, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 1745.

McKenney, Thomas L., treaty with Indians concluded by, 931, 960, 961, 996.

Mackenzie, Ranald S., directed to assume command of Department of Texas, 4754.

McKinlay, Duncan E., b. at Orillia, Ontario, Canada, Oct. 6, 1862; was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of California in 1892; in 1901

McKinley, William—*Continued.*
was appointed by President McKinley as assistant United States attorney at San Francisco; elected to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from California.

McKinley, William (twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth President of the United States):

McKinley was elected by the Republican party at the elections of 1896 and 1900. At the Republican National Convention at St. Louis, June 16, 1896, he was nominated on the first ballot, overwhelmingly defeating Reed and Quay, his closest rivals. The platform on this occasion caused much discussion over the money plank, and Senator Teller's resolution seeking to commit the party to an endorsement of gold and silver, with free coinage on a basis of 16 to 1, was defeated. The platform as adopted severely arraigned the Democratic administration; blamed it for the period of financial depression through which the country had just passed; confirmed the party's allegiance to the doctrine of protection; advocated a continuance and revival of reciprocity; favored the restoration of discriminating duties; stood unreservedly for sound money; opposed the debasing of currency by free coinage; pledged ample provision for veterans; urged the control of Hawaii by the United States, the building of the trans-Isthmian canal, and the purchase of the Danish West Indies; condemned the Armenian massacres; reasserted the Monroe Doctrine; urged the restoration of peace to, and the securing of independence for, Cuba, by the United States; insisted upon rigid enforcement of immigration laws; supported civil service reform; condemned lynching; recommended a Board of Arbitration to adjudicate between labor and capital; urged free-homestead laws upon Congress; favored the extension of statehood to the remaining territories, and proper recognition of Alaska; sympathized with temperance; and recognized the rights of women.

The Democratic National Convention at Chicago, July 7, 1896, nominated William J. Bryan on the fifth ballot, over Bland and Pattison. The People's Party, or Populists, in convention at St. Louis on July 22, 1896, agreed to support Bryan, and nominated Watson as Vice-President. The National Silver Party, at the same place and time, agreed to support Bryan for President and nominated Sewall for Vice-President. The sound-money Democrats in convention at Indianapolis, on September 2, 1896, nominated General John W. Palmer and General Simon B. Buckner as their candidates. The National Prohibition Party was split over the money question into "Narrow Gaugers," who wanted the platform confined to Prohibition, and the "Broad Gaugers," who wanted free coinage and other national issues incorporated. The Narrow Gaugers nominated Joshua Levering and Hale Johnson as candidates. The Broad Gaugers nominated Rev. Charles E. Bentley and James A. Southgate. The Socialist Labor Party, at New York, on July 4, 1896, nominated Charles H. Matchett and Matthew Maguire as their candidates.

The popular vote gave McKinley 7,111,607; Bryan, 6,509,052; Palmer, 222,583; Levering, 134,645; Bentley, 13,968, and Matchett, 36,373. The electoral vote gave McKinley 271, Bryan 176.

The Republican National Convention held at Philadelphia in June, 1900, nominated President McKinley for a second term. The Democratic National Convention at Kansas City, Mo., nominated William J. Bryan. The People's Party, or Fusionists, at Sioux Falls, S. D., endorsed Bryan's candidacy; while the "Middle-of-the-Road" Anti-Fusionist faction of the People's Party, at Cincinnati, nominated Wharton Barker. The Prohibitionists, at Chicago, nominated John G. Woolley. The Socialist Labor Party, in New York City, nominated Joseph F. Malloney. The Social Democratic Party, at Indianapolis, nominated Eugene Debs. The United Christian Party, at Rock Island, Ill., nominated Silas C. Swallow. The Silver Republican Convention, at Kansas City, endorsed Bryan. The National Party, in New York City, nominated Donelson Caffrey of Louisiana, but he declined the nomination.

The popular vote ran: McKinley, 7,207,923; Bryan, 6,358,133; Woolley, 208,914; Barker, 50,373; Debs, 87,814; Malloney, 39,379. The electoral vote stood: McKinley, 292; Bryan, 155.

Party Affiliation.—From his youth William McKinley was an ardent Republican. After his return from the war, he was admitted to the bar and settled in Canton, Ohio, then an opposition county, where his political ability had abundant scope and where he quickly attained consider-

McKinley, William—*Continued.*

able political prominence. In 1867, he favored negro suffrage, a most unpopular topic in his neighborhood; in 1875, at the height of the greenback craze, he spoke for sound money and the resumption of specie payment. In Congress, in 1878, he opposed the Wood Tariff Bill; in 1879 and 1880, he opposed the repeal of the Federal election laws; in 1882, he advocated the protective policy in Congress and the tariff commission; in 1884, he opposed the Morrison Tariff Bill; in 1884, he supported Blaine for the Presidency; in 1886, he favored arbitration between labor and capital; in 1887, he conducted a brilliant campaign against the Mills Bill, which was supposed to embody Cleveland's policy and ideas on the tariff; his final address in Congress on this bill has been characterized as "the most effective and eloquent tariff speech ever heard in Congress." This speech served as a text-book of the campaign. On April 16, 1890, Major McKinley introduced the tariff bill since known by his name, which became a law on October 6, 1890. Defeated for Congress in 1890, he was elected Governor of Ohio. His inauguration as Governor took place shortly before the commencement of the Presidential campaign.

Public Debt.—The public debt of the United States for the years to which President McKinley was elected to serve stood as follows:—

July 1, 1897.....	$ 986,656,086.14
July 1, 1898.....	1,627,085,492.14
July 1, 1899.....	1,155,320,235.19
July 1, 1900.....	1,107,711,257.89
July 1, 1901.....	1,044,739,119.97
July 1, 1902.....	969,457,241.04
July 1, 1903.....	925,011,637.31
July 1, 1904.....	967,231,773.75

Tariff.—In his Inaugural Address (page 6238) President McKinley took up the tariff question. He said: "Nothing was ever made plainer at a general election than that the controlling principle in the raising of revenues from duties on imports is zealous care for American interests and American labor. The people have declared that such legislation should be had as will give ample protection and encouragement to the industries and development of our country. . . . To this policy we are all, of whatever party, firmly bound by the voice of the people—a power vastly more potential than the expression of any political platform." Further, he says: "In the revision of the tariff especial attention should be given to the re-enactment and extension of the reciprocity principle of the law of 1890, under which so great a stimulus was given to our foreign trade in new and advantageous markets for the surplus of our agricultural and manufactured products." In his message at the special session (page 6246) he said: "The necessity of the passage of a tariff law which shall provide ample revenue, need not be further urged. The imperative demand of the hour is the prompt enactment of such a measure." In his Third Annual Message (page 6439) the President said: "I recommend that the Congress at its present session reduce the internal revenue taxes imposed to meet the expenses of the war with Spain in the sum of thirty millions of dollars. This reduction should be secured by the remission of these taxes which experience has shown to be the most burdensome to the industries of the people." In his Second Inaugural Address (page 6465) the President said: "Now I have the satisfaction to announce that the Congress just closed has reduced taxation in the sum of $41,000,000.

Foreign Policy.—In his First Inaugural Address (page 6241) President McKinley summed up the foreign policy of his administration in these words: "We want no wars of conquest; we must avoid the temptation of territorial aggression. War should never be entered upon until every agency of peace has failed; peace is preferable to war in almost every contingency. Arbitration is the true method of settlement of international as well as local or individual differences." In a special message to Congress (page 6277) the President announces the destruction of the battleship *Maine* in Havana waters and the conclusion of the court of inquiry. His special message (page 6281) deals with the revolution in Cuba and its effects upon the United States. In it he says: "The issue is now with Congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the Constitution and the law, I await your action." By act of Congress, April 25, 1898, a state of war was declared to exist between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain. President McKinley's proc-

McKinley, William—*Continued.*
lamation of war (page 6474) followed on April 26, 1898. The President discussed the future relations which should exist between the United States and Cuba in his Second Inaugural Address (page 6467). As to the war in the Philippines, the President said: "Our countrymen should not be deceived. We are not waging war against the Philippine Islands. A portion of them are making war against the United States. . . . We will not leave the destiny of the loyal millions in the islands to the disloyal thousands who are in rebellion against the United States."

Civil Service.—In his Inaugural Address (page 6241) the President said: "Reforms in the civil service must go on; but the changes should be real and genuine, not perfunctory, or prompted by a zeal in behalf of any party simply because it happens to be in power." Among the reforms instituted, the President lays especial stress upon dismissals, and says: " . . . a distinct advance has been made in giving a hearing before dismissals upon all cases where incompetency is charged or demand made for the removal of officials in any of the Departments." In his Fourth Annual Message (page 6455) the President recommends the extension of such parts of the Civil Service regulation as may be practicable to the Philippines.

McKinley, William:
Advancement and progress of the United States discussed by, 6618.
Agriculture, Department of, discussed by, 6346, 6390.
Alaska, discussed by, 6269, 6370, 6400, 6429.
Alien Contract Law, 6348, 6455.
American Republics, Bureau of, discussed by, 6338, 6349, 6381, 6436.
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Spanish-American War, discussed by, 6295, 6297, 6298, 6302, 6305, 6307.
Trusts, discussed by, 6240, 6360.
Veto messages of—
Navajo, 6411.
Water Boundary Commission, discussed by, 6334, 6374, 6432.
McKinley, William Brown; b. Sept. 5, 1856, in Petersburg, Ill.; elected to

McKinley, William Brown—*Continued.*
the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Illinois.
McKinley Tariff Act, discussed, 5556, 5626.
McKinney, James; b. Oquawka, Ill., April 14, 1852; October, 1908, was elected president of the Illinois Bankers' Association; elected to the 59th Congress at a special election and to the 60th, and to the 61st Congresses from Illinois.
McLachlan, James, b. Aug. 1852, Argyllshire, Scotland; at the age of 3 years removed with his parents to Tompkins Co., N. Y., and graduated from Hamilton College, New York, in 1878; admitted to practice in the supreme court of New York State in 1880; removed to Pasadena, Cal., in 1888; and in 1890 was elected district attorney of Los Angeles Co., Cal.; elected to the 54th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from California.
McLanahan, Mrs. M., mentioned, 7350.
McLane, Louis; soldier, lawyer; b. Smyrna, Del., May 28, 1786; member of Congress from Delaware, 1817-27; Senator, 1827-29; appointed minister to England, 1829; member of President Jackson's Cabinet, first as Secretary of the Treasury, and on his refusal to consent to the removal of the government deposits from the United States bank, he was transferred to the head of the Department of State; retired from the Cabinet in 1834; president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 1837-47; minister to England during President Polk's administration; removed to Maryland, and served in constitutional convention of that State, 1850-57; died Baltimore, Md., Oct. 7, 1857.
McLane, Louis:
Minister to Great Britain, 1044, 1133.
Correspondence regarding Oregon boundary, 2305.
Secretary of State, correspondence regarding northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)
McLane, Robert Milligan; statesman; b. Wilmington, Del., June 23, 1815; graduated U. S. Military Academy, 1837; took part in Seminole War, 1837-38, and served under Gen. Winfield Scott in the Cherokee disturbances in Georgia; engaged in the military survey of the northern lakes; studied law, and practiced in District of Columbia; member Maryland legislature, 1845-46, and 1877-78; member of Congress, 1847-51, and 1879-83; appointed by President Pierce commissioner with powers of minister plenipotentiary to China, Japan, Siam, Korea, and Cochin China, where, in connection with Commodore Perry, he negotiated important treaties; appointed minister to Mexico in 1859; governor of Maryland, 1883-85; appointed minister to France by President Cleveland in 1885; died Paris, France, 1898.
McLane, Robert M.:
Commissioner to China, 3062, 3122.
Minister to—
France, mentioned, 5118.
Mexico, 3095.
McLane, The. (See Cedar Keys, Fla.)
Maclauchlan, J. A., correspondence regarding imprisonment of Ebenezer S. Greely, 1575, 1828.
McLaughlin, James C.; b. in Illinois; in 1864 moved to Muskegon, Mich.; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Michigan.
McLaughlin, James, mentioned, 6979, 6998.
McLaurin, Anselm Joseph; b. March 26, 1848, at Brandon, Miss.; joined the Confederate army and served as a private; after the war, attended two years at Summerville Institute, completing the junior year; was licensed by Judge Watts to practice law July 3, 1868; elected to the legislature in 1879; United States Senate, February, 1894; governor of Mississippi in 1895, and served four years; elected to the United States Senate from Mississippi, for the term beginning March 4, 1901, and succeeded himself in 1907.
McLean, John, Supreme Court Justice, death of, referred to, 3250.
McLean, N. H., referred to, 3403.
McLellan, George W., correspondence of, 3809.
McLeod, Alexander, imprisonment of, 1840.
Acquittal of, referred to, 1927.
Appearance of District Attorney Spencer as counsel for, referred to, 2303.
Referred to, 1894, 2286.
McLeod Case.—In 1840 Alexander McLeod, a Canadian sojourning in New York, boasted of having taken part in the seizure of the steamer *Caroline* during a rebellion in Canada a few years previously. He was arrested and indicted for murder in Lockport, N. Y. The British minister demanded his release on the ground that McLeod had acted under orders and that the New York State courts had no jurisdiction in a case that lay only between the two Governments of Great Britain and the United States. The Federal Government admitted

McLeod Case—*Continued.*
the justice of the British contention, but held that McLeod could only be released by operation of the law. The Attorney-General instituted *habeas corpus* proceedings, but the court held that there was no ground for releasing him. McLeod finally proved an alibi in October, 1841, and was acquitted.
McMahon, John, arrest and trial of, 3827.
McMahon, Martin T., mentioned, 3884.
McMinn, Joseph, treaty with Indians, 589.
McMorran, Henry; b. Port Huron, Mich., June 11, 1844; engaged in the grocery business, milling, grain, and elevator trade, and with numerous commercial, manufacturing, and transportation companies; general manager of the Port Huron and Northwestern Railway from 1878 to 1889; has been alderman and city treasurer of Port Huron, and member of the canal commission; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Michigan.
McNeil, John, treaty with Indians, 1029.
McNeir, George, 2587.
McPherson, James B., 6436.
McRee, William, 781.
McRobertson, Anthony, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5146.
McSweeney, Daniel, imprisonment of, by Great Britain, 4674.
MacVeagh, Franklin, of Chicago, Ill., Secretary of the Treasury in President Taft's Cabinet; b. Chester Co., Pa.; graduated at Yale, 1862; Columbia Law School, New York, 1864; nominated by the Democrats of Illinois, 1894, for United States Senator and made a canvass of the State, but was defeated in the legislature; member of the executive committee, National Civic Federation.
Macedonian, The, capture of, 506.
Macedonian, The, 1822, 3015, 3064.
Award of arbiter referred, 3381.
Claims for, adjusted, 2116.
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Mackinaw, Mich.:
Extension of civil authority over, recommended, 190.
Lands ceded for post of, discussed, 421, 426.
Proclamation granting privileges of other ports to, 2859.
Reduction of, discussed, 534.
Macomb, Alexander; soldier, author; b. Detroit, Mich., April 3, 1782; active in the War of 1812, becoming major-general in command of the army in 1828; author of "Treatise on Martial Law," "Treatise on Practice of Courts-Martial," and "Pontiac," a drama; died Washington, D. C., June 25, 1841.
Macomb, Alexander:
Letter of, on British fortifications on northern frontier of United States, 1815.
Mentioned, 701.
President court of inquiry, 1508.
Papers transmitted to, 1510, 1511.
Macomb, William H., commander in Navy, advancement in grade of, recommended, 3458.
Macon, Robert Bruce, was elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Arkansas.
Macon Bill No. 2.—A bill introduced in Congress by Nathaniel Macon and passed in May, 1810, to relieve American commerce from the depredations of English and French cruisers and privateers. It provided that commerce should be free and carried on under sanction of the Berlin and Milan decrees of France and the orders in council of England, but that if either of these nations should withdraw from these conventions commerce should be prohibited with the nation which retained them.
Madagascar:
An island in the Indian Ocean, off the east coast of Africa; French; administered by both civil and military functionaries; 227,750 square miles; population, 2,505,237; capital, Antananarivo.
Affairs of, report on, referred to, 5399, 5400.
Imprisonment of American citizen in, by French authorities, 6060, 6098.
Treaty with, 3780, 4653.
Referred to, 4757.
Madden, Martin B.; b. March 20, 1855; elected to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Illinois.
Maddox, Laura E., act for relief of Robert Morrison and, vetoed, 5309.
Madeira River, Brazil, exploration of, referred to, 4449.
Madison, Dolly P.:
Correspondence with President Jackson on death of her husband, 1479.
Writings of her husband on Constitutional Convention referred to, 1479.
Correspondence regarding publication of, 1481.
Madison, Edmond H., b. Plymouth, Ill., Dec. 18, 1865; in 1885 moved to Wichita, Kans., and began study of law, and was admitted to practice in 1888; in the same year was elected county attorney of Ford County; appointed judge of the thirty-first

Madison, Edmond H.—*Continued.*
judicial district, 1900; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Kansas.

Madison Forest Reserve, Montana, proclaimed, 6734, 7093, 7334.

Madison, James (fourth President United States:

Madison was elected by the Democratic-Republicans in 1808 and 1812. Virginia, in separate caucuses, nominated James Madison and James Monroe as Presidential candidates to succeed Jefferson. But the Congressional Republican caucus, by an almost unanimous vote, chose Madison for President and George Clinton for Vice-President. Monroe had many supporters, but reconciled them to the choice of Madison by the suggestion that Monroe should succeed Madison. The Federalists held no caucus and made no formal nomination; but they accepted C. C. Pinckney and Rufus King. The election was held Nov. 8, 1808, and seventeen States took part in it. The electoral vote, counted Feb. 8, 1809, gave Madison 122 votes and Clinton 113 votes, against 47 each for Pinckney and King. The New England Federalists, by a determined effort, redeemed some of their lost States. The votes of New York, North Carolina, and Maryland were divided.

In the election of 1812, Madison was nominated by the Republican Congressional caucus, at which New York State was represented by only one member. The other New York members formed a faction which nominated DeWitt Clinton. The Federalists, at a caucus held in New York City, agreed to support DeWitt Clinton for President and Jared Ingersoll for Vice-President. The election was held Nov. 3, 1812, and the electoral vote, counted Feb. 13, 1813, gave Madison 128, against 89 for Clinton; and Gerry 131, against 86 for Ingersoll. Eighteen States took part, for Louisiana was admitted in 1812. Maryland's was the only divided vote, and it was cast 6 to 5.

Party Affiliation.—In the early construction of the Government, Madison was a pronounced Federalist. He played a most important part in carrying the Constitution through the Virginia Assembly, despite the well-organized opposition of such leaders as Patrick Henry and Lee. His work in the First National Congress included tariff resolutions, creation of executive departments, and the proposal of amendments to the Constitution. He did not support Hamilton's financial measures and it was not long before he became one of the leaders of the new Republican party. Especially did he oppose the assumption of State debts and the institution of a national bank. While he sympathized with the French Revolutionists he did not go so far in this direction as did Jefferson. He led the debates in opposition to Jay's treaty with Great Britain. In 1798 he drew up the resolutions passed by the Virginia Assembly denouncing the Alien and Sedition Acts.

Political Complexion of Congress.—The Eleventh Congress (1809-1811) was made up of a Senate of 34 members, of whom 10 were Federalists and 24 Democrats; and the House, of 141 members, of whom 46 were Federalists and 95 Democrats. In the Twelfth Congress (1811-1813) the Senate, of 36 members, was made up of 6 Federalists and 30 Democrats; the House, of 141 members, was made up of 36 Federalists and 105 Democrats. In the Thirteenth Congress (1813-1815) the Senate, of 36 members, was made up of 9 Federalists and 27 Democrats, and the House, of 182 members, was made up of 67 Federalists and 115 Democrats. In the Fourteenth Congress (1815-1817) the Senate, of 38 members, was made up of 12 Federalists and 26 Democrats; and the House, of 183 members, was made up of 61 Federalists and 122 Democrats.

Foreign Policy.—In his First Inaugural Address, Madison outlines his foreign policy (page 451): "To cherish peace and friendly intercourse with all nations having corresponding dispositions; to maintain strict neutrality toward belligerent nations; to prefer in all cases amicable discussion and reasonable accommodation of differences to a decision of them by an appeal to arms; to exclude foreign intrigues and foreign partialities, so degrading to all countries and so baneful to free ones; to foster a spirit of independence too just to invade the rights of others, too proud to surrender our own, too liberal to indulge unworthy prejudices ourselves, and too elevated not to look down upon them in others; to hold the union of the States as the basis of their peace and happiness. . . ." The embargo act of 1807 was repealed and the non-intercourse act substituted in 1809. This proved ineffectual and was repealed in 1810, but was revived against

Madison, James—*Continued.*

Great Britain in 1811. Great Britain conceded the rights of neutrals, but refused to accommodate the impressment of sailors, to the satisfaction of the United States. During 1811, hostilities began on land and sea. By proclamation of June 19, 1812, Madison (page 497) declared war against Great Britain, and this followed closely upon his special message of June 1, 1812 (page 484) in which he reviewed the acts of hostility and offense of which Great Britain had been guilty. Throughout the several messages the progress of the war is discussed. It is generally conceded that the conduct of the war was feeble on the part of the United States. So far as Madison's connection with it is concerned, it may be remembered that he was essentially a man of peace and that the war, so important in the annals of the country and in the life history of those who bore themselves valiantly in defense of their country, becomes a mere incident in Madison's life. Eventful as his administration was, the part which he contributed was slight in comparison with his pre-eminently brilliant record before he reached the highest office.

Public Debt.—The public debt of the United States during the Madison administration stood as follows:

January 1, 1810...$53,173,217.50
January 1, 1811... 48,005,587.76
January 1, 1812... 45,209,737.90
January 1, 1813... 55,962,827.57
January 1, 1814... 81,487,846.24
January 1, 1815... 90,833,660.15
January 1, 1816...127,334,933.74
January 1, 1817...123,491,965.16

Tariff.—July 1, 1812, there was passed a tariff act for imposing additional duties upon all goods, wares, and merchandise, imported from any foreign port or place, and for other purposes." By this act, the duties were increased 100 per cent., and an additional tax of 10 per cent. was levied on all goods imported in foreign vessels. Feb. 25, 1813, a duty was imposed on the importation of iron wire; and July 29 of the same year the duty was imposed on imported salt, a bounty was granted on pickled fish exported, and certain vessels employed in the fisheries were entitled to allowances. In his Seventh Annual Message (page 552) Madison brings up the question of tariff for protection: "In adjusting the duties on imports to the object of revenue, the influence of the tariff on manufactures will necessarily present itself for consideration. However wise the theory may be which leaves to the sagacity and interest of individuals the application of their industry and resources, there are in this as in other cases exceptions to the general rule. Besides the condition which the theory itself implies of a reciprocal adoption by other nations, experience teaches that so many circumstances must concur in introducing and maturing manufacturing establishments, especially of the more complicated kinds, that a country will remain long without them, although sufficiently advanced and in some respects even peculiarly fitted for carrying them on with success."

Slavery.—In his Second Annual Message (page 470) President Madison says: "Among the commercial abuses still committed under the American flag, and leaving in force my former reference to that subject, it appears that American citizens are instrumental in carrying on a traffic in enslaved Africans, equally in violation of the laws of humanity and in defiance of those of their own country. The same just and benevolent motives which produced the interdiction in force against this criminal conduct will doubtless be felt by Congress in devising further means of suppressing the evil."

Commerce.—The commercial status of the United States in the year 1810 was as follows: Area, 1,999,775 square miles; population, 7,239,881; population per square mile, 3.62; gold coined, $501,435; silver coined, $638,774; money in circulation, $26,500,000; imports, $85,400,000; exports, $66,757,970; vessels built, 127,575 tons; vessels in foreign trade, 984,269 tons; vessels in coastwise trade, 440,175 tons; post-offices, 2,300.

Madison, James:

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Internal improvements discussed by, 569.
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Algiers should be declared by Congress, 539.
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Madrazo, Don Juan, claims of, against United States, 1268.
Attorney-General declines to give opinion on, 1450.
Madrid, capital of Spain, exposition at, to celebrate four hundredth anniversary of discovery of America, 5622.
Report of United States commissioners to transmitted, 5988.
Mafia.—A Sicilian secret order which aims to substitute its own authority for that legally constituted by the State. It first became prominent in 1860. It depends upon community of sentiment rather than thorough organization for its strength, and its members are bound neither to seek redress at law nor give evidence in court. The boycott and blackmail are the usual means of offense, but violence is often resorted to. Members of the society emigrating to the United States have established branches in New York, New Orleans and elsewhere. On the night of October 15, 1890, David C. Hennessy, chief of police of New Orleans, was assassinated before his own house by members of the Mafia, to whose band he had traced a number of crimes. The officer received 6 wounds. Eleven Italians were arrested charged with the murder. By the 15th of the following March several of the prisoners had been acquitted, and, despairing of convicting any of them, on account of their disregard of oaths, a mob of enraged citizens, headed by a lawyer named Parkerson, broke into the jail and put to death the 11 prisoners, including those who had been acquitted. In consequence of the delay in bringing to justice the perpetrators of this deed the Italian Government made a protest against this violation of the rights of Italian citizens, and the United States arranged the matter

Mafia—*Continued.*
amicably by paying an indemnity to the families of the murdered Italians.
Maffit, John N., mentioned, 3058.
Magazines. (See Arsenals and Magazines.)
Magicienne, The, appropriation to pay claims of owners of, recommended, 3580.
Magoon, Charles E., appointed Canal Commissioner, 7400.
Maguire, Edward, mentioned, 4786.
Maguire, John A.; b. Jo Daviess Co., Ill., Nov. 29, 1872; moved with his parents to near Plankinton, S. Dak., where they settled on a government homestead; attended the Agricultural College of South Dakota; graduated from the Iowa College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and from the academic department of the University of Nebraska, and from the law department in 1899; was nominated by direct primary and elected to the 61st Congresses from Missouri.
Maha Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Mahoney, William H., act to provide for payment of claim of, vetoed, 6112.
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Mail Routes (see also Cumberland road):
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Discussed by President—
Adams, J. Q., 873, 877, 985.
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Buchanan, 2992.
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Harrison, Benj., 5633, 5756.
Hayes, 4574.
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Wheeling, W. Va., to point on Mississippi River, 652, 683.
Zanesville, Ohio, to seat of government of Missouri, 993.
Mail Service. (See Postal Service; Railway Mail Service.)
Mail Steamers. (See Postal Service.)
Mails, Foreign, transmission of, through United States referred to, 2175. (See also Postal Service.)
Maine.—One of the United States; nickname "The Pine Tree State;" motto, "Dirigo" ("I direct"). The most northeasterly State of the Union. It extends from lat. 43° 4′ to 47° 28′ north and from long. 66° 57′ to 71° 7′ west. It is bounded on the north by the Province of Quebec, on the east by New Brunswick, on the southeast and south by the Atlantic, and on the west by New Hampshire and Quebec. The area of the State is 33,040 square miles. Settlements were made by the French under Du Monts in 1604 and by the English in 1607. The first permanent settlement dates from 1623. Maine was a part of the province of Massachusetts Bay in 1691 and became a separate State in 1820. The Webster-Ashburton treaty of 1842 settled the long-standing dispute regarding its northeastern boundary.

The products of Maine are chiefly those derived from forestry, fishing, farming and quarrying. The most fertile portion, the Aroostook Valley, is well adapted for the growing of fruits and vegetables. The census of 1900 showed that the State contained 59,299 farms, with a total area of 6,299,946 acres, of which 2,386,880 acres was improved land. In 1908 the chief crops were 4,046,900 bushels of oats, 567,000 bushels of corn, besides potatoes, hay and buckwheat. The farm animals numbered 116,000 horses, 183,000 milk cows, 151,000 other cattle, 67,000 hogs, and 267,000 sheep. The wool clip of 1907 amounted to 810,000 pounds scoured, valued at $453,000. From the quarries were taken in 1907 granite to the value of $2,146,420; slate, $236,605; and limestone, $1,350. The mineral springs yielded 1,161,832 gallons of water, which sold for $414,300. The estimated value of the total mineral output of 1907 was $4,379,073.

According to the census of manufactures of 1905 the State had 3,145 establishments, employing 78,730 persons. With a capital of $143,707,750 they converted $80,042,090 worth of raw material into finished goods valued at $144,020,197. In the value of the output the importance of the manufactures come in the following order: Textiles (cotton, paper, clothing, etc.), lumber and timber, boots and shoes, fish, canning, iron work, flour, printing, ship-building, leather. The principal seaport is Portland, through which passed in 1907 imports to the value of $1,272,863, and exports of meat products, cattle, wheat and corn to the value of $11,681,196. There are 2,144 miles of steam railway and 383 miles of electric line in the State. The population was 694,466 in 1900, and an estimate for 1909 places the figure at 756,000.

Maine:
Claims of, presented, 1496, 1687.
Controversy with New Brunswick referred to, 1805.
Depredations in, committed by lawless men from British provinces, 1733.
Correspondence regarding, 1738, 1784, 1785, 1791.
Northeastern boundary correspondence regarding. (See Northeastern Boundary.)
Unsurpation of jurisdiction within, by New Brunswick, 990.

Maine, The.—One of the second-class battleships of the United States Navy. This vessel was sent to Havana, Cuba, in January, 1898 on a peaceful mission. She was received by the Spanish forts and naval vessels in the harbor with the courtesies usually extended to visiting war ships of a friendly power. Her anchorage was selected by the Spanish authorities. On the night of Feb. 15, 1898, the *Maine* was destroyed by a submarine mine (6277). It was believed that the Spaniards, who at the time were very much incensed at the interest Americans were taking in the Cuban insurrection, had maliciously destroyed the vessel and crew. Two officers and 258 sailors and marines lost their lives by the explosion (6296). An investigation failed to place the responsibility for the catastrophe, and Spain hastened to send a message of regret at what she called an "incident." The blowing up of the *Maine* was among the causes of the war with Spain, begun soon afterwards.

Maine, The, destruction of, in Havana Harbor, Cuba, 6277, 6290, 6308.
Findings of court of inquiry, discussed, 6277, 6290.
Number of lives lost in, report on, 6296.
Proposition of Spain to investigate causes of, referred to, 6290.

Maine, U. S. S., at Panama, 6807.

Maison Rouge, Marquis de, validity of grant to, by Baron de Carondelet to be tested, 2013.

Makah Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Malay Archipelago.—The largest and most important island group or congeries of groups in the world, stretching from lat. 25° north to 12° south and from long. 93° to 105° east. It is bounded on the north by the China Sea, on the east by the Pacific Ocean, and on the south and west by Australia and the Indian Ocean. The principal groups are the Sunda Islands, including Sumatra, Java, Bali, Sumbawa, Flores, Sandalwood, Timor, and several smaller ones; the Philippines in the north; Celebes and the Salayer Islands, north of Flores; the Moluccas and others east of Celebes. The chief islands for trade are Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and the Moluccas. The Dutch division of Papua is considered a part of the Malay Archipelago. The Philippines were taken by the United States from Spain in 1898. Great Britain is in possession of Singapore, Penang, Malacca, and Labuan. Native rajas rule most of the islands. The Dutch East Indies, including Sumatra, Borneo, Java, and the Celebes, comprise the greater and richer portion of the archipelago, having rights of suzerainty over the native princes.

Malby, George R.; lawyer; b. at Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Sept. 16, 1857; elected to the New York State assembly in 1890, and served in that body continuously for five years; elected to the New York State senate in 1895, and served continuously until 1907; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from New York.

Malefactors of Wealth and Position, attitude of Roosevelt administration toward, 7517.
Proceeded against by the Department of Justice, 7465.

Malheur Reservation, Oreg., referred to, 4669.

Malietoa, King of Samoan Islands, 5545, 5871, 5963.
Death of, 6336.

Mallory, Stephen R., imprisonment of, report of Attorney-General regarding, transmitted, 3576.

Malmros, Oscar, reports of, during Panama Revolution, 6792, 6795.

Malvern Hill (Va.), Battle of.—The last of the Seven Days' Battles before Richmond. On the morning of July 1, 1862, the Second, Third, and Sixth corps of McClellan's army, under command of Keyes, Franklin, Sumner, Heintzelman, and Porter, were united on Malvern Hill, a plateau near the James River. The approaches to the position were commanded by about 70 guns, several of them heavy seige cannon. The Confederate attack, under D. H. Hill and Magruder, was made about 3 P. M., and it continued until 9 P. M. The assailants were repulsed. During the night McClellan continued his retreat to Harrisons Landing.

Manassas, Va.:
Army manœuvers at, 7057.
Encampment at, 6814.

Manassas (Va.), Battle of. (See Bull Run (Va.), Battle of.)

Manassas (Va.), or Bull Run, Second Battle of.—On the morning of Aug. 30, 1862, the day after the battle of Groveton, the conflict between the forces under Pope and those under Jackson was renewed. The latter, having been reenforced, massed his forces on the left of the Federal army with the intention of turning Pope's flank and securing a position on the road to Centerville, in Pope's rear. The fiercest fighting of the day took place about 5 o'clock in the afternoon on the ground where the battle of Bull Run had been fought July 21, 1861. By night the left wing of the Union army had been driven back about half a mile, the right not so far. Pope, being defeated, retreated to Centerville. Federal loss, about 15,000; Confederate, 8,400. (See also Groveton (Va.), Battle of.)

Mandan Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Manila Harbor (Philippine Islands), Battle of.—Prior to the beginning of the war with Spain the Asiatic Squadron of the United States had been lying for several weeks at Hongkong, under the command of Commodore (now Admiral) George Dewey. Upon the issuance of the colonial proclamation of neutrality, the usual 24 hours' notice having been given, Dewey repaired to Mirs Bay, near Hongkong. From there he proceeded, under telegraphic orders, to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet then assembled at Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands, a Spanish possession off the southeast coast of Asia. At daybreak May 1, 1898, the American fleet entered Manila Bay and before noon effected the total destruction of the Spanish fleet, consisting of 10 warships and a transport, besides capturing the naval station and forts at Cavite. Thus at one blow, in a few hours, was annihilated Spain's naval power in the Pacific. Nor was this all. The victory secured to the American commander complete control of the bay of Manila, with the ability to take the city at will. Not a life was lost on the American ships. The wounded numbered only 7. The Spanish loss was 412 officers and men killed and wounded. Aug. 15, after a brief assault upon the works of Manila by the land forces under Gen. Merritt, in which the squadron assisted, the last scene of the war was enacted at its starting place, resulting in the unconditional surrender of the city.

Manila, Philippine Islands (see also Philippine Islands):
- Cable communications with, recommended, 6348, 6373, 6449.
- Expeditions to, under command of Gen. Merritt, 6315.
- Gen. Otis directed to avoid conflict with insurgents, 6584.
- Victory of—
  - American squadron over Spanish fleet in bay of, discussed, 6297, 6315.
    - Commander of American squadron—
      - Appointed acting rear-admiral, 6297, 6568.
      - Sword to be presented to, and medals to men under, 6302.
      - Thanks of Congress to, and men under, 6298.
        - Recommended, 6297.
        - Reply of, 6302.
      - Thanks of President tendered, 6568.
        - Referred to, 6297.
    - Commander of the *Hugh McCulloch* in, recognition of services of, recommended, 6305.
  - American squadron and land forces at, discussed, 6319.
    - Thanks of President tendered commanders and men, 6579.

Mann, Ambrose Dudley; diplomat; b. Hanover Court House, Va., April 26, 1801; resigned from U. S. Military Academy to take up study of law; appointed consul to Bremen, Germany, by President Tyler in 1842, and negotiated important treaties with German states; commissioner to Hungary, 1849, and by appointment of President Fillmore became minister to Switzerland, and negotiated a reciprocity treaty with that republic; joined the Southern Confederacy and was sent to England and France on special mission by seceding States; made his home in Europe after the Civil War; died Paris, France, Nov. 20, 1889.

Mann, A. Dudley:
- Special agent to Hungary, correspondence of, referred to, 2579.
- Treaty with Swiss Confederation concluded by, 2634.

Mann, James R.; b. 1856; graduate of the University of Illinois, and the Union College of Law in Chicago; elected to the 55th, and each succeeding Congresses including the 61st from Illinois.

Manning, Daniel (1831-1887); an American Democratic politician and Cabinet officer; b. in Albany, N. Y.; had large influence in Cleveland's election to the governorship of New York,

Manning, Daniel—*Continued.*
and to the Presidency; Secretary of the Treasury under Cleveland, 1885-87.
Mannsfield, Betsey, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5224.
Manor.—In English law a freehold estate held by the lord of the manor, who is entitled to maintain a tenure between himself and copyhold tenants, whereby a sort of feudal relation is kept up between them. Manors closely resemble the feudal estates held in Scotland by all proprietors of land. Manors of the English type were granted in the United States in several of the Colonies on such terms that property right carried right of jurisdiction. In 1636 the proprietor of Maryland ordered that every grant of 2,000 acres should be made a manor.
Mansfield, Joseph K. F., major-general of volunteers, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 3363.
Mansfield, Samuel M., commissioner in marking boundary between Texas and Mexico, 4904.
Manti Forest Reserve, Utah, proclaimed, 6832.
Mantor, Morris T., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5231.
Manufactory Bank. (See Bank, Manufactory.)
Manufactures:
Capital—
Invested in, discussed, 5741.
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Prosperous condition of, 2404.
Referred to, 95, 175, 361, 456, 667, 979.
Statistics of, referred to, 3066, 3067.
Manypenny, George W., treaty with Indians concluded by, 2773, 2775, 2834, 2839, 2884.
Maphet, C. T., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5304.
Maps of United States, joint resolution providing for printing of, vetoed, 5292.
Marblehead, The, mentioned, 6317, 6806, 6808, 6809.
Marbury vs. Madison.—The first important case wherein the Supreme Court set aside an act of Congress because of conflict with the Constitution. William Marbury and others had been appointed justices of the peace in the District of Columbia by President John Adams, with the consent of the Senate. Before their commissions were issued Adams was succeeded by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison was appointed Secretary of State. Failing to receive his commission, Marbury moved the Supreme Court to issue a mandamus to Madison commanding him to issue it. The court decided that Marbury was legally entitled to his commission, but that the court had no constitutional authority to issue a mandamus in such a case, thus declaring unconstitutional a portion of the judiciary act of 1789, which purported to grant such authority.
Marchand, Margaret D., act granting pension to:
Reasons for applying pocket veto to, 5072.
Vetoed, 5014.
Marcy, Randolph B., report of, on exploration of Big Witchitaw and Brazos rivers transmitted, 2897.
Marcy, William Learned; lawyer, jurist; b. Sturbridge, Mass., in 1786; removed to New York and resided in Troy and Albany; appointed judge of the supreme court of New York, 1829, and elected to the United States Senate, 1831; elected governor of New York, 1832, 1834, and 1836; Secretary of War under President Polk, 1845-49; Secretary of State under President Pierce, 1853-57; died Balston Spa, N. Y., July 4, 1857.
Marcy, William L.:
Correspondence regarding outrages committed by Canadians on American frontier, 1618.
Order signed by, suppressing an unlawful expedition fitted out in California for the invasion of Mexico, 2805.
Secretary of State, 2805.
Maria Teresa, The, mentioned, 6317.
Marietta, The, voyage and arrival of, from San Francisco discussed, 6316.
Marine Conference, International, at Washington discussed and recommendations regarding, 5180, 5370, 5468, 5493, 5498, 5543.
Marine Corps. (See Navy, Department of.)
Appointments in, referred to, 1965.
Compensation to offices of, referred to, 906, 1097.
Expenditures of, 2670.
Appropriation for, recommended, 1045.
Nominations for, referred to, 2586, 3236.
Plan for peace establishment of, 764.
Rank and position in, discussed, 3235.
Recommendation for, 2502.

Marine Corps—*Continued.*
Should be merged into artillery or infantry, 1023.
Marine-Hospital Service discussed, 4931, 5877.
Marine-Hospital Service in 1885, 41,714 patients were treated by, 4931.
Marine Hospitals:
Construction of, referred to, 2747.
Plan for, referred to, 1613.
Provision for, recommended, 324.
Sites for, referred to, 1796, 1835.
Appropriation for, recommended, 1953.
Marine Signals, international conference at Washington for adoption of system of, etc., 5468.
Marino, The, proceedings of court regarding, 895.
Marion, John H., act for relief of, vetoed, 5259.
Mariposa Big Tree Grove, presented to Nation by California, 7393.
Maritime Canal Company, referred to, 5623, 6185, 6326.
Maritime Law, declaration concerning, referred to, 2917, 2945.
Maritime Policy, adoption of, by United States recommended, 6340.
Maritime Rights, correspondence with foreign powers, regarding, referred to, 8234.
Maritime War, rights of neutrals and belligerents in, discussed, 821.
Uniform action of the powers regarding, 866.
Marks, I. D., contract alleged to have been made with Mexico by, referred to, 2636.
Marmion Case.—The South Carolina legislature in 1822 passed a law providing that any free negroes entering the ports of that State on ships could be imprisoned until the departure of the vessels. This was done in the case of negroes on board the *Marmion*. The district court of the United States in 1823 decided that this law was contrary to the Constitution and incompatible with the international obligations of the United States. The Attorney-General rendered a similar opinion in 1824.
Marquez, Leonardo, American citizens murdered in Mexico by, 3096, 3176.
Marriages of American citizens abroad, recommendations regarding, 4246, 4301, 4360.
Marriage, Divorce and Polygamy, discussed, 7428.
Collection of statistics of States by Director of Census, recommended, 7072.
Marsden, George, imprisonment of, by Brazil, 2779.
Marsden, Joseph, member of commission concluding treaty for annexation of Hawaiian Islands, 5783.
Marsh, George P., minister to Italy, death of, referred to, 4715.
Marshall, Humphrey, correspondence of, referred to, 2776.
Marshall, John; soldier; lawyer, jurist, author; b. Germantown, Va., Sept. 24, 1755; member of the Virginia convention to ratify the Constitution of the United States, and became a leader in the legislature of Virginia; member of Congress, 1799; confirmed as chief justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1801; wrote "Life of George Washington," and "History of the American Colonies"; died Philadelphia, July 6, 1835.
Marshall, John:
Letter of Elbridge Gerry to, transmitted, 256.
Minister to France, nomination of, 235.
Secretary of State, 295.
Marshall, William, treaty with Indians concluded by, 1354.
Marshals, United States:
Acts making appropriations to pay fees of, vetoed, 4493, 4497, 4543, 4544.
Appropriations for maintenance of service of, recommended, 4474, 4525.
Necessity for, referred to, 4535.
Compensation to, discussed, 2666, 2714, 4770, 4836, 4939, 5103.
Referred to, 91.
Marthas Vineyard, Mass., lands designated by proclamation for light-houses on, 1221.
Martial Law.—A system of government under the direction of military authority. It is an arbitrary kind of law, proceeding directly from the military power and having no immediate constitutional or legislative sanction. It is only justified by necessity and supersedes all civil government. Sir Matthew Hale said: "Martial law is built on no settled principle, but is arbitrary, and, in truth, no law, but sometimes indulged, rather than allowed, as law." Suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* is essentially a declaration of martial law. "In this case," says Blackstone, "the nation parts with a portion of liberty to secure its permanent welfare, and suspected persons may then be arrested without cause assigned."
Martin, Alexander, legislative act of North Carolina received from, transmitted, 64.
Martin, Eben Wever; b. at Maquoketa, Jackson Co., Iowa, April 12, 1855;

Martin, Eben Wever—*Continued.*
graduated Cornell College in 1879, of B. A.; attended the law school of the University of Michigan; admitted to the bar in the spring of 1880; moved to Deadwood in 1880; member of the Territorial legislature of Dakota in 1884 and 1885; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from South Dakota.

Martin, Elijah, act for relief of, vetoed, 5262.

Martin, John A., lawyer, b. Cincinnati, Ohio, April 10, 1868; served one term in the Colorado general assembly; elected to the 61st Congress from Colorado.

Martin, Henry W., treaty with Indians concluded by, 3395.

Martin, Morgan L., treaty with Indians concluded by, 2529.

Martin, Thomas Staples, b. Scottsville, Albemarle Co., Va., July 29, 1847; soon after leaving the University of Virginia he commenced the study of law by a course of private reading at home, and was licensed to practice in 1869; Dec. 19, 1893, was elected Senator from Virginia for the term commencing March 4, 1895; reelected in 1899 and 1905.

Martin vs. Hunter's Lessee.—In 1791 Martin brought suit of ejectment against the defendant in the district court of Virginia for the recovery of certain lands. The court decided for the defendant. The court of appeals of Virginia reversed this decision, and their judgment was reversed by the United States Supreme Court in 1816. The court of appeals of Virginia refused to execute this judgment, declaring that the "appellate power of the Supreme Court of the United States does not extend to this court under a sound construction of the Constitution of the United States," and that the "act of Congress to that effect is not in pursuance of said Constitution." The Supreme Court overruled this decision and thus established its jurisdiction upon such points.

Martinez, F. P., Mexican Minister, mentioned, 1790.

Martinique, Island of, Lesser Antilles; French; 381 sq. miles; population, 203,781.
Volcanic eruption on, destroying St. Pierre, formerly populated by 26,000, 6679.
Tonnage on American vessels at, referred to, 1123.

Mary, The, capture and sequestration of, by Netherlands, 1612.
Claims arising out of, 1693.

Mary Lowell, The, seizure of, by Spanish authorities, referred to, 3986.

Marty, Martin, member of Chippewa Commission, 5500.

Marvin, William, provisional governor of Florida, appointed, 3527.

Maryland.—One of the thirteen original States of the Union. Motto: "Fatti maschii; parole femine" ("Deeds are men; words are women"). It was founded by Lord Baltimore in 1634 and named in honor of Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I. Maryland extends from lat. 37° 53′ to 39° 43′ north and from long. 75° 4′ to 79° 33′ west. It is bounded on the north by Pennsylvania, on the east by Delaware and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the Chesapeake Bay, on the southwest by Virginia and West Virginia (separated by the Potomac), and on the west by West Virginia. It is divided into two parts by the Chesapeake Bay, and has an area of 12,210 square miles. It was first settled at St. Marys in 1634 as a proprietary colony of the Calvert family, but was governed as a royal province from 1691 to 1716. The Mason and Dixon line was established as the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania about 1766.

The fisheries of the State are important, the oysters of Chesapeake Bay being widely famous. Other fishery products are shad, bass, perch, and shell fish. Agriculture is an important industry, about 82 per cent. of the area being in farms, and these mostly worked by their owners. In 1900 there were 46,012 farms, with a total area of 5,170,075 acres, of which 3,516,352 acres were improved. The crops in 1907 were: Wheat, 14,763,000 bushels; corn, 22,196,000 bushels, besides hay, potatoes, fruit and vegetables. Tobacco was raised on 25,700 acres, the yield being 16,962,000 pounds, valued at $1,103,000. Maryland cans more tomatoes and corn than any other State. The grist mills turn out an annual average of more than 1,000,000 barrels of flour, besides meal and foodstuffs. On Jan. 1, 1908, there were 158,000 horses, 20,000 mules, 155,000 milk cows, 140,000 other cattle, 293,000 hogs, 164,000 sheep. The latter yielded 302,000 pounds of scoured wool, valued at $166,000.

Coal to the extent of 5,532,628 tons was mined in 1907. Some iron is also produced. The total mineral output of 1907 was $19,356,250.

Maryland—*Continued.*

In 1905 $201,877,966 was invested in manufactures, employing 102,798 persons and converting $150,024,066 worth of raw material into manufactured goods worth $243,375,996. The manufactures were fruit, fish and oyster canning, men's clothing, iron and steel, flour, tinware, etc.

The principal seaport is Baltimore, one of the best on the Atlantic coast, and extensive improvements are under way. The statistics for the port in 1907 were: Imports, $36,184,322, and exports, $99,410,342, consisting of wheat, flour, meats, cattle, tobacco, cotton and fruits. There are 1,469 miles of steam railway and 538 miles of electric line. The population in 1900 was 1,188,044.

Maryland (see also Baltimore):

Act of general assembly of, relating to Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co., 870.

Census of, referred to, 321.

Cession of Government interest in Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to, considered, 1776.

Claims of, against United States for expenditures during War of 1812, 894.

Combinations, unlawful in, discussed and proclamations against, 4400, 4424.

Constitutional amendments received from governor, 63.

District of Columbia, portion of, ceded to Congress by, 92.

Referred to, 86.

Legislature of, arrest and dispersion of members of, would not be justifiable, 3218.

Loan of, to Washington City, payment of, guaranteed by United States, 321.

Ratification of amendment to Federal Constitution by, referred to, 63, 249.

Unlawful combinations in, discussed and proclamations against, 4400, 4424.

Maryland in Liberia.—A negro colony to the eastward of Cape Palmas, in what is now the Republic of Liberia, Africa, founded by the Maryland State Colonization Society in 1834. Expeditions sent to Monrovia in 1831 and 1832 proved unsuccessful. John Russworm, a citizen of Monrovia, was chosen the first governor in 1836. In 1857 it became part of Liberia.

Mason and Slidell, Confederate envoys to Great Britain and France, removal of, from British steamer, *Trent*, 3262, 3263, 3264, 3267, 3268.

Mason, Otis T., member of Board on Geographic Names, 5647.

Mason and Dixon's Line.—The boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland. It is coincident with the parallel of 39° 43′, beginning at the Delaware River and running 244 miles to the westward, and was laid out by two eminent English mathematicians and astronomers, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, about 1766. Lord Baltimore and William Penn having disputed the boundary between their adjoining grants, the case was taken to London for adjudication and the parties to the suit were ordered to have the line run. The surveyors marked the line with boundary posts, having on one side the arms of Penn and on the other those of Lord Baltimore. The line became famous in later days as marking in part the boundary between free and slave States. During the discussion in Congress on the Missouri compromise John Randolph of Roanoke made free use of this phrase, which contributed to its more popular use as such dividing line.

Masonic, The, confiscation of, attempted by Spain, discussed, 4626, 4759. Indemnity for, awarded, 4919.

Massachusetts.—One of the thirteen original States of the Union; nickname, "The Old Bay State;" motto, "Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem." ("With the sword she seeks quiet peace and liberty"). It was named from the Massachusetts Indians, who occupied the eastern part of the territory. The name means "At the Great Hills." Massachusetts extends from lat. 41° 14′ to 42° 53′ north and from long. 69° 53′ to 73° 32′ west. It is bounded on the north by Vermont and New Hampshire, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the Atlantic Ocean, Rhode Island and Connecticut, and on the west by New York, and has an area of 8,315 square miles.

Massachusetts chartered the first college in America. It has produced more eminent literary men than any other State of the Union. It is the leading State in the manufacture of boots and shoes and cotton and woolen goods. It was visited by Gosnold in 1602 and settled at Plymouth in 1620. This was the third in the order of settlement of the British Colonies in America. Later settlements were made at Salem and Boston in 1628 and 1630. A Confederate union of the Massachusetts, Plymouth, New

Massachusetts—*Continued.*
Haven, and the Connecticut Colonies existed from 1643 to 1684 for defensive purposes. Massachusetts took an important part in the Revolutionary War and the organization of the Government. It was the scene of Shay's Rebellion in 1786-87.

In 1905 there were 100,618 farms in the State, 95 per cent. of them occupied by their owners. The agricultural property was valued at $288,153,496, and the product was worth $73,110,496. About 1,460,000 acres are in woodland, and 4,500 acres of tobacco turned out a crop of 7,444,800 pounds.

The manufactures consist of boots and shoes, cotton and woolen goods, rubber goods, machinery, metals and paper. The capital invested in 1907 was $699,557,756, and 539,982 persons were employed. They transformed $779,840,954 worth of raw material into finished goods worth $1,364,431,255.

The salt water fisheries of the State for 1905 produced $8,986,186.

The first mercantile census ever taken in the United States was taken in Massachusetts in 1905. It showed that the value of goods sold by the establishments of the State was $1,384,241,383, of which $967,009,354 was credited to Boston. In 1907 there were 181 National banks in the State, of which 20 were in Boston; 189 savings banks, 135 co-operative banks and 45 trust companies. The population shown by the State census of 1905 was 3,003,635. An estimate for 1909 increases these figures to 3,258,422.

Massachusetts (see also Boston; Lynn):
Claims of, for services rendered by militia in War of 1812 discussed, 795, 854.
Constitution of United States, ratification of certain articles of, evidences of, 166.
Governor of—
Referred to, 65.
Refusal of, to furnish militia for defense of frontier, 501.
Prisoners in, provision for, recommended, 183.

Massachusetts, The, appropriation to owners for detention of the *Perthshire* by, recommended, 3247.

Massachusetts, The, (battleship), mentioned, 6396.

Massachusetts Bay Company.—A colonizing company chartered in England, Mar. 19, 1628, by John Humphrey, John Endicott, and others. The company grew out of the preexisting Dorchester Company, and was the result of imperiled political and religious rights in England under Charles I. The patentees received a grant of land extending from the Atlantic to the "Western Ocean," in width from a line running 3 miles north of the Merrimac to one running 3 miles south of the Charles. Endicott headed a colony which settled at Salem in September, 1628. Mar. 4, 1629, a new charter was granted to the governor and company of Massachusetts Bay, and the old officers of the company were succeeded by John Winthrop as governor, with a deputy and 18 assistants. In 1630 Winthrop, at the head of a large body of settlers, transferred the company headquarters to America and founded Boston. Under this charter Massachusetts carried on her government for 55 years.

Massacre of Christians. (See Armenians.)

Masterson, Katherine C., mentioned, 7021.

Mataafa, insurrection in Samoan Islands under, 5871, 5963.
Arrangements for return of, and other exiles, 6336.

Matanzas, Cuba, harbor and forts at, shelled by American squadron, 6315.

Mather, Thomas, treaty with Indians concluded by, 889.

Mathews, John, district supervisor, nomination of, 91.

Matlock, Gideon C., treaty with Indians concluded by, 2304.

Matta, Mr. (See *Baltimore,* The.)

Matthews, Edmund O., member of Gun Foundry Board, 4748.

Matthews, George, instructions to, regarding possessions of Florida, 491.
Unauthorized conduct of, discussed and powers given, revoked, 492.

Matthews, James C., recorder of deeds, District of Columbia, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 5116.

Maury, Matthew F.:
Immigration plans of, referred to, 3571.
Improvement in science of nautical affairs by, 2670.

Maury Mountain Forest Reserve, Oregon, proclaimed, 7186.

Maximilian (Ferdinand Maxmilian Joseph):
Capture and execution of, referred to, 3725.
Decrees of—
Declaring blockade of ports proclaimed void, 3631.
Reestablishing slavery in Mexico referred to, 3569.

Maximilian—*Continued.*
Organization for purpose of avenging death of, referred to, 3780.
Maxwell, Hugh, authority issued to, to arrest unlawful expeditions, 2697.
Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, land at, reserved for custom house, 6840.
Maybrick, Florence E., imprisonment of, in Great Britain, 6101.
Mayflower Descendants.—Organized in the City of New York December 22, 1894, by lineal descendants of the Mayflower pilgrims, "to preserve their memory, their records, their history, and all facts relating to them, their ancestors, and their posterity." Every lineal descendant over eighteen years of age, male or female, or any passenger of the voyage of the Mayflower which terminated at Plymouth, Mass., December, 1620, including all signers of "The Compact," are eligible to membership. The initiation fee is $10 and the annual dues are $5. The Triennial Congress is held in September at Plymouth, Mass. Societies have been organized in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, District of Columbia, Ohio, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Michigan, Minnesota, Maine, Colorado, and California.
Mayflower Compact.—Before the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers the company gatherd in the cabin of the *Mayflower*, in Provincetown Harbor, Nov. 11, 1620, and there bound themselves into a body politic and pledged themselves to abide individually and collectively by the laws they should make.
Maynard, Harry Lee; b. Portsmouth, Va., June 8, 1861; elected to 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Virginia.
Mays, Dannitte Hill; b. Madison Co., Fla., April 28, 1852; served three terms in the Florida legislature, and and one term as speaker of the house of representatives; was elected to the 61st Congress from Florida.
Mayson, F. G., lieutenant in Marine Corps, appointment of, referred to, 2273.
Maysville, Washington, Paris and Lexington Turnpike Road Co., act authorizing subscription of stock in, vetoed, 1046.
Mazzei Letter.—A private letter written by Thomas Jefferson to an Italian named Mazzei in 1796. The letter was translated and published in an English paper. It aroused much animosity against Jefferson by its supposed allusion to Washington and others as those "Samsons in the field and Solomons in the council" who had formed an Anglican monarchical aristocratic party in America whose avowed object was "to draw over us the substance, as they had already done the forms, of the British Government."
Mead, Cowles; elected representative in Congress from Georgia in 1805, but his seat was successfully contested by Thomas Spalding; appointed secretary of Mississippi Territory in 1806.
Mead, Cowles:
Arrival of Aaron Burr in Mississippi announced by, 407.
Surrender of Aaron Burr announced by, 409.
Mead, James R., act for relief of, vetoed, 4225.
Meade, George Gordon; soldier; b. Cadiz, Spain, Dec. 31, 1815; graduated U. S. Military Academy, 1835; served in the Seminole War; resigned from the army and engaged in surveying and engineering; 1845-47 served in the Mexican War; made surveys of lakes, rivers and harbors as lieutenant of engineers in government service; commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, Aug. 31, 1861; served through the Civil War, but his name will ever be connected with the battle of Gettysburg, where he commanded on the 1st, 2d, and 3d days of July, 1863, and the victory which produced such decided results; promoted to major-general in 1864, and as a special honor was given command of the grand review which took place in Washington at the close of the war; died Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 6, 1872.
Meade, George G.:
Instructions to, referred to, 3826.
Order to, regarding suppression of military expedition, 3631.
Meade, Richard W., imprisonment of, by Spain and claim arising out of, 594.
Meade, Richard W., United States Navy:
Agreement with great chief of Tutuila concluded by, 4122.
Mentioned, 5833.
Measure. (See Weights and Measures.)
Meat Products. (See Animals and Animal Products.)
Mechanicsville (Va.), Battle of.—One of the Seven Days' Battles before Richmond. On June 26, 1862, Lee massed his troops on his left, A. P. Hill crossing to the north side of the Chickahominy and being supported by Longstreet and D. H. Hill. Jackson joined the Confederate forces later. The Confederate attack on

Mechanicsville (Va.), Battle of—*Continued.*
Fitz-John Porter at dawn was repulsed, but the Federal army subsequently retired. According to Federal accounts, the Confederate loss was 1,500, the Union 361. This battle is also called the battle of Beaver Dam Creek.

Mecklenburg Declaration.—A series of resolutions purporting to have been adopted by the citizens of Mecklenburg County, N. C., May 20, 1775, declaring their independence of Great Britain, followed by a second series of resolutions, adopted on the 31st of May, providing for a local government. The independence resolutions were first published in 1819 and created much discussion as to their genuineness. They contained several phrases almost or quite identical with portions of the document adopted at Philadelphia July 4, 1776. Thomas Jefferson immediately declared them fraudulent. It was admitted that the original Mecklenburg resolutions were burned in 1800 and that those published in 1819 were reproduced from memory by a son of one of the secretaries of the meeting. The North Carolina legislature investigated the matter and secured enough evidence to warrant them in making May 20, a State holiday. The historians are divided in opinion. Hildreth, one of the most critical, admits the validity of the Declaration, but, curiously enough, says it was made May 31. Bancroft contends that only a provisional government was formed, and that on the date of the 31st. There is no dispute as to the fact that a government was organized. In North Carolina, among the Scotch-Irish people, there exists little doubt that the Mecklenburgers declared their independence on May 20, 1775. William A. Graham, Secretary of the Navy from 1850 to 1852 and candidate of the Whigs for Vice-President in 1852, was the son of Joseph Graham, who was present at the meeting in Charlotte which declared independence, and testified to the fact.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin:
Treaty with, 2417, 2479.
Vessels of, discriminating duties on, suspended by proclamation, 1365.

Medal of Honor Legion.—Composed of officers and enlisted men of the United States army and navy who have been awarded medals of honor for most distinguished gallantry in action during any war in which the United States has been engaged. At the present time it has 458 such members.

Medals, Life-Saving, government grant of, 7026.

Medary, Samuel, mentioned, 3000.

Medical Museum, Army, building for, recommended, 4572, 4780, 4833.

Medicine Bow Forest Reserve, Wyoming, proclaimed, 6723, 6724, 7150.

Medill, William, treaty with Indians concluded by, 2521.

Mediterranean Sea, between Europe, Africa and Asia; 1,000,000 square miles.
Naval force in, should be increased, 333, 356, 826.
Piracies in, 929.
Trade with, 75, 77, 78.
Vessels sent to, for protection of commerce, 314, 347, 358, 631, 826, 874, 928, 1008.

Mediterranean Squadron, referred to, 1905, 1953.

Medium of Exchange:
Augmentation of, discussed, 643.
Discussed by President—
Buchanan, 2968.
Grant, 3983, 4198, 4239.
Johnson, 3769, 3877.
Madison, 550, 563.
Monroe, 643.
Tyler, 1897, 1935, 2119.
Gold and silver—
Hope expressed that use of, for, will become general, 1383.
To take place of bills below $20 recommended, 1385.
Paper used as, discussed, 1897, 1935.
Restoration of uniform system of, recommended, 563.

Medoc Forest Reserve, California, proclaimed, 7016.

Mee-sée-qua-guilch Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Meigs, Montgomery C.; soldier, civil engineer; b. Augusta, Ga., May 3, 1816; graduate U. S. Military Academy, 1836; engaged in engineering work and construction of forts and government buildings; made quartermaster-general U. S. Army, 1861, which office he continued to hold until his retirement in 1882; died Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1892.

Meigs, Montgomery C.:
Act making appropriation for Government expenses, including work to be superintended by, discussed, 3128.
Appointed on commission to examine subject of reorganization of Army, 4352.
Report of, on—
Extension of Capitol, transmitted, 2917, 3110.

Meigs, Montgomery C.—*Continued.*
Error in, referred to, 2918.
Water supply for Washington City, 2725.
Meigs, Return J., treaty with Indians concluded by, 834.
Melbourne, Australia:
International exhibition at, to celebrate centenary of founding of New South Wales, 5176.
International Exhibition of Arts and Industries at, discussed, 4519, 4559, 4625.
Melcher, Jacob, ensign in Navy, nomination of, 55.
Melcher, Louis, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5003.
Melton, Miss, assailants of, in Turkey, conviction of, discussed, 5962.
Members of Congress. (See Representatives; Senators.)
Memphis (Tenn.), Capture of.—After the evacuation of Corinth, Miss., by Beauregard, Fort Pillow, 40 miles above Memphis, was useless, as the Union army could take in from the rear. The Confederates therefore spiked the guns, burned the barracks, and what supplies they could not take away, and their gunboats dropped down the river to Memphis. The Confederate fleet consisted of 8 vessels, mounting 28 guns, commanded by Commodore Montgomery. On June 6, 1862, Commodore Davis, with 5 Union gunboats and 2 rams, appeared before the city, and Montgomery went forth to give him battle. After one hour and twenty minutes of fierce fighting the Confederate fleet was defeated. Col. Ellet, who built the rams, was the only person injured on the Federal side. The number of killed and wounded on the Confederate side is not known, but was probably between 80 and 100.
Memphis, Tenn., navy-yard to be established at, 2202.
Proposition of city authorities of, relative to, 2829.
Memphremagog, Lake. (See Lake Memphremagog.)
Men-of-War. (See Vessels, United States.)
Menard, Pierre, treaty with Indians concluded by, 988, 989, 991, 1029.
Mendenhall, Thomas C.:
Chairman of Board on Geographic Names, 5647.
Letter of, and memorial regarding preservation of forests, transmitted, 5495.
Menocal, Anecito G., mentioned, 4913.
Menominee Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Menominee Reservation, Wis., sale of timber on, referred to, 4659.
Mercantile Marines of France, Germany, Great Britain, and Italy, referred to, 4978.
Merchant Marine.—The British navigation acts, beginning in 1645, prohibited importations into the Colonies except in English or colonial built ships. Though seriously restricting commerce, these acts served to stimulate the shipbuilding interest. Between 1789 and 1797 the registered tonnage increased 384 per cent. From 1837 to 1857 the tonnage increased from 810,000 to 2,268,000, and in 1861 the aggregate tonnage of American registered vessels reached the highest point—5,539,813. This nearly equaled the combined tonnage of all other nations excepting Great Britain, which alone was slightly in excess of it. For various reasons American shipping fell off since the Civil War, until it became quite insignificant. During recent years, however, a revival has taken place, more especially in the coastwise trade, the number of vessels (1905) engaged in it being 21,788, with a tonnage of 5,441,688.
The total tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared from American ports in 1908 was 76,820,891, of which 16,908,434 tons, or 21 per cent., represented American vessels, and 79 per cent. foreign bottoms. The total number of vessels engaged in river, lake, canal, coastwise, and ocean trade was, in 1908, 26,368.
Merchant Marine. (See Commerce discussed.)
Merchant Vessels:
Claims resulting from destruction of United States vessels by Confederate vessels, referred to, 3964.
Condition of American, 6651, 6652, 7385.
Discussed, 6239, 6241, 6338, 6359,,6381, 6436, 6460, 6651.
Naval force for protection of, in Mexican ports, etc., recommended, 3100.
Mercier, Henri, French minister, visit of, to Richmond, Va., referred to, 3354.
Meridian Conference, International:
At Washington, discussed, 4718, 4800, 4827, 4841, 5180.
Invitation of Italian Government to attend, 5546.
Meriwether, David, treaties with Indians concluded by, 589, 2884.
Mero District. (See Miro District.)
Merrimac, The. (See Hampton Roads (Va.), Battle of.)
Merrimac, The (Confederate ram), engagement of, with—
Cumberland, 3345.
Monitor, 3313.

Merrimac, The. — This vessel, a two-masted iron steamship of 5,000 tons, was used by the United States in the Spanish-American War as a collier. During the month of May, 1898, the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera took refuge in the harbor of Santiago. The city of Santiago is well located within the harbor, about 5 miles from the ocean proper. The channel leading from the harbor out to the ocean is at certain points quite narrow and comparatively easy to obstruct. This channel was well covered by Spanish batteries on shore, so that it was deemed unwise on the part of the American officers to attempt to enter the harbor with war ships. The American commander decided to attempt to block the channel, and for this purpose concluded to sink the *Merrimac* at a narrow point. It follows necessarily that such an undertaking would be exceedingly dangerous to those who were to steer the unarmed vessel within the channel, and then at the proper moment sink it and endeavor to escape by swimming ashore or attempting to reach a lifeboat.

Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson was chosen at his own request to execute the hazardous undertaking. Volunteers were called for to accompany and assist him. Fifteen hundred officers and men responded, gallantly tendering services, and begged that they be accepted. Six only were accepted, whose names are Daniel Montague, chief master-at-arms of the *New York;* George Charette, gunner's mate of the *New York;* John Murphy, cockswain of the *Iowa;* Francis Kelly, water tender; George F. Phillips, machinist, and Cockswain O. W. Deignan, the last three of the *Merrimac.* Randolph Clousen, cockswain of the *New York,* was during the delay of one day added to the company. On the morning of June 3, 1898, at about half past 3 o'clock, Hobson steered straight into the channel under a heavy fire from Spanish guns on both sides. As the *Merrimac* reached the spot that had been picked out for her sinking he gave orders to explode the torpedoes. Two of them only exploded. Amid the tremendous fire from the shore batteries, the firing of 8 electric mines in the channel, and torpedoes from 2 Spanish vessels, the collier sank, her masts and smokestack showing above the water, obstructing but not blocking the fairway. As the ship went down the Spaniards sent up a cheer, believing they had sunk some large war vessel. Hobson and his men held on to a catamaran belonging to their sunken ship for about an hour. Just after sunrise a steam launch came down the harbor with Admiral Cervera on board. Hobson and his men were taken on board the launch, were courteously treated by their captors, and placed in prison. They were all exchanged July 6.

The sinking of the *Merrimac* was an act of heroism which challenged the admiration of the world. The President, in a message to Congress, speaking of the incident, said: "This enterprise, demanding coolness, judgment, and bravery amounting to heroism, was carried into successful execution in the face of a persistent fire from the hostile fleet as well as from the fortifications on shore" (6305). Rear-Admiral Sampson said: "I cannot myself too earnestly express my appreciation of the conduct of Mr. Hobson and his gallant crew. I venture to say that a more brave and daring thing has not been done since Cushing blew up the *Albemarle*" (6306). The President recommended that a vote of thanks be given Hobson by Congress. He and his crew were subsequently promoted.

Merrimac, The, (United States collier), sinking of, in Santiago Harbor, Cuba, by Lieut. Richmond P. Hobson, 6305, 6316.
Naval Cadet Powell to be made ensign for attempting to rescue force of, 6306.
Thanks of Congress to Lieut. Hobson and promotion of, recommended, 6306.

Merritt, Edwin A., collector of the port of New York:
Congratulations of President on confirmation of, 4501.
Modifications of rules submitted by, 4502, 4507.

Merritt, Wesley; soldier; b. New York City, June 16, 1836; graduated U. S. Military Academy, 1860; brevetted major for gallant and meritorious services at Gettysburg; promoted to major-general, 1895, and appointed to command in the Philippines and made military governor in 1898; retired, 1900.

Merritt, Wesley:
Directed to aid in executing laws in Indian Territory, 5483.
Expeditions to Philippine Islands under command of, 6315.
Attack upon and surrender of Manila, 6319.
Thanks of President tendered, 6579.

Merritt, Wesley—*Continued.*
Instructions of President regarding military occupation of islands, 6569, 6571, 6572.
Joint occupancy with insurgents not to be permitted, 6579.

Merryman Case.—Merryman, a citizen of Maryland, was arrested at his home in 1861 by order of an officer of the United States Army and charged with treason. He was imprisoned in Fort McHenry. Chief Justice Taney granted a writ of *habeas corpus*, which the officer in charge of the prisoner refused to execute on the ground that the President had suspended the writ. The case was taken before the Supreme Court of the United States. The court decided that power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* was not vested in the President, Congress alone having that privilege, and that a military officer has no right to arrest a person not subject to the Rules and Articles of War except in aid of judicial authority. (See also Habeas Corpus; Milligan Case.)

Mertz, Anna, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5255.

Mescalero Agency, N. Mex., buildings at, recommended, 4692.

Mescalero Reservation, N. Mex., improvements on, payment to settlers for, recommended, 4982.

Messages and Papers of the Presidents, resolution authorizing compilation of, and requesting Hon. James D. Richardson to take charge of the work of preparing the same. (See Prefatory note to first volume.)

Messages, Presidential.—A written communication by the President to Congress. At the beginning of each session an annual message is transmitted going into details of our standing as a Nation and recommending such action by the House and Senate as may be deemed necessary to the progress of the country or the correction of abuses. Special messages are sent from time to time to either or both Houses, submitting treaties or correspondence, or in answer to a request from either branch for particular information, or to recommend specific or immediate legislation. Veto messages are sent with the returned bills which the President disapproves, in which he states his reasons for such disapproval. After pointing out wherein a bill fails to meet the requirements of the case he usually suggests the way to an effective measure that may receive Executive sanction. Article II., section 3, of the Constitution declares that the President "shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." Washington and John Adams read their annual messages to Congress. Jefferson inaugurated the custom, since followed by all of his successors, of sending messages in writing to Congress (313). They are carried by the private secretary of the President, who is received at the door of the Senate or House, and whose presence is formally announced by an officer of the body, whereupon he delivers the message to the clerks.

Messages, Presidential. (See Annual Messages; Special session messages; Veto messages, under the several Presidents.)

Metals, Precious. (See Gold and Silver.)

Meteor, The, seizure and detention of, referred to, 3580.

Meteorological Observatory, establishment of, at Fort Meyer, Va., recommended, 4792.

Metric Convention with certain foreign governments, referred to, 4312, 4560.

Metric System, obligatory use of, referred to, 4408. (See also Decimal System, etc.)

Mettakahtla Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Mexican Cotton-boll Weevil, report on, 7079.

Mexican War.—The Mexican War grew out of the annexation of Texas by the United States. Mar. 2, 1836, Texas seceded from Mexico and declared her independence, which she maintained by the defeat of Santa Anna in the battle of San Jacinto, Apr. 21, 1836. The United States, England, France, and Belgium recognized the new Government as independent. Dec. 29, 1845, Texas was annexed to the United States. A dispute as to the boundary induced President Polk to order Gen. Taylor to take a position in the disputed territory on the left bank of the Rio Grande. Here (near Matamoros) he was attacked Apr. 23, 1846, by Mexicans under Arista, and a portion of his army was captured. Taylor advanced into the north of Mexico, leaving garrisons at Corpus Christi and at Fort Brown, opposite Matamoros, and after the battles of Palo Alto (May 8, 1846), Resaca de la Palma (May 9, 1846), Buena Vista (Feb. 22, 23, 1847), and a number of lesser fights, in which the Mexicans were defeated, he obtained control of

Mexican War—*Continued.*
all northern Mexico. Gen. Scott, landing at Vera Cruz, advanced to the City of Mexico, defeating Santa Anna at Cerro Gordo (Apr. 17, 18, 1847), Contreras (Aug. 19, 20, 1847), Churubusco (Aug. 20, 1847), and Molino del Rey (Sept. 7, 8, 1847), causing the surrender of the capital and the termination of the war Sept. 14, 1847. During these operations in Mexico Gen. Kearny and Lieut. Frémont occupied California and New Mexico with American troops. Under the treaty of peace signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo (2423) Mexico, upon payment by the United States of $15,000,000 and of private claims which amounted to $3,250,000, ceded to the latter the territory now comprising Nevada, Utah, most of Arizona, a large part of New Mexico, portions of Colorado and Wyoming, and all of California. (2437.)

Mexican War:
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Mexico.—A North American Republic, extending from lat. 14° 30′ to 32° 42′ north and from long. 86° 46′ to 117° 8′ west. It is bounded on the north by the United States, on the east by the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, on the south by British Honduras, Guatemala, and the Pacific Ocean, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. The republic includes Lower California and Yucatan. It has 27 States, 1 federal district, and 3 territories. Mining, agriculture, and cattle raising are extensively carried on. The Government is modeled after that of the United States. The language is Spanish, the religion Roman Catholic, and the people chiefly creoles, Indians, and mixed races. Mexico has an area of 767,316 sq. miles and a population (1900) of 13,607,259. The early inhabitants were Toltecs, Aztecs, and other native races.

Some of the chief events in the history of the country are: The invasion by Cortez, 1519; conquest of the capital, 1521; the country made a Spanish colony under the name of New Spain (a viceroyalty after 1535); revolution under Hidalgo, 1810; partially suppressed, 1815; revolution under Iturbide and Spanish viceroy deposed, 1821; Empire established 1822; Texas seceded, 1836, which finally resulted in war with the United States, 1846-1848. There were frequent changes in its government until 1862, when war began with France. French military commanders and notables of Mexico and foreign countries having claims against the country, early in July, 1863, established a regency in Mexico, with Archduke Maximilian as emperor, established an empire, which was upheld by French troops, during the Civil War in the United States. The United States protested at the time against the establishment of the Empire because it was in violation of the Monroe doctrine. Shortly after the close of the American Civil War the French troops were withdrawn, and Maximilian, being left to his own resources, was unable to maintain the Empire. He was captured by the Republican forces, condemned to death, and shot in 1867. Jaurez, leader of the Republicans, organized a government in 1867, and was elected President of the Republic. At the election for president in 1871 Juarez was defeated by Porfirio Diaz, but refused to relinquish his power and Diaz maintained a civil war with varying success until in November, 1876, after defeating the government troops, he entered Mexico City, assumed power as provisional president and was later elected to that office under the constitution. The original constitution of 1857 provided that no president should succeed himself. Manuel Gonzalez, a nominee of Diaz, was made president for the term 1880-1884, and the constitution was amended so as to permit successive terms for the president and Diaz has been reelected successively for seven terms. His present term expires Nov. 30, 1910. (See also Mexican War.)

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Arrangements were made for the evacuation of the country as soon as possible after the ratification of the treaty, the evacuation of the capital to take place within one month after said ratification, Mexico agreeing to render all possible assistance. All Mexican possessions captured by the troops of the United States were to be restored, with all arms, artillery, and munitions of war; the final evacuation of Mexican territory to take place within a period of three months

Mexico, Treaties with—*Continued.*
after ratification of the treaty, if possible; should the ratification be delayed so that the unhealthy season should overtake the troops, Mexico pledged herself to the performance of such friendly offices as will facilitate the removal of the troops to a more healthy location; all prisoners of war to be restored as soon as practicable after ratification.

The boundary line between the two republics was defined by this treaty, but modified by the Gadsden Treaty of 1853. Mexicans, who by the change of boundary should pass from the jurisdiction of Mexico, were to be incorporated as citizens of the United States with all reasonable ease and expediency. For the boundary extension the United States agreed to pay to Mexico the sum of fifteen million dollars in gold or silver coins of Mexico; three millions to be paid at the city of Mexico immediately after ratification, and the remaining twelve millions in annual installments of three million dollars each, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. The United States agreed to the payment of all claims due and to become due, so that Mexico should be free from all expense of any kind in connection with them. The Mexican government was discharged from all claims of United States citizens which arose prior to the signing of this treaty; and the United States agreed to pay the same in a sum not to exceed three and one-quarter millions of dollars.

The privilege of fortifying any point within its own territories was reserved by both nations. Supplies necessary to the support of United States troops within the territories of Mexico prior to evacuation, to be admitted duty free. Until the rehabilitation of the custom house in Mexico, goods arriving shall be exempt from confiscation if dutiable. Disputes arising in regard to matter not covered clearly by this treaty are to be arranged amicably by the parties; failing such amicable arrangement, then they are to be submitted to arbitration of commissioners or of a friendly power. Provision was made for the possible outbreak of war between the two nations.

The treaty of 1853, known as the Gadsden Treaty, transferred to the United States the territory out of which Nevada, Utah, California, and parts of Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming, were erected, comprising 45,535 square miles, and relinquishing claims against the United States for damages caused by Indian depredations amounting to between fifteen millions and thirty millions of dollars. In return, the United States paid the sum of ten millions of dollars, seven millions at the time of signing the treaty, and three millions on the completion of the survey. No opposition to passage on the plank and rail road across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec of which the government of Mexico had pledged its support was to be offered by either party. The privilege of carrying United States mail over the road was accorded without liability of duty charges on such parts of the mail as were not intended for distribution en route.

The boundary convention of 1882 provided for the establishment of an International Boundary Commission for the replacing of such monuments as should be deemed necessary to clearly define the boundary between the two republics. The powers of the commission, the sort of monuments to be used, the cost thereof, and the expenses of the commission, were all clearly detailed in the treaty. Penalties were also agreed upon for destruction or removal of such monuments.

The boundary convention of 1884 established and more clearly defined the boundary of the Rio Grande and the Rio Colorado than did the treaty of 1848 and the treaty of 1853. Several boundary conventions were concluded at later dates to extend the time allowed to the commission for the completion of their work. By a boundary convention of 1889 a boundary commission was established for the determination of the boundary line consequent upon the changes in the courses of the Rio Grande and the Rio Colorado. (For the extradition treaty of 1899, see Extradition Treaties.)

Meyer, Edward S., act to restore name of, to active list of Army, vetoed, 4339.

Meyer, George von Lengerke, of Hamilton, Mass., Secretary of the Navy in President Taft's Cabinet; b. Boston, June 24, 1858; graduated from Harvard University in 1879; member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, 1892-1896; speaker, 1894-1896; ambassador to Italy, 1900; transferred to Russia, 1905; recalled, 1907, to enter the Cabinet as Post-

Meyer, George von Lengerke—*Continued.*
master-General, holding that post until March 6, 1909, when he took oath of office as Secretary of the Navy.
Miami Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Michel F., donation of buildings and grounds to United States for mint proposed by, 4311.
Michigamia Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Michigan.—One of the United States; nickname, "The Wolverine State;" motto, "Si quæris peninsulam amœnam, circumspice" ("If you seek a delightful peninsula, look about you"). It consists of 2 peninsulas, which extend from lat. 41° 45′ to 47° 30′ north and from long. 82° 25′ to 90° 30′ west. The southern peninsula is bounded on the east by Lakes Huron, St. Clair, and Erie and by Canada (separated by the St. Clair and Detroit rivers), on the south by Indiana and Ohio, and on the west by Lake Michigan. The upper peninsula (separated from the southern by the Strait of Mackinaw) lies between Lake Superior on the north and Lakes Huron and Michigan and the State of Wisconsin on the south and west, and has an area of 58,915, square miles. The State is noted for its great mineral wealth. Its chief industries are the production of copper, salt, lumber, wool, and iron, and in the manufacture of furniture it is one of the most prominent States in the Union. The lumbering industry, in which it formerly led the country, has declined owing to misuse of the forest, although the industry is still considerable. Michigan was first settled by the French at Sault Ste. Marie in 1668. It was ceded to Great Britain in 1763, was formally surrendered to the United States in 1796, formed part of the Northwest Territory and later of Indiana Territory, and was constituted Michigan Territory in 1805. Detroit was taken by the British in 1812, but was recovered by the United States in 1813. Michigan was admitted to the Union in 1837.
The State has considerable agriculture. In 1904 it contained 189,161 farms with a total area of 17,310,700 acres. The chief crops in 1908 were: Corn, 60,420,000 bushels; wheat, 15,732,000 bushels; oats, 41,847,000 bushels, besides hay and potatoes. The horses number 704,000; milk cows, 849,000; other cattle, 1,603,000; hogs, 1,388,000, and sheep, 2,130,000. The wool clip of 1907 was 4,630,000 pounds scoured, worth $2,732,000.
In the Marquette, Menominee and Gogebec ranges Michigan has immense deposits of iron ore. The output of iron ore in 1907 brought $36,441,330; copper $43,826,301. There are 235,551 acres of unreserved and unappropriated lands in the State. The United States land office is at Marquette.
The manufacturing business is concerned chiefly with lumber, agricultural products, metals and mining. In 1904, 7,446 establishments with an aggregate capital of $337,894,102 employed 300,000 persons and converted $232,516,583 worth of raw material into finished product valued at $429,039,778.
In 1908 there were 8,723 miles of steam railways and 930 miles of electric lines exclusive of city street railways. The population, according to the State census of 1905 was 2,655,463; and the estimate for 1909 advances these figures to 2,875,000.
Michigan:
Admission of, into Union—
Application for, referred to, 1405.
Conventions held in regard to, 1489.
State government formed by inhabitants of, 1405.
Appropriation for, 382.
Approval of bill providing for road limited to, explained, 1046.
Boundary of—
Controversy with Ohio regarding, 1404, 1407.
With Wisconsin, referred to, 1846.
Governor of, report of, 379.
Homestead entries in Marquette district in, confirmation of, referred to, 4665.
Lands in—
Ceded to United States by Indians, 1257.
Promised to soldiers not fit for cultivation, recommendations regarding, 555.
Laws of, transmitted, 400, 6257.
Recovery of, from British forces, referred to, 520, 527.
Revenue District established within the State of, 6586.
Supplies furnished citizens of, 527.
Support of, referred to, 382.
Michigan, Lake. (See Lake Michigan.)
Michilimackinac. (See Mackinaw.)
Middle Creek (Ky.), Battle of.—Jan. 9, 1862, Col. James A. Garfield broke up his camp at Muddy Creek, Ky., and advanced with 1,800 men to attack Gen. Humphrey Marshall, who had some 2,500 troops, in Johnston County. Marshall, being advised of Garfield's

Middle Creek (Ky.), Battle of—*Continued.*
approach, took up a position on the heights of Middle Creek, about 2 miles from Prestonburg. On the morning of the 10th Garfield began the attack. The battle lasted all day. Marshall retired from the field in the evening upon the arrival of Federal reenforcements and burned his stores to prevent their falling into Federal hands. Seventy-five of the Confederate dead were picked up on the field. The Union loss was less than 30, according to Federal accounts.

Middle States, armed neutrality in, discussed, 3225.

Midnight Appointments. — During the last days of his Presidential term John Adams, piqued at the success of Jefferson, whom he bitterly opposed for the Presidency, made a number of Federal appointments, in every instance of men opposed to Jefferson and his principles. Among the appointments were 16 circuit judges. Some of the commissions of these appointees were signed just before midnight of March 3, 1801, and were called "midnight appointments."

Midway Island, referred to, 5187.

Mifflin, Thomas, letter of, referred to, 256.

Milan and Berlin Decrees:
Discussed and referred to by President—
Jefferson, 409, 415, 430, 432, 434, 441, 446.
Madison, 467, 474, 476, 503, 513, 522.
Proclamations regarding, issued by Jefferson and Madison, 457, 466.

Milan Decree.—Nov. 11, 1807, France and England being then at war, the King of Great Britain and his privy council issued a decree forbidding trade between the United States and any European country under Napoleon's power. Napoleon thereupon, in retaliation, on Dec. 7, 1807, issued the Milan Decree, in which he declared "denationalized," whether found in continental ports or on the high seas, any vessel which should submit to search by a British vessel or should touch at or set sail to or from Great Britain or her Colonies. (See also Berlin Decree; Embargo; Orders in Council.)

Milan, Italy. Beneficence Congress at, 4626.

Mileage. — Compensation for traveling expenses at a certain rate per mile. The First Congress passed a law allowing each member $6 for every 20 miles traveled in going to and from Congress. In 1818 this was raised to $8, and in 1856 mileage was limited to two sessions. Railway transportation having cheapened traveling expenses, Congress in 1866 reduced the mileage to 20 cents a mile each way.

Mileo Nicolino, impressment of, into service of and punishment by Italy, referred to, 5673.

Miles, Dixon S., court of inquiry in case of, referred to, 3260.

Miles, Nelson Appleton; soldier, author; b. Westminster, Mass., Aug. 8, 1839; served during Civil War as a brigadier-general of volunteers; promoted to major-general, 1890, and successfully conducted campaigns against the Indians, and on several occasions prevented war with the Indians by judicious and humane settlement of difficulties without the use of military power; legislatures of Kansas, Montana, New Mexico and Arizona passed unanimous votes of thanks for his services on their borders; in the War with Spain, in 1898, he mobilized the regular army of 25,000 men and organized 200,000 volunteers for emergency; took command at Santiago, Cuba, July 11, 1908, and led an army of occupation to Porto Rico; wrote "Military Europe," "Observations Abroad," "From New England to the Golden Gate," etc.;

Miles, Nelson A.:
Authorized to perform duties of Secretary of War in emergency, 6604.
Member of Ponca Indian Commission, 4582.
Outbreaks among Sioux, suppressed by, 6426.
Puerto Rican campaign under command of, 6318.
Surrender of Indians to, 5099.

Miles, The, claims of owners of, against Portugal, 2453.

Military Academy:
Appropriation for, recommended, 955, 983.
Bequest of George W. Cullum for erection of memorial hall on grounds of, 5674.
Cadets in—
Enlistment of, time of, should be extended, 1607.
Increase in corps of, recommended, 3249.
Promotion of, referred to, 2422.
Referred to, 621.
Discussed, 757, 781, 872, 983, 1019, 4248, 4934, 5879.
Enlargement of, necessary, 433, 471, 551.
Establishment of, recommended, 194, 197, 878.
Expenditures of, 4934.

Military Academy—*Continued.*
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Government of, rules for, 621.
Improvement in, recommended, 4148.
Military education in, recommendations regarding, 1389.
Regulations for, amended, 4713.
Removal of, suggested, 433.
Rules for government of, 621.
Military Asylum. (See Soldiers' Home.)
Military Commanders (see also Military Districts and Divisions):
Anonymous letter filed with correspondence of, return of, requested, 3999.
Not vested with authority to interfere with contracts between individuals, order regarding, 3548.
Military Commissions to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and adjacent islands, 6322.
Military Contributions to be levied upon Mexico, 2373, 2379.
Referred to, 2418.
Military Courts and Commissions (see also Lincoln, Abraham; Military Commission, etc.):
Order—
In relation to trials by, 3638.
Sentences of imprisonment remitted, 3537.
Military Districts and Divisions:
Assignments to, 3749, 3750, 3754, 3755, 3859, 3860, 3861, 3862, 3863, 3864, 3866, 3869, 3973, 3975, 3976, 4047, 4048, 4753.
Orders regarding, rescinded, 3976, 4048.
Creation of, 3860.
Authority for, referred to, 3830.
Dissolution of, 4048, 4049.
First, fourth and fifth districts dissolved, 4048, 4049.
Instructions relating to third district referred to, 3826.
Plans, etc., for barracks and quarters in Military Division of Potomac, 4666.
Reports and recommendations of commanders of, 3994, 3999.
Military Drafts. See Drafts, Military.)
Military Education, discussed, 6669, 6761.
Military Encampment, International, to be held at Chicago during World's Fair discussed, 5669.
Foreign guests attending, not to pay duties on baggage, 5164.
Military Establishment (see also Army):
Proposition of Czar of Russia for reduction of, discussed, 6335.
Military Expeditions. (See Expeditions Against Foreign Powers.)
Military Governors. (See Provisional Governors.)
Military Information, Bureau of:
Discussed, 5879.
Reorganization of, 5755.
Military Justice, Bureau of, recommendations regarding, 4570.
Military Order of Foreign Wars.—The Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States was instituted in the City of New York December 27, 1894, by veterans and descendants of veterans of one or more of the five foreign wars which the United States had been engaged in, to wit: the War of the Revolution, the War with Tripoli, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the War with Spain, "to perpetuate the names and memory of brave and loyal men who took part in establishing and maintaining the principles of the Government" in said wars, and "to preserve records and documents relating to said wars, and to celebrate the anniversaries of historic events connected therewith." Since the establishment of the order the United States has fought its fifth foreign war. By an amendment to the constitution all American officers who participated in the war with Spain, or any future foreign campaign recognized by the United States Government as "war," are rendered eligible to membership as veteran companions.

Members are entitled "companions," and are either "veteran companions" or "hereditary companions." The former are commissioned officers of the army, navy, or marine corps of the United States who participated in any of the foreign wars of the United States. The latter are direct lineal descendants, in the male line only, of commissioned officers who served honorably in any of the said wars. Commanderies may be established in each of the States, and State commanderies now exist in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Illinois, California, Massachusetts, Maryland, Ohio, Missouri, Vermont, Virginia, Rhode Island, Louisiana, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Texas, Georgia, Colorado, New Jersey, and the District of Columbia.

The National Commandery was instituted Mar. 11, 1896, by the officers of the New York, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut commanderies. Present membership, over 1,800 companions. There are Vice-Commanders-General representing each State commandery.
Military Park. (See Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park.)

Military Peace Establishment. (See Army.)
Military Posts:
Disposition of abandoned, recommended, 4524, 4569.
Establishment of—
Lands donated by Indians for, 436.
Recommended, 831, 1475, 1940, 2111, 2190.
Estimates, plans, etc., for, 4666, 4670, 4674, 4677, 4680, 4687.
Military Reservations:
Additional land for Fort Preble, Me., recommended, 4777.
Indian school at, establishment of, recommended, 4683.
Legislation to provide for disposal of, recommended, 4660, 4690, 4737, 4740, 4782, 4783.
Military Schools and Colleges.—Besides the United States Military Academy (q. v.) at West Point there are the following schools and colleges making up a system of military education: The War College, for advanced instruction in the science and art of war, at Washington, D. C.; the General Service and Staff College, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; the Artillery School, at Fort Monroe, Virginia; the School of Submarine Defense, at Fort Totten, New York; the Engineer School of Application at Washington, D. C.; the School of Application for Cavalry, and Field Artillery, at Fort Riley, Kansas, and the Army Medical School, at Washington, D. C.
Military Stores, provisions for—
Discussed, 416.
Recommended, 317.
Military Tribunals. (See Military Courts and Commissions.)
Militia (see also Army.)
Arming and equipping of, recommended, 4724, 4768, 6159.
Artillery tactics for use of, prepared, 927.
Called out to prevent British invasion from Canada, 1618.
Cavalry tactics for use of, prepared, 927.
Discharge of, directed, 455.
Discussed by President—
Adams, J. Q., 869, 958, 995.
Arthur, 4768.
Cleveland, 5877, 5968, 6159.
Jackson, 1166, 1389, 1474.
Jefferson, 317, 333, 373, 394.
Lincoln, 3249.
McKinley, 6385.
Madison, 461, 463, 471, 479, 534, 551, 561.
Monroe, 758, 781.
Polk, 2481.
Tyler, 1902, 2121.
Van Buren, 1754.
Washington, 57, 59, 78, 99, 132, 159, 161, 176, 196.
Distribution of arms, ordnance, stores, etc., to District of Columbia and Territories, regulations regarding, 5159, 5462.
Encampment of National Guard in coast works, recommended, 5476.
Encouragement of National Guard, recommended, 5550.
Guard, National, referred to, 5476.
Increase in, recommended, 429.
Indian wars, campaigns of, in. (See Indian Wars.)
Insurrections suppressed by. (See Illegal Combinations.)
Laws for, revision of, recommended, 228, 230, 317, 504, 523, 869, 1166.
Organization, arming, and disciplining, 4570.
Plan for, submitted, 63.
President cannot call into service except by authority of Congress, 2640.
Modification in laws regarding, recommended, 2641.
Refusal of governors of Massachusetts and Connecticut to furnish quotas of, 501.
Reorganization of military system and National Guard, recommended, 6761.
Returns of, 338, 356, 366, 388, 409, 435, 449, 455, 584, 653, 687, 773, 781.
Suppressing insurrections by. (See Illegal Combinations.)
Volunteer force should be enlisted, 429, 463, 479, 2121.
Young men should become members of, 373.

Mill Springs (Ky.), Battle of.—Early in the winter of 1861-62 the Confederate General Felix K. Zollicoffer, with a force of about 5,000 men, intrenched himself at Mill Springs, on the Cumberland River in Wayne County, Ky. Jan. 17, 1862, Gen. George H. Thomas, with 8,000 Union troops, advanced to dislodge him. The Confederates set out to meet Thomas, and on Jan. 19, 1862, an engagement took place, begun by the advance guard of both armies. The Confederates were driven back to their camp, which they abandoned during the night. Twelve pieces of artillery, 156 wagons, 1,000 horses and mules, as well as large quantities of small arms, ammunition, and stores fell into the hands of the Union army. Crossing the Cumberland River, the retreating army burned their boats to prevent pursuit. The loss on the Confederate side was 350. The Unionists lost 246.

Mill Springs (Ky.), Battle of—*Continued.*
Gen. Zollicoffer was among the Confederate dead.
Mill Springs, Ky., battle of, discussed, 3301.
Milledge, John, letter of President Madison to, regarding taking of oath, 451.
Miller, Clarence Benjamin; b. March 13, 1872, Goodhue Co., Minn.; graduated from the University of Minnesota law department, 1900; member of the Minnesota legislature, 1907; elected to the 61st Congress from Minnesota.
Miller, James, governor of Arkansas, legalization of official acts of, recommended, 801.
Miller, James Monroe; b. Three Springs, Huntingdon Co., Pa.; member of the Kansas legislature in 1894; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Kansas.
Miller, Joseph N., joint resolution annexing Hawaiian Islands delivered to President Dole by, 6332.
Miller, Mary Ann, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5030.
Miller, Samuel, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5032.
Miller, Washington D., secretary to President Houston, of Texas, 2172.
Miller, William, refuge given to, by the *St. Louis*, 1133.
Milligan Case.—A United States Supreme Court case involving the right of the President to suspend the rights of citizens under *habeas corpus* proceedings. Oct. 5, 1864, during the Civil War, Milligan was arrested by order of Gen. Hovey, and on Oct. 21 was brought before a military commission convened at Indianapolis, Ind., by the same officer. He was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged for participating in rebellious schemes. By the *habeas corpus* act of Congress in 1863 lists were to be furnished in each State of persons suspected of violating national laws. But any such persons arrested against whom no indictments should be found by the circuit or district court were to be freed on petition verified by oath. The Milligan indictment was not found by the circuit or district court. He objected to the authority of the military commission and sued for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the circuit court. The case coming before the Supreme Court in 1866, it was decided, Justice Davis reading the opinion, that the writ should be issued and the prisoner discharged. The court held that the power of erecting military jurisdiction in a State not invaded and not in rebellion was not vested in Congress and that it could not be exercised in this particular case; that the prisoner, a civilian, was exempt from the laws of war and could only be tried by a jury; that the writ of *habeas corpus* could not be suspended constitutionally, though the privilege of that writ might be. The Chief Justice and Justices Wayne, Swayne, and Miller, while concurring in the judgment, made through the first named a separate statement of reasons. The decision expressly stated that conspiracies to aid rebellion were enormous crimes and that Congress was obliged to enact severe laws to meet the crisis. (See also Habeas Corpus; Merryman Case.)
Millikens Bend (La.), Battle of.—During the operations before Vicksburg Grant had withdrawn troops from all the posts within his reach to strengthen his army. The fort at Millikens Bend, on the Mississippi River, in Louisiana, was left in charge of a small garrison, mostly negroes. June 6, 1863, the place was attacked by a party of Louisiana Confederates under Gen. Ben. McCulloch, who might have been successful in their assault but for the arrival of the gunboats *Choctaw* and *Lexington*. The Confederates were repulsed. The Federal loss was 404 killed and wounded.
Millington, Charles Stephen; banker; b. Norway, Herkimer Co., N. Y., March 13, 1855; elected to the 61st Congress from New York.
Mills, Emily G., act for relief of, vetoed, 5237.
Mills, Samuel M., mentioned, 4778.
Milwaukee, Wis., proclamation granting privileges of other ports to, 2859.
Mineral Lands. (See Lands, Mineral.)
Miners, act for protection of, in Territories, discussed and recommendations regarding, 5663.
Mines (see also Lands, Mineral):
Bureau of, advocated, 7484.
Copper, referred to, 764, 803.
Gold, discovered, 3451.
In Black Hills, 4306, 4355.
In California, 2486.
Lead, referred to, 359, 710, 711, 759, 803, 892, 931.
Ministers of United States (see also Consular and Diplomatic Service; the several powers):
Assurances of respect to, 256, 269.
Assemblage of, in Tacubaya, Mexico, for concluding treaties at Panama, to promote friendliness and good will with South American Republics, 935.
Congress indefinitely postponed, 951.
Instructions to, 997.

Ministers of United States—*Continued.*
Correspondence between, effects of publication of, 385.
Elevation of, missions and title of ambassador conferred, 5874, 6335.
Interfered with by French commander, 780.
List of—
Chargés d'affaires, secretaries, and, transmitted, 2830.
Money appropriated for, rights of, regarding, referred to, 912.
Must have assurances that they will be respected, 256, 269.
Official residences for, recommended, 6072, 6155.
Peace between Great Britain and United States, treaty of, received from, 537.
Presents—
From foreign states not to be accepted by, 1256.
Given to, deposited in State Department, 1256, 1258, 1260.
Previously given to, should be returned, 1257.
Salary of, discussed, 1031, 1910, 1953.
Increase in salary of commissioner to China recommended, 2658.
Sent to Congress of Nations. (See under Panama, Isthmus of.)
Ministers to United States. (See the several powers.)
Minnesota.—One of the United States; nickname, "The Gopher State;" motto, "L'étoile du nord" ("The North Star"). It extends from lat. 43° 30′ to 49° 25′ north and from long. 89° 29′ to to 97° 5′ west. It is bounded on the north by British America, on the east by Lake Superior and Wisconsin, on the south by Iowa, and on the west by the Dakotas, and has an area of 83,365 square miles. The chief industries are wheat growing, lumbering, and flour and grist milling, and in the products of this latter industry the State has the largest output in the country. The manufacture of lumber and timber products is a rapidly progressing industry. Minnesota is one of the leading wheat producing States of the Union. The region was first explored by the French near the close of the seventeenth century, the first settlement being made at Duluth in 1678. In 1763 France ceded the territory east of the Mississippi to England, by whom it was ceded to the United States in 1783. It formed part of the Northwest Territory organized in 1787, and was successively included in the Territories of Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin. The lands west of the Mississippi form part of the Louisiana Purchase, and were included successively in the Territories of Upper Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and Iowa. Mar. 3, 1849, Congress passed an act creating Minnesota Territory. In 1851, 21,000,000 acres of land were acquired of the Dakotas by the treaty of Traverse de Sioux. May 11, 1858, Minnesota became a State.

In 1900 the State contained 154,659 farms, with a total area of 26,248,498 acres. The chief crops in 1908 were wheat, 68,557,000 bushels; corn, 46,835,000 bushels from 1,615,000 acres; oats, 59,004,000 bushels; barley, 32,500,000 bushels; flaxseed, 4,526,000 bushels. There were 723,000 horses, 1,040,800 milk cows and 1,279,000 other cattle, 1,267,000 hogs, and 459,000 sheep. The wool clip of 1907 was 1,229,760 pounds scoured, worth $639,500. There are 1,788,705 acres of land unreserved and unappropriated in the State. The United State Land offices are at Cass Lake, Duluth and Crookston.

In 1907 the Mesaba and Vermilion ranges yielded 28,969,658 tons of iron ore, mostly red hematite. From the quarries were taken $3,272,059 worth of granite, sandstone, limestone and clay products.

The manufacturing census of 1905 showed 4,756 establishments, with a capital of $184,903,271, employing 15,777 persons, who earned $44,875,985, and converted $210,553,949 worth of raw material into boots, shoes, clothing, flour, furniture, lumber, metal goods and machinery worth $307,858,073.

There were in 1906, 8,223 miles of steam railway in the State and 538 miles of electric line. From St. Paul ten railways radiate with a total length of 60,000 miles. The Great Northern owns a line of steamers which run between Puget Sound and China, Japan and the Philippines. The population of the State was estimated for 1909 at 2,125,000.
Minnesota:
Admission of, into Union—
Discussed and territory outside of, referred to, 3121.
Taking of census in accordance with act providing for, referred to, 3002.
Constitution of, transmitted, 3000.
Indian massacres in, and persons sentenced to be hanged, discussed, 3345.
Land districts of, 6852, 6853.
Public building to be erected in, referred to, 2682.
Public lands in, to be surveyed, 2838.

Minnesota and Northwestern Railroad Co., suit instituted against, in name of United States referred to, 2830.

Minnetaree Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Mint.—By an act of Congress passed Apr. 2, 1792, the first United States mint was established at Philadelphia. The first machinery and first metal used were imported, and copper cents were coined the following year. In 1794 silver dollars were made, and the succeeding year gold eagles. In 1835 branch mints were established in New Orleans, La., at Charlotte, N. C., and at Dahlonega, Ga.; in 1852, at San Francisco, Cal.; in 1864, at Dallas City, Oreg., and in 1870, at Carson City, Nev. The mints at Charlotte and Dahlonega were suspended in 1861, that at Dallas in 1875, that at Carson City in 1885, and that at New Orleans from 1860 to 1879. Assay offices considered branches of the mint, were established at New York in 1854, Denver, Colo., in 1864, Boisé City, Idaho, in 1872, and at other places at later dates. The mints as at present established, are situated at Philadelphia, San Francisco and New Orleans; those at Carson City and Denver are equipped at Assay offices, and no coins are made at either. (See also Coinage Laws.)

Mint:

Abuses of, discussed, 177.

Artists from abroad engaged in, 120.

Branch of—

At Columbus, Ohio, referred to, 4311.

At New Orleans, statement of, transmitted, 6299.

At New York recommended, 2352, 2407, 2500.

Establishment of, recommended and referred to, 75, 1432, 4310.

In California recommended, 2486, 2557, 2621.

Referred to, 2747.

In North Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana referred to, 1383, 1495.

Buildings and grounds at Columbus, Ohio, offered to United States for, by F. Michel, 4311.

Coinage at, referred to, 2407.

Proclamation regarding, 239.

Defective coins lodged in, 160.

Medals made in, for army and navy officers, 1845.

Opening of more mints, with authority to coin for foreign nations, recommended, 4201.

At New York, 2352, 2407, 2500.

In California, 2486, 2557, 2621.

In North Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana, 1383, 1495.

Referred to, 99, 141, 177.

Seizure of, at New Orleans by authorities of Louisiana, referred to, 3199.

Mint, Director of, reports of, transmitted, 303, 305.

Minutemen.—At a session of the provincial congress of Massachusetts, Nov. 23, 1774, it was voted to enroll 12,000 minutemen. They were to be organized as militia and hold themselves ready for service at a minute's notice.

Miraflores Island, San Juan Harbor, Porto Rico, referred to, 6748.

Miramon, Miguel:

President of Mexico, election of, discussed, 3095, 3175.

Property of American citizens confiscated by, 3120.

Miranda Plot.—A joint scheme of citizens of the United States and Great Britain whereby through the agitation of one Miranda, a citizen of Caracas, Venezuela, dissatisfaction was to be spread among the Spanish and French provinces. During the revolutions which it was hoped would ensue Great Britain was to obtain the West Indies and the United States Florida and Louisiana east of The Mississippi.

Mirboha, The:

Capture of, by the *Philadelphia* near Gibraltar in 1803, 352.

Indemnification to captors of, and of the Mishouda for the public accommodation, recommended, 354.

Misdemeanors. (See Crimes and Misdemeanors.)

Mishouda, The, indemnification to captors of, recommended, 354.

Mission Commission, recommendation of, referred to, 5661.

Mission Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Missionaries, American, treatment of, in Turkey discussed, 4627, 5090, 5872, 5962, 6069, 6147.

Missionary Ridge, or Chattanooga (Tenn.), Battle of.—After retiring from Lookout Mountain Bragg's army concentrated on Missionary Ridge, across the Chattanooga Valley and southeast of the city. On the morning of Nov. 25, 1863, Sherman assailed the Confederate right wing at the extreme north end of the ridge. Hooker advanced from Lookout Mountain across the valley and attacked the left. The battle raged all day, but the Confederates held the position until late in the afternoon, when the center was weakened

Missionary Ridge, or Chattanooga (Tenn.), Battle of—*Continued.*
by withdrawals to support the left and right. It was then that Grant, watching the progress of the fight from Orchard Knob, ordered forward the Army of the Cumberland, under Thomas. Wood's and Sheridan's divisions charged the Confederate center. The brigades of Hazen and Willich were in advance. Darkness came on, when the Confederates retreated. Pursuit was stopped when the ridge was won. The Confederates lost more than 9,000, including 6,000 prisoners. Forty pieces of artillery and 7,000 stand of small arms fell into the hands of the victors. The Federal casualties in the Chattanooga campaign between Nov. 24 and Nov. 29, were 753 killed, 4,722 wounded, and 349 missing—a total of 5,824.

Missions Boundary Dispute, evidence presented to President of United States as arbitrator by Argentine Republic and Brazil, 5867.
Award of, discussed, 6058.

Mississippi.—One of the United States; nickname, "The Bayou State." It is named for the river of that name and extends from lat. 30° 10′ to 35° north and from long. 88° 5′ to 91° 40′ west. It is bounded on the north by Tennessee, on the east by Alabama, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and Louisiana, and on the west by Louisiana and Arkansas (separated by the Mississippi River), and has an area of 46,810 square miles. The region was visited by De Soto in 1540, and a settlement was attempted by the French under Iberville at Biloxi in 1699. The territory was ceded by France to Great Britain in 1763. Part was ceded to the United States in 1783 and the remainder was acquired in 1803. The Territory of Mississippi was organized in 1798 and admitted as a State in 1817. It seceded Jan. 9, 1861, and was readmitted Feb. 17, 1870.

The State has a semi-tropical climate and rich soil. The farm area in 1900 was 18,240,736 acres, of which 7,594,428 was improved and of this 3,220,000 were under cotton in 1907. The yield was 702,397,613 pounds of upland cotton, valued at $80,494,766, and 652,226 tons of seed, worth $10,109,503. Other crops are corn, rice, wheat, oats, potatoes and tobacco. In 1908 there were 260,000 horses, 279,000 mules, 330,000 milk cows, 589,000 other cattle, 1,316,000 hogs, and 181,000 sheep. The State has also oyster and shrimp fisheries. There are 42,791 acres of land in the State unreserved and unappropriated. The United States land office is at Jackson.

In 1905 1,520 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of $50,256,309, employed 41,378 persons and converted $25,800,885 worth of raw material into lumber, cotton seed oil and cake, cotton goods, turpentine, resin, railway cars, etc., to the value of $57,451,445.

There are 3,975 miles of steam railway and 79 miles of electric line. The Mississippi River and the Gulf Coast provide natural facilities for transit. The population in 1900 was 1,551,720, and the estimate for 1909 is 2,000,000.

Mississippi (see also Confederate States):
Aaron Burr surrenders to officers in Territory of, 409.
Act endowing church in, vetoed, 475.
Act to authorize special term of circuit court of United States in, to be held in Scranton, vetoed, 4440.
Citizens of Territory of, must be protected, 372.
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Consolidation of Territory of, discussed, 426.
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Fifteenth amendment, action of, on, referred to, 4001.
Lands granted to, in aid of railroads referred to, 3580.
Lands in Territory of, claimed by Great Britain, 438.
Laws of Territory of, referred to, 292, 303.
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Mississippi River:
Act to remove obstructions to navigation in mouth of, vetoed, 2919.
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Breakwater near mouth of, referred to, 988.
Bridge over, at Rock Island, Ill., and La Crosse, Wis., 4148.
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Defense of, provision for, recommended, 394.
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Exploration of country west of, referred to, 2261.
Grants to James B. Eads for construction of jetties in, order regarding, 4282.
Improvement of, recommendations regarding, 4571, 4647, 4682, 4784.
Appropriation for, 768, 934, 2124.
Improvement of South Pass of, discussed, 4362, 4524, 4638.
Levees of, preservation of, recommendations regarding, 3652, 4682, 4797.
Mail route from California to, recommended, 2992.
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Appropriation for improving, 934, 2124.
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Plan for reclamation of alluvial basin of, subject to inundation, 4257, 4272.
Railroad from Pacific Ocean to, recommended, 2714, 2754.
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Resolution in relation to removal of obstructions to navigation in, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 3138.
Survey of—
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Near completion of, referred to, 677.
Surveys of mouth of, 1500.

Mississippi River Commission:
Appropriation for protection of levees recommended by, 4682, 4797.
Report of, discussed, 4784.

Missouri.—One of the United States. Motto: "Salus populi suprema lex esto" ("Let the people's safety be the supreme law"). It takes its name from the Missouri River, which in turn is named after a tribe of Indians belonging to the Siouan family. The State is included between lat. 36° and 40° 30′ north and long. 89° 2′ and 95° 44′ west. It is bounded on the north by Iowa, on the east by Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee (separated by the Mississippi), on the south by Arkansas, and on the west by the Indian Territory, Kansas, and Nebraska (separated in part by the Missouri River), and has an area of 69,415 square miles. Slaughtering and meat-packing are the most important industries, the manufacture of tobacco ranking second. The State has great mineral resources, especially iron, coal and lead. The territory was first settled at St. Genevieve by the French in 1755, was ceded to Spain in 1763, ceded back to France in 1800, and was ceded by France to the United States in 1803, forming part of the Louisiana Purchase. Missouri Territory was formed in 1812 and admitted to the Union as a State in 1821.

Agriculture is the chief pursuit of the State. The farm area of the State in 1900 was near 34,000,000 acres, of which 22,900,043 acres were improved. The corn crop of 1908 was 203,634,000 bushels; wheat, 22,260,000 bushels; oats, 13,510,000 bushels. Rye, potatoes and sorghum are also grown throughout the State. In the lowlands of the southeast cotton is grown. The crop of 1907, taken from 71,000 acres, was 17,371,356 pounds of upland cotton, worth $1,990,757, and 16,131 tons of seed, valued at $241,965. In 1908, 26,000 acres were under flax, and 182,000 bushels of seed were gathered. Tobacco culture is decreasing. In 1908 only 2,500 acres were cultivated, against 11,000 acres in 1894. In 1908 there were 3,593,000 hogs, 965,000 milk cows, 2,349,000 other cattle, 957,000 horses, 1,017,000 sheep. The wool clip of 1907 was 2,636,400 pounds, scoured, worth $1,450,000.

The coal fields are of 14,000 square miles in extent and employ 9,600 miners. The output for 1907 was 3,997,936 tons, valued at $6,540,700. The value of the zinc mined was $16,735,232; lead, $13,022,736. Cobalt, nickel, and barytes are also produced. There are 27,480 acres of land in the State unreserved and unappropriated. The United States land office is at Springfield.

The manufactures depend mostly on agriculture and forestry. In 1905 the capital invested was $376,368,827, giving employment to 156,582 persons, and turning out $439,548,957 worth of meats, flour, tobacco, beer, boots, shoes, building material and machinery.

St. Louis and Kansas City are important centers of traffic in live stock and grain. The State has 8,066 miles of steam railroads and 1,129 miles of

Missouri—*Continued.*
electric lines. The population in 1900 was 3,106,665, and for 1909 is estimated at 3,575,862.
Missouri (see also Springfield):
Admission of, into Union, proclaimed, 664.
Bank of. (See Bank of Missouri.)
Boundaries of, extended, 1493.
Boundary line with Iowa, dispute respecting, 1775, 1777, 1788.
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Indian titles to lands in, extinguished, 769, 1538.
Joint resolution placing troops of, on footing with others as to bounties, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 3733.
Judicial districts of, 6773.
Lead mines in 711, 931.
Military forces to be raised by governor of, for suppression of rebellion in, 3241.
Order regarding, 3243.
Railroads in, to be made available for military uses of Government, 3317.
Security of trade with Mexico, discussed, 1036.
Troops of, orders respecting inspection of records of, 3433.
Missouri, The, loss of, by fire, referred to, 2122.
Aid rendered, by British authorities at Gibraltar, 2123.
Missouri Compromise.—An agreement relative to the question of slavery embodied in a bill passed by Congress Mar. 2, 1820, and in the act admitting Missouri, Feb. 28, 1821. Upon the introduction into Congress during the session of 1818-19 of a bill providing for the admission of Missouri as a State, but prohibiting slavery therein, the opposition on the part of the Southern members became violent and threatening, and after long and brilliant debates a compromise was effected, chiefly through the efforts of Henry Clay. Representative Tallmadge, of New York, in February, 1819, proposed an amendment declaring all children born after the admission of the State to be free. This was modified to make all children born slaves free at 25. The House passed the bill with this amendment, but the Senate refused to concur. Next year the bill passed the House again in the same form. The Senate voted to admit Maine provided Missouri was admitted as a slave State. The House rejected the proposal. Representative Thomas, of Illinois, proposed as a compromise the admission of Missouri as a slave State provided that in future slavery should be prohibited in all the territory forming part of the Louisiana Purchase north of 36° 30′, the southern boundary of the new State. This was agreed to. On the question as to when the compromise was abandoned, whether before or at the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, parties and sections have been divided. When Missouri's constitution was laid before Congress it was found that it contained clauses excluding free negroes from the State. The House therefore refused to admit Missouri. Clay effected a further compromise whereby Missouri agreed not to deprive of his rights any citizen of another State.
Missouri Compromise, discussed, 2457, 2491, 2878.
Missouri River, exploration of, 386, 396.
Missouria Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Mitchell, David B., instructions to, regarding possession of Florida, 493, 495.
Mitchell, George E., mentioned, 681.
Mitchell, John, agent for American prisoners of war at Halifax, Nova Scotia, 507.
Mizner, Lansing B., minister to Guatemala, action of, regarding seizure of Gen. Barrundia, and subsequent recall of, discussed, 5544..
Papers regarding, transmitted, 5565.
Mobile, Alabama; population (1900) 38,469.
Achievements of Federal forces in harbor of, and orders respecting celebration of, 3439.
Collection district of, established, 357.
Object of, misunderstood by Spain, 358.
Mobile and Dauphin Island Railroad and Harbor Co., act regarding grant of right to, to construct trestle between Cedar Point and Dauphin Island, returned, 5784.
Mobile Bay (Ala.), Battle of.—Aug. 5, 1864, Rear-Admiral Farragut, lashed to the rigging of the flagship *Hartford*, passed the forts and obstructions at the entrance to Mobile Bay and captured the Confederate ram *Tennessee*. Mobile Bay was defended by Fort Gaines, on the eastern end of Dauphin Island, Fort Morgan, on the western extremity of Mobile Point, east of the channel, and Fort Powell, situated on a small island west of Dauphin. Forts Gaines and Morgan commanded the main channel, the former mounting 21 guns and the latter 48.
In the bay were the iron-clad ram *Tennessee* and the gunboats *Gaines*, *Morgan*, and *Selma*, under the command of Admiral Buchanan. The *Tennessee* was built on the plan of the

Mobile Bay (Ala.), Battle of—*Continued.*

Merrimac. Her armament consisted of 6 rifles—2 pivots of 7⅛ inches bore and 4 6-inch broadsides. Obstructions and defenses of all kinds had been placed around the harbor and 30 torpedoes were strung across the channel. Farragut's fleet consisted of 14 wooden ships and 4 monitors. Gen. Gordon Granger had landed 4,000 Federal troops on Dauphin Island, in the rear of Fort Gaines, to cooperate with the fleet. The fleet got under way early in the morning and before 7 o'clock the engagement became general. The monitor *Tecumseh* fired the first shot, and shortly afterwards struck a torpedo and sunk, with her commander, Capt. Craven, and most of her crew. Within an hour the other vessels had passed the forts and met the gunboats and ram inside the harbor. After a severe contest the *Tennessee* surrendered at 10 o'clock. Farragut's loss was 165 killed and drowned (113 of whom went down on board the *Tecumseh*) and 170 wounded. The Confederate loss was 8 or 10 killed and wounded, and 170 surrendered. Of the other three Confederate vessels, the *Morgan* escaped up the bay, the *Gaines* was disabled, and the *Selma* was captured with her crew of 90 officers and men.

The night after the battle Fort Powell was abandoned and blown up. Next day Fort Gaines was shelled by the *Chickasaw* and surrendered with 800 prisoners. Granger's troops were transferred to the rear of Fort Morgan. Aug. 22 it was bombarded and on the 23d it surrendered. With the defenses of Mobile there were taken 104 guns and 1,464 men. Operations against the city of Mobile were begun Mar. 20, 1865. Two forts protected the city after the passage into the harbor had been made. Apr. 4 these were bombarded. Four days later another bombardment was begun, followed in the evening by an assault. The outer works were carried during the night and preparations made to complete the conquest next day, but at 1 o'clock on the morning of Apr. 9 the garrison surrendered.

Mobile Point, Ala., fortifications at, recommended, 691.

Referred to, 695.

Mobile River:

Commerce passing through, obstructed by arbitrary duties and vexatious researches; armed resistance authorized, 372.

Modoc Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7013.

Modoc Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Mohave-Apaché Indian Reservation, proclaimed, 6857.

Mohawk, The, capture of the *Wildfire* with cargo of slaves, by, 3124.

Mohawk Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Mohican Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Mo-lal-la-las Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Mo-lel Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Molina, Luis, mentioned, 3108.

Molino del Rey (Mexico), Battle of.—When the fortifications of Contreras and Churubusco had been passed, Gen. Scott took up his headquarters at Tacubaya, the bishop's castle, overlooking the western approaches to the City of Mexico, and 2½ miles distant. The first formidable obstruction was El Molino del Rey ("The King's Mill"). Gen. Worth's division of 3,100 men was detailed for attack upon this and its supporting fortification, Casa de Mata. These were stone buildings, strongly fortified and ably defended, the Mexicans contesting every foot of the ground. The attack was made on the morning of Sept. 8, 1847. After 2 hours' hard fighting the works were carried and the army of Santa Anna, 14,000 strong, driven back. The Mexican loss was 2,200, killed and wounded (among the former being Generals Valdarez and Leon) and more than 800 prisoners, including 52 commissioned officers. The American loss was 116 (including 9 officers) killed and 665 (including 49 officers) wounded and 18 missing. The magazine of Casa de Mata was blown up, and Worth returned to Tacubaya.

Monaghan, James C., appointment of, 6854.

Monahan, Thomas R., arrest and imprisonment of, by Mexican authorities, 4852.

Mondell, Frank Wheeler; b. St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 6, 1860; engaged in mercantile pursuits, stock raising, mining, and railway construction in various Western States and Territories; settled in Wyoming in 1887, and took an active part in the establishment and building of the town of Newcastle and the development of the Cambria mines; elected mayor of Newcastle in 1888, and served until 1895; elected a member of the first State senate in 1890; elected to the 54th Congress; served as Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office from Nov. 15, 1897, to March 3, 1899; elected to

Mondell, Frank Wheeler—*Continued.*
the 54th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Wyoming.
Monetary Commission, appointment of, discussed, 6250.
Monetary Convention of Latin Union, Belgium declares its adhesion to, 4957.
Monetary Union, American. (See International American Monetary Union.)
Money, Continental. (See Continental Money.)
Money, Hernando de Soto, lawyer and planter; b. Aug. 26, 1839, in Holmes Co., Miss.; educated at the University of Mississippi; served in the Confederate army; elected to the 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 53d, and 54th Congresses; January, 1896, elected to the Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1899; was appointed to the United States Senate Oct. 8, 1897, to fill a vacancy; elected by the legislature of Mississippi, March 3, 1899; elected to succeed himself for the term beginning March 4, 1905.
Money Order System, discussed, 985, 4639, 4937, 5377, 5756, 5881, 5971.
Money Orders, International, discussed, 5881, 5971.
Money, Public. (See Revenue, Public.)
Monitor, The. (See Hampton Roads, (Va.), Battle of.)
Monitor, The, engagement with the *Merrimac* discussed, 3313.
Monmouth (N. J.) Battle of.—An important conflict of the Revolutionary War, fought during the afternoon of June 28, 1778, at Wenrock Creek, Monmouth County, N. J., Gen. Washington in command of the American and Sir Henry Clinton commanding the British. June 18 Clinton left Philadelphia for New York with 11,000 men and a large supply train. Washington pursued him with about 20,000 men. After some preliminary skirmishing, in which the Americans, led by Gen. Charles Lee, second in command, retreated, a general battle occurred. The British were defeated and drew off under cover of night, leaving about 300 dead on the field. The Americans lost 288, less than 70 of whom were killed. An incident of the battle was Washington's severe reprimand of Gen. Charles Lee, which resulted in the latter's final dismissal. Lee had opposed bringing on the battle, but when his advice was rejected in the council of war asked and obtained the right to lead off in the engagement.
Monocacy (Md.), Battle of.—Gen. Hunter succeeded Gen. Sigel in command of the Federal forces in the Shenandoah Valley in June, 1864. Gen. Early was detached from Lee's army at Richmond and sent to reenforce Gen. Breckenridge, who commanded the Confederate forces in the valley. Hunter retired westward across the mountains, leaving Washington unprotected. Lee thereupon reenforced Early, increasing his strength to 20,000, and ordered him to threaten Washington, in the hope of compelling Grant to withdraw some of the troops before Richmond and Petersburg. The Sixth Corps, under Wright, was sent to defend Washington, with the Nineteenth Corps, which arrived from Hampton Roads. July 6 Early reached Hagerstown and moved a strong column toward Frederick, whereupon Gen. Lew Wallace advanced from Baltimore with a force of 6,000 men. He encountered Early on the 9th at Monocacy, Md., and for 8 hours resisted his advance, but was finally defeated, with a loss of 98 killed, 579 wounded, and 1,282 missing. The Confederate loss was stated by Gen. Early at from 600 to 700, including the cavalry.
Monopolies, evils of trusts and, discussed and recommendations regarding, 5358, 5478, 6176.
Monroe, James (fifth President United States):

James Monroe was elected by the Republican party in 1816 and 1820. In the election of 1816, Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins were the nominees of the Republican Congressional caucus. The Federalists supported Rufus King for President, with no Vice-Presidential candidate. The election took place Nov. 5. The electoral vote, counted Feb. 12, 1817, gave Monroe 183, and King 34. Tompkins received 183 votes for Vice-President, and Howard, 22. Nineteen States took part in this election, Indiana for the first time. King's vote was received from the New England States, where the electors were chosen by the legislatures. Had the people voted there, it is more than probable that they would have expressed approval of the course of the administration in the War of 1812, which the Federalists opposed.

In the election of 1820, no candidates were chosen by Congressional caucus, as there was no opposition to Monroe and Tompkins. The election was held Nov. 7. The electoral vote, counted Feb. 14, 1821, gave Monroe all of the votes but one. It is said

Monroe, James—*Continued.*
that the opposing vote was cast by a New Hampshire elector for John Quincy Adams, in order that Washington alone might have the glory of an unanimous election. Twenty-four States took part in this election—Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine, and Missouri having been recently added to the Union.

Party Affiliation.—In the Virginia contest over the adoption of the Constitution, Monroe stood beside Henry in opposition, and consented to the ratification only upon the adoption of certain amendments. In the Senate he was a prominent anti-Federalist and a most determined opponent of the Washington administration. On the publication of Monroe's pamphlet, "A View of the Conduct of the Executive," in 1796, he became the hero of the Anti-Federalists and was made governor of Virginia (1799-1802). Eventually, by his great popularity, he came to fill almost every exalted station to which a politician might aspire.

Political Complexion of Congress.—In the Fifteenth Congress (1817-1819) the Senate, of 44 members, was made up of 10 Federalists and 34 Democrats; and the House, of 185 members, was made up of 57 Federalists and 128 Democrats. In the Sixteenth Congress (1819-1821) the Senate, of 46 members, was made up of 10 Federalists and 36 Democrats; and the House, of 187 members, was made up of 42 Federalists and 145 Democrats. In the Seventeenth Congress (1821-1823) the Senate, of 48 members, was made up of 7 Federalists and 41 Democrats; and the House, of 187 members, was made up of 58 Federalists and 129 Democrats. In the Eighteenth Congress (1823-1825) the Senate, of 48 members, was made up of 40 Democrats and 8 Whigs; and the House, of 213 members, was made up of 72 Federalists and 141 Democrats.

Internal Improvements.—On this question the attitude of Monroe was the same as that of Jefferson and Madison. He held that there was no doubt of the desirability and necessity of contributions from the Federal Government to works of this nature; but that the Constitution did not confer upon the Federal Government the right of making them (pages 587 and 759) without an amendment to the Constitution which he favored. On this ground, while appreciating the need of the work, he vetoed the bill making appropriations to the improvement of the Cumberland Road in 1822.

Public Debt.—The public debt of the United States during the administration of Monroe stood as follows:

January 1, 1818	$103,466,633.83
January 1, 1819	95,529,648.28
January 1, 1820	91,015,566.15
January 1, 1821	89,987,427.66
January 1, 1822	93,546,676.98
January 1, 1823	90,875,877.28
January 1, 1824	90,269,777.77
January 1, 1825	83,788,432.71

Tariff.—The act of April 20, 1818, "to increase the duties on certain manufactured articles imported into the United States" affected such articles as are manufactured from copper or in which copper is the article of greatest value, silver-plated harness, coach and harness furniture, cut glass, tacks, brads, springs, and brown and white Russia sheeting. Another act, on the same day, increased the duties on iron in bars and bolts, iron in pigs, castings, nails, and alum. An act of March 3, 1819, regulated the duties on certain wines. In his Fifth Annual Message (page 675) President Monroe says: "It may be fairly presumed that under the protection given to domestic manufactures by the existing laws we shall become at no distant period a manufacturing country on an extensive scale. Possessing as we do the raw materials in such vast amount, with a capacity to augment them to an indefinite extent; raising within the country aliment of every kind to an amount far exceeding the demand for home consumption, even in the most unfavorable years, and to be obtained always at a very moderate price; skilled also as our people are, in the mechanic arts and in every improvement calculated to lessen the demand for and the price of labor, it is manifest that their success in every branch of domestic industry may and will be carried, under the encouragement given by the present duties, to an extent to meet any demand which under a fair competition may be made upon it." In his Sixth Annual Message (page 760) he says: " . . . it appears that our manufactures, though depressed immediately after the peace, have considerably increased, and are still increasing, under the encouragement given them by the tariff of 1816 and by subsequent laws. Satisfied I am . . . that there are other strong reasons applicable to our situation and relations

Monroe, James—*Continued.*

with other countries which impose on us the obligation to cherish and sustain our manufactures. Satisfied, however, I likewise am that the interest of every part of the Union, even of those most benefited by manufactures, requires that this subject should be touched with the greatest caution, and a critical knowledge of the effect to be produced by the slightest change." Again, in his Seventh Annual Message (page 784) he reiterates his views and adds: " . . . I recommend a review of the tariff for the purpose of affording such additional protection to those articles which we are prepared to manufacture, or which are more immediately connected with the defense and independence of the country."

Foreign Policy.—The foreign policy of the Monroe administration has become famous under the name of the Monroe Doctrine. This attitude toward foreign interference in the Western Hemisphere is contained in two paragraphs in the Seventh Annual Message (page 787) sent to Congress Dec. 2, 1823. Very similar sentiments were expressed by President Madison in a message to Congress in 1811 (page 406); and John Quincy Adams, a member of Monroe's Cabinet, and with whom Monroe consulted, is also credited with originating these views. In its practical application, the policy upholds opposition from the United States against foreign conquest of any part of America. Regarding the relations of the United States with Europe, President Monroe says, in his First Annual Message (page 584): "A strong hope is entertained that by adhering to the maxims of a just, a candid, and friendly policy, we may long preserve amicable relations with all of the powers of Europe on conditions advantageous and honorable to our country."

Commerce.—The commercial status of the United States during the administration of President Monroe may be shown by statistics for the year 1820, here given:

Area, 2,059,043 square miles; population, 9,638,453; population per square mile, 4.68; total money in circulation, $67,100,000; imports, $74,450,000; exports, $69,691,669; ships built, 51,394 tons; vessels in deep sea trade, 619,048 tons; vessels in coastwise trade, 660,065 tons; post-offices, 4,500.

Slavery.—In his Third Annual Message (page 631) President Monroe, in describing the means taken to put down the slave trade, says: "It is hoped that these vigorous measures, supported by like acts by other nations, will soon terminate a commerce so disgraceful to the civilized world." In a special message (page 632) he recommends that slaves taken from the cargoes of slavers be sent back to Africa and not retained in the United States.

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Accounts and claims of, discussed by, 846.
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Annual messages of, 580, 608, 623, 642, 667, 754, 776, 817.
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Correspondence and manuscripts of, unpublished, purchase of, referred to, 5671.
Discretionary power of President over nominations, removals, and other acts discussed by, 847.
Finances discussed by, 584, 613, 629, 646, 675, 756, 761, 780, 785, 822.
Foreign policy discussed by, 573, 582, 624, 627, 639, 672, 685, 762, 787, 791, 817, 829.
Inaugural address of—
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Second, 655.
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France, nomination of, 148.
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Monroe doctrine. (See Monroe Doctrine.)
Oath of office, notifies Congress of, time and place of taking, 573.
Portrait of, 572.
Power of legislation in District of Columbia should be taken from Congress and vested in people, 616.
Powers of Federal and State Governments discussed by, 587, 711, 713.
Proclamations of—
Admission of Missouri, 664.
Agreement with Great Britain for force on Great Lakes, 605.
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Bremen, 606.
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Lubeck, 642.

Monroe, James:
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Oldenburg, 666.
Extraordinary session of Senate, 856.
Importation of plaster of paris, restrictions on, removed, 603, 605.
Lands, sale of, 580.
Ports opened to vessels of Great Britain, 753.
Reward for murder of William Seaver, 663.
Reduction in peace establishment discussed by, 698.
Request of House for documents concerning public officers, refused by, 698.
Secretary of State, 476.
South American Provinces, message of, regarding independence of, 685.
State of Union discussed by, 623, 642, 667, 776, 791, 817.
Tariff discussed, by, 675, 760, 784.
Veto message of, regarding repair of Cumberland road, 711.

Monroe, Joel D., act for relief of, vetoed, 5019.

Monroe Doctrine.—After the overthrow of Napoleon, France, Russia, Prussia, and Austria formed the so-called Holy Alliance in September, 1815, for the suppression of revolutions within each other's dominions and for perpetuating peace. The Spanish colonies in America having revolted, it was rumored that this alliance contemplated their subjugation, although the United States had acknowledged their independence. George Canning, English secretary of state, proposed that England and America unite to oppose such intervention. On consultation with Jefferson, Madison, John Quincy Adams, and Calhoun, Monroe, in his annual message to Congress in 1823 (787), embodied the conclusions of these deliberations in what has since been known as the Monroe doctrine:

Referring to the threatened intervention of the powers, the message declares: "We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." The promulgation of this doctrine is accredited to Mr. Monroe, but Jan. 3, 1811, the principle was substantially enunciated by Mr. Madison. In a message to Congress on that date (473), while discussing a threat of Great Britain to take possession of a portion of Florida claimed by Spain, he used these words: "I recommend to the consideration of Congress the seasonableness of a declaration that the United States could not see, without serious inquietude, any part of a neighboring territory in which they have in different respects so deep and so just a concern pass from the hands of Spain into those of any other foreign power."

The practical application of this doctrine goes no further than to place the United States in opposition to any possible attempt of any European power to subjugate or take possession in whole or in part of any American country. The principle involved was clearly set forth by Secretary of State Richard Olney in his dispatch of July 20, 1895, on the Venezuelan Boundary dispute. He stated that the Monroe doctrine "does not establish any general protectorate by the United States over other American States. It does not relieve any American State from its obligations as fixed by international law, nor prevent any European power directly interested from enforcing such obligations or from inflicting merited punishment for the breach of them."

This interpretation of the Monroe doctrine has been upheld in the most emphatic manner by President Roosevelt in many of his public speeches and his messages to Congress in which he states that any well-merited punishment inflicted by a European power upon an American State does not violate the Monroe doctrine, provided that such punishment does not involve any occupation, either permanent or temporary, of American territory.

Monroe Doctrine, 473, 787, 829.
Armed force necessary to maintain, 6664, 6879, 7055.

Monroe Doctrine—*Continued.*
A guarantee of peace, 7374.
Explained by Secretary Root to Conference of American Republics at Rio Janeiro, 7439.
Involves international police duty by U. S., 7053.
Reasserted by President—
Buchanan, 3043, 3177.
Cleveland, 6064, 6087.
Grant, 4015, 4054, 4083.
Polk, 2248, 2390, 2432.
Roosevelt, 6662, 6664, 7376.
Taft, 7665.
Tyler, 2065.
Referred to, 907.
Territorial aggression by U. S. not covered by, 7375.

Monson, Sir Edmund, award of, as arbitrator in claim of Carlos Butterfield & Co. against Denmark, 5545.

Montana.—One of the United States; motto, "Oro y plata" ("Gold and Silver"). It is included between lat. 45° and 49° north and long. 104° and 116° west. It is bounded on the north by British America, on the east by the Dakotas, on the south by Wyoming and Idaho, and on the west by Idaho, and has an area of 146,080 square miles. Gold, silver and copper are extensively mined and stock raising is an important occupation. Montana was first entered in 1743 by the Chevalier de la Verendrye who discovered the Rocky Mountains, but no attempt was made at a settlement. Montana formed part of the Louisiana Purchase, and the greater part of it was included in the Nebraska Territory. Montana Territory was organized in 1864 and admitted as a State in 1889.

The chief agricultural crop is wheat, the yield in 1908 being 3,703,000 bushels. Oats, barley and potatoes are extensively grown and there are 1,500,000 bearing fruit trees. Montana has more sheep and produces more wool than any other State of the Union. In 1908 there were 5,524,000 sheep, producing 11,403,400 pounds of scoured wool, valued at $7,345,500. The mineral output of 1907 was valued at $60,663,511.

Montana has vast undeveloped agricultural and mineral resources and good opportunities are open to prospective settlers. There are within the State 46,532,440 acres of land unappropriated and unreserved, which can be obtained under the General Land Laws of the United States upon application to the Land Offices in Billings, Bozeman, Glasgow, Great Falls, Helena, Kalispell, Lewistown, Miles City, or Missoula. Most of the land is valueless for agricultural purposes without irrigation, but large irrigation plans are being successfully carried on by the Government and by private enterprise. Under the federal reclamation act more than 471,000 acres of the lands of the State are to be irrigated before 1911.

The most important industries of the State are smelting and refining copper, and three of the five establishments are worked by one company, which withholds details. Including these there were in 1905, 382 establishments, with a capital of $52,589,810, employing 9,862 operatives whose wages aggregated $8,652,217, and who transformed $40,930,060 worth of raw material into copper ingots, lumber and building material, flour, beer, and cars, to the value of $66,415,452. In 1906 there were reported 3,300 miles of steam railway and 75 miles of electric street or elevated railway. The length of the telegraph lines was 9,556 miles, and of telephone, 5,384 miles. The population, by the census of 1900, was 243,329; an estimate for 1909 raises these figures to 300,000.

Montana:
Act—
Erecting Territory of, into surveying district, etc, vetoed, 3624.
Granting right of way to railroads through Indian reservations in, vetoed, 5057.
Admission of, into Union, proclaimed, 5459.
Discussed, 5485.
Lands in—
Opened to settlement by proclamation, 5727.
Set apart as public reservation by proclamation, 6213, 6222, 6227, 6731, 6733, 6737, 6819, 6833, 6941, 6966, 7093, 7131, 7157, 7164, 7303, 7315, 7334, 7338.
Partial organization of, referred to, 3451.
Unlawful combinations in, proclamation against, 5932.

Montano, Esteban G., appropriation for claim of, recommended, 4013.

Montauk Point, Long Island, lands lying on, referred to, 129.

Montenegro.—A principality in southeastern Europe fronting on the Adriatic and bounded by Austria on the west and by Turkey on the north and east. Agriculture of the most primitive kind forms the staple in-

Montenegro—*Continued.*
dustry of its people, grain, grapes, olives, and figs are the chief products; deposits of iron ore are found near the Adriatic coast and are worked by Italian capital. The people are of Slavonic origin and belong to the Greek orthodox church. In 1697 Montenegro was liberated from Turkish rule by Danilo Petrovich who was elected Vladika or prince-bishop, the succession descending collaterally in his family. In 1851 Danilo I. abandoned the title of Vladika and also its spiritual functions, taking the title of Gospodar or Prince. The area is 3,630 square miles, having a population of about 228,000, of whom 13,840 are Mohammedans.

Under the constitution granted by the Prince of Montenegro, Dec. 19, 1905, the country is now a hereditary constitutional monarchy, with popular representation. The first national assembly, or Skupshtina, met in 1906, but was dissolved in July, 1907. The present Skupshtina consists of seventy-four members, elected in 1906 for a term of four years, by universal suffrage. There are ministers of justice, foreign affairs, interior, agriculture, posts and telegraph, war, finance and public works, worship and public instruction, and a prime minister.

Monterey (Mexico), Battle of.—The Mexican army under Arista, driven across the Rio Grande, took refuge in Matamoros. Taylor receiving reenforcements, demanded the surrender of that city. Arista, unable to hold the place, abandoned it and retreated to Monterey, 180 miles from the Rio Grande and 700 miles from the City of Mexico. Aug. 18, 1846, Taylor, with a force of 6,600 men, began the long march toward Monterey, on the way to the enemy's capital, having established a depot for supplies at Camargo, at the head of steam navigation of the Rio Grande. Sept. 19 the American army encamped in sight of Monterey, in the beautiful valley of San Juan, almost encircled by the Sierra Madre Mountains. The city is the capital of the Province of Neuva Leon and the seat of the Catholic bishop of the diocese. It was strongly fortified and garrisoned by 10,000 men, mostly regulars, under Gen. Ampudia. The attack was begun by the Americans on Sept. 21 and on the following morning the bishop's palace was taken by assault. The city was then forced, the Mexicans stubbornly retreating from square to square. The fighting continued during the 22d and 23d, and on the morning of the 24th of September an armistice was agreed upon. Gen. Ampudia surrendered the place and was allowed to retire with his army. The American loss was slight.

Monterey, Mexico, battle of, referred to, 2342.

Montezuma Forest Reserve, Colorado, proclaimed, 7245.

Montgomery, Alexander, member of legislative council for Mississippi Territory, nomination of, 445.

Montgomery, Hugh, mentioned, 987.

Montgomery, Mary Ann, act granting pension to, vetoed, 4126.

Montgomery, William, brigadier-general, nomination of, referred to, 1094.

Montgomery, William R., court-martial in case of, referred to, 2893.

Montgomery, Ala., government of Confederate States first located at, 3225.
Transferred to Richmond, Va., 3225.

Montijo, The, seizure and detention of, by United States of Colombia, 4289.
Claims arising out of, paid, 4358.

Montreal (Canada), Capture and Loss of.—After the taking of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, Ethan Allen, Philip Schuyler, Benedict Arnold, and other Americans were anxious to invade Canada and secure the cooperation of the Canadians with the colonists. In June, 1775, the Continental Congress gave Gen. Schuyler discretionary power to proceed against Montreal. He sent Gen. Montgomery with 3,000 men down Lake Champlain. Gen. Carleton, with 500 British, was forced to surrender on the 13th of November. Eleven vessels also fell into Montgomery's hands. Carleton escaped to Quebec. Benedict Arnold, with 1,200 men, had been ordered to proceed by way of the Kennebec and Chaudière rivers and cooperate with Montgomery before Quebec. The expedition to the latter city proved disastrous. Three brigades of infantry, besides artillery, stores, and ammunition, having arrived from England, the Americans were forced to retire to Lake Champlain. (See also Quebec (Canada), Battle of.)

Montt, Jorge, President of Chile, mentioned, 5619 (See also *Baltimore,* The.)

Monuments. (See Statues and Monuments.)

Moon, John Austin; lawyer; was three times appointed and twice elected judge of the fourth judicial circuit of Tennessee; elected to the 55th, 56th,

Moon, John Austin—*Continued.*
57th, 58th. 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Tennessee.

Moon, Reuben Osborne; b. New Jersey; engaged in the educational lecture field; admitted to the bar in 1884; elected to the 58th Congress to fill a vacancy, and to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Pennsylvania.

Mooney, James, seizure of Vicenzo Rebello by, in New Orleans, La., 4653.

Moore, Alfred, commissioner to treat with Indians, nomination of, 250.

Moore, John B., Acting Secretary of State, 6481.

Moore, J. Hampton; b. Woodbury, N. J., March 8, 1864; law student in Philadelphia, 1877 to 1880; Chief Bureau of Manufactures, Department of Commerce and Labor, 1905; president Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, 1908-9; elected to the 59th Congress for an unexpired term, and to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Pennsylvania.

Moore, John Matthew; b. Nov. 18, 1862, at Richmond, Fort Bend Co., Tex.; elected to the State legislature; elected to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Texas.

Moore, Thomas, commissioner for Cumberland road, 406.

Moore, Thomas P., minister to Colombia, judgment and discretion of, discussed, 1030.

Morehead, John Motley; b. July 20, 1866, Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.; graduated from University of North Carolina in 1886 with the degree of A. B.; interested in manufacturing and farming; elected to the 61st Congress from North Carolina.

Mora, Antonio M., claim of, against Spain, 5677, 5910, 5962, 5989, 5998. Payment and distribution of, 6069.

Morales, Don John Bonaventure, authority to dispose of lands of Spain in Louisiana, referred to, 651.

Morehead, Abner, act to restore name of, to pension roll, vetoed, 5046.

Moren, Fernando J., mentioned, 3124, 3126.

Moreton, George C., mentioned, 270.

Morgan, Charles Henry; b. Allegany Co., N. Y., July 5, 1843; was raised in Wisconsin; enlisted in the Union army at the outbreak of the Civil War, and made an honorable record; after the war graduated from Albany Law School; member of the Missouri legislature 1872-73; member of the 44th, 45th, 48th, and 53d Congresses; lieutenant-colonel in Spanish-American war; was elected to the 61st Congress from Missouri.

Morgan, Dick Thompson; b. Prairie Creek, Vigo Co., Ind., Dec. 6, 1853; entered Union Christian College at Merom, Ind., from which institution he graduated in 1876, B. S.; in 1880, graduated from the Central Law School of Indianapolis, Ind.; member of the lower house of the Indiana legislature, 1880-81; appointed register of the United States land office at Woodward, Okla., by President Roosevelt, in 1904, and served until May 1, 1908; elected to the 61st Congress from Oklahoma.

Morgan, Edwin D., mentioned, 3279.

Morgan, George D., mentioned, 3279.

Morgan, John T.:
Argument of, in Senate on canal construction, referred to, 5624.
Member of commission to Hawaiian Islands, 6333.

Morgan, Thomas P., jr., act for relief of, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 5071.

Morgan's Raid.—In the summer of 1863 the Confederate General Buckner was in East Tennessee, near the borders of Kentucky, preparing for an expedition against Louisville. Gen. John H. Morgan was sent ahead with 2,460 cavalry to pave the way. He crossed the Cumberland River, and, having been joined by about 1,000 Kentuckians, passed over the Ohio River into Indiana. The advance of Rosecran's army prevented Buckner from joining him. Morgan rode through southern Indiana toward Cincinnati, burning bridges, tearing up railroads, and fighting home guards. The whole State of Ohio became alarmed, and a strong Union force was soon in pursuit. Others were advancing upon his flanks, and gunboats were patrolling the Ohio River to prevent his recrossing into Kentucky. Passing around Cincinnati, he reached the river at Buffington's Ford July 19. After a severe battle with various installments of Federal troops which had hotly pursued him, about 800 of the command surrendered, but Morgan, with the remainder, proceeded up the river to Belleville. About 300 succeeded in crossing the river here before the arrival of the gunboats. Many were drowned or shot in attempting to cross, and Morgan, with about 200 of his men, retreated farther up the river to New Lisbon, where he was surrounded and forced to surrender. In his raid Morgan traveled about 350 miles through Indiana and Ohio, making sometimes 50 miles a day. The amount of property destroyed scarcely exceeded $50,000. More than 2,000

Morgan's Raid—*Continued.*
of his men were killed or captured. Morgan and some of his officers were sent to Columbus and confined in the penitentiary, from which he and 6 others escaped. Immediately after his escape he planned another raid into the Union lines in Tennessee, but was surrounded and killed by Union troops under Gen. Gillem, near Greenville, Tenn.

Morhiser, William H., act for relief of, vetoed, 5148.

Mormon Church (see also Polygamy.)
Commissioners appointed under act in reference to bigamy, etc., referred to, 4678, 4731, 4771, 4801, 4837, 4946.
Letter of president of, advising Mormons to refrain from contracting marriage forbidden by law, 5553, 5803, 5942.
Suit instituted by Government for termination of, discussed, 5379.

Mormons. — A religious sect calling themselves the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints." They came into political prominence because of their practice and advocacy of polygamy. The sect was founded by Joseph Smith in 1830 on what they claim to have been a divine revelation. They organized first in New York and Vermont and later in Missouri and Illinois. Finally, about 1847, they settled at Salt Lake City, Utah.

Their defiance and resistance of law caused many difficulties between them and the authorities. Their first armed resistance to Federal authority was in 1857. Special laws bearing upon the Mormons were passed by Congress in 1862, 1882, and 1887. The Supreme Court of the United States upheld these laws which forbade polygamy and provided for its punishment by heavy fines and imprisonment, disincorporated the church and its societies and confiscated their property.

In 1898, Brigham Henry Roberts was nominated for Congress by the Democratic party in the State of Utah and was elected, but owing to a charge that he was still living in polygamy he was not allowed to take his seat. In 1903 Reed Smoot, a Republican and a banker of Provo City, Utah, was elected to the Senate; an agitation was immediately set on foot to unseat him, on the ground that, being an official of the Mormon church, he countenanced polygamy. The agitation, however, was unsuccessful. (See Utah.)

Mormons, laws to prevent importation of, recommended, 4947.

Morning Light, The, seizure of the *Jorgen Lorenzen* by, 3271.

Morocco.—A country in northwestern Africa. It is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean Sea, on the east by Algeria, on the south by the Sahara, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. The Atlas Mountains traverse the country from west to east. Its government is administered by a Sultan, who is a direct descendant of Ali, son-in-law of Mohammed. During recent years, many rebellions have occurred.

Mulai-Abd-el-Hafid, after a successful revolution against his brother, was proclaimed Sultan, and recognized by the Powers, Jan. 5, 1909, upon his agreement to abide by and carry out the engagements entered into by his predecessor at Algeciras.

January 16 to April 7, 1906, a conference of the Powers was held at Algeciras, attended by thirteen delegates representing Morocco, the European Powers interested and the United States, for the settlement of disputed matters. An agreement embodied in a general act, was signed by all the delegates and the Sultan and the ratifications were deposited in Madrid.

Under this agreement there will be a Moorish police force commanded by Moorish Kaids, assisted by French and Spanish instructors and officers and a Swiss inspector. A State bank was established under the observation of four censors appointed by the Imperial Bank of Germany, the Bank of England, the Bank of Spain, and the Bank of France. According to the latest estimates the area of the country is about 219,000 square miles, with a population, mainly Mohammedan, of about 5,000,000.

Morocco:
Algeciras convention urged upon Congress, 7442.
Consuls of United States in, 169.
Presents given to. (See Consuls.)
Differences with United States, communication from Commodore Morgan relative to adjustment of, referred to, 2063.
Emperor of—
Death of, 169.
Lion and horses presented to the United States by, 1256.
Legation of United States in, premises for, presented by Sultan of, 4823, 4923.
Moors in, conference regarding protection for, 4561.
Relations with, 2081.
Treaty regarding exercise of right of protection in, 4580.

Morocco—*Continued.*
Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 90, 140, 174, 178, 181, 353, 1458, 1484, 1498, 3582, 7442.
Expiration of first near at hand, 1318.
Vessels of United States seized or interfered with by, 352, 353.

Morocco, Treaties with.—The treaty of peace and friendship of 1787 was superseded by that of 1836. It provided for neutrality of the one power if the other should be at war with a third; and that the subjects of the one power taken in such war on prize vessels should be at once set free and their effects restored to them. Examination and search of vessels of the contracting parties are to be conducted with all possible ease and freedom from embarrassment. Humane treatment of vessels in distress and shipwrecked crews is provided for. If a vessel of an enemy of one of the contracting powers be in a port of the other power at the same time that a vessel of the contracting power leaves the port, the vessel of the enemy shall be detained there for a period of twenty-four hours after the departure of the former.

Freedom of commercial intercourse is extended to vessels and individuals in the dominions of the two nations. Disputes are to be settled by consular officers. Justice is to be impartially dispensed towards the peoples of both nations. The consul may act as executor of estates. The rights, privileges, and powers of consuls are defined as in consular conventions.

The treaty of 1865 provided for the support and maintenance of the lighthouse at Cape Spartel by the United States and such powers of Europe as were contracting parties. The lighthouse was built by the sultan of Morocco who, having no navy or merchant marine, gave the support of the light into the hands of the contracting powers without encroachment or loss of rights therein. The sultan agreed to furnish a guard for the defence of the light, while all other expenses were to be borne by the powers.

The convention as to protection of 1880 was entered into with the United States and several of the powers of Europe, to establish protection on a uniform basis to the representatives of the several nations in Morocco.

Moros, referred to, 6719, 6720, 6760.

Morrill, Ashley C., treaty at the Old Crossing of Red Lake River, Minnesota, with the chiefs of the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa Indians (1864), concluded by, 3397.

Morris, Edward J., mentioned, 3272.

Morris, George W., thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3345.

Morris, Gouverneur (1752-1816); statesman; b. Morrisania, N. Y.; began the practice of law, 1771; member of the Continental Congress, 1777-80; on the committee that drafted the Constitution, 1787; as assistant superintendent of finance, 1781-85, he planned the present system of coinage; sat at the Constitutional Convention from Pennsylvania, 1787; United States minister to France, 1792-94; United States Senator from New York, 1800-1803.

Morris, Gouverneur:
Minister to France, recall of, requested, 147.
Successor of, appointed, 148.
Treaty with Great Britain, appointed to conclude, 88.

Morris, Henry, thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Morris, Lewis R., United States Marshal, nomination of, 91.

Morris, The, referred to, 1030, 2116, 2173, 2206.

Morse, Elmer Addison; b. at Franksville, Racine Co., Wis., May 11, 1870; entered the law school at the Univ. of Wisconsin and was admitted to the bar in 1900; practiced law in Antigo; served as city attorney of Antigo three terms; elected to the 60th, and 61st Congresses from Wisconsin.

Morse, Freeman H., report of, on foreign maritime commerce of United States, etc., transmitted, 3831.

Morrison, Martin Andrew; b. Frankfort, Ind., April 15, 1862; graduated from the University of Virginia, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws; from Butler University, in June, 1887, received the degree of Master of Arts; engaged in the practice of law; elected to the 61st Congress from Indiana.

Morton, Joel B., act for relief of, vetoed, 5266.

Morton, J. Sterling, death of, 6745.

Morton, Levi Parsons (1824——); banker, and twenty-second Vice-President of United States; b. at Shoreham, Vt.; was United States minister to France, 1881-85; Vice-President with Harrison, 1889-93, and governor of the State of New York, 1895-96.

Morton, Oliver P., death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 5043.

Mosquito Indian Strip, Nicaragua:
American citizens in—
Murdered, 5960.

Mosquito Indian Strip, Nicaragua—*Continued.*
Rights, etc., of, inquired into, 5991.
British troops landed at Bluefields, referred to, 5908.
Claims of Great Britain upon Nicaragua respecting treatment of citizens in, and action of United States, 6066.
Correspondence regarding, 2569.
Insurrection in, and treatment of American citizens, discussed, 5960, 6365, 6433.
Jurisdictional questions regarding, discussed, 5959, 6066.
Mosquito Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Mosquitos, Kingdom of. (See Mosquito Indian Strip.)
Moss, Ralph W.; b. Center Point, Clay Co., Ind., April 21, 1862; elected to the Indiana State senate in 1904, serving four years; elected to the 61st Congress from Indiana.
Motley, John Lothrop; lawyer, historian, author, diplomat; b. Boston, Mass., April 15, 1814; graduated Harvard College, 1831; studied in Germany, and was admitted to the bar in 1836; wrote "The Rise and Fall of the Dutch Republic," published in 1856; appointed minister to Austria by President Lincoln in 1861; minister to England by President Grant in 1869; published "The History of the United Netherlands," "The Life and Death of John of Barneveld"; besides historical works and essays for magazines, he wrote "Morton's Hope," and "Merry Mount," romances; died Dorsetshire, England, May 29, 1877.
Motley, John L.:
Mentioned, 4014.
Minister to—
Austria—
Conversations and opinions of, referred to, 3664.
Removal of, referred to, 3780.
Resignation of, referred to, 3661.
Great Britain, recall of, referred to, 4070.
Moultrie, William; soldier; b. South Carolina in 1731; member of militia organized for defence against Cherokee Indian raids; member Provincial Congress, 1775; made brigadier-general in 1776, and in 1779 defeated a superior force of British near Beaufort, and defended Charleston, S. C.; taken prisoner by the British and exchanged for Gen. Burgoyne; major-general, 1782; governor of South Carolina, 1785-86, and 1794-96; died Charleston, S. C., Sept. 27, 1805.
Mound Builders.—A prehistoric race of Americans who inhabited the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. They are so named because the only traces of their existence are found in mounds of earth formed in regular geometrical shapes containing ashes, stone, and bronze implements and weapons. Some of these mounds seem to have been simply places of sepulture, while others show unmistakable evidences of having been erected as fortifications. The race probably became extinct only a few generations before the discovery of America, as De Soto found tribes of Southern Indians who built mounds and possessed other characteristics of the extinct race. They belonged distinctly to the Indian race and to the Stone Age. The mounds range from 2 or 3 feet in height to 132 feet high and 188 feet long, the latter being the dimensions of one at Marietta, Ohio, while one at Grave Creek, W. Va., measures 70 feet in height and 900 feet in circumference.
Mount Rainier Forest Reserve, Wash., establishment of, by proclamation, 6209.
Mountain Meadow (Utah), Massacre.—Efforts of the Federal Government to enforce the laws against polygamy incited the Mormons to bitter hatred of all opposed to their religion. Brigham Young made threats of turning the Indians loose upon west-bound immigrants unless what he considered the Mormons' rights were respected. Sept. 7, 1857, about 30 miles southwest of Cedar City, a body of about 120 non-Mormon immigrants were attacked by Indians and Mormons under the leadership of John D. Lee, and after a siege of four days were induced to surrender under promise of protection, but all were massacred except 17 children under 7 years of age.
Mountain Meadow Massacre, referred to, 3123.
Mount Vernon Ladies' Association.—The Washington Estate at Mount Vernon, Va., is under the care and direction of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union. The founder of the association in 1854 was Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, of South Carolina. She was the first Regent, and her successors have been Mrs. Lily M. Berghman, 1874, and Mrs. Justine Van Rensselaer Townsend, 1893, the present regent. There are Vice-Regents for thirty States.
Moyatt, Caroline D., act granting pension to, vetoed, 6105.
Mudd, Samuel A., implicated in assassination of President Lincoln, proceedings of trial and verdict of mil-

Mudd, Samuel A.—*Continued*
itary commission, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3540, 3545, 3546.

Mudd, Sydney Emanuel; b. Feb. 12, 1858, Charles Co., Md.; attended the law department of the University of Virginia; was admitted to the bar in 1880; elected to the State house of delegates 1879 and 1881; elected to the 51st Congress; again elected to the State house of delegates, 1895, and was speaker of that body; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th 60th, and 61st Congresses from Maryland.

Mugwump.—A corruption of the Algonquian Indian word "mugquomp," which signifies a chief, ruler, or a person of importance. After long use in local politics the word came into national use in the Presidential campaign of 1884. The newspapers applied the term to those Republicans who refused to support James G. Blaine, the regular party nominee, and it has since been used to designate any person of independent politics or who is supposed to be lacking in loyalty to his political party.

Mulvihill, Thomas, petition of, for repossession of lands conveyed to United States by, 4739.
Referred to, 4778.

Mumfordville (Ky.), Battle of.—Here on Sept. 17, 1862, the Confederate army under Gen. Bragg attacked the Federals under Gen. J. T. Wilder. The post surrendered to the Confederates, the number of captured being about 4,000.

Munich, Bavaria.—Third International Exhibition of Fine Arts to be held at, 5193.

Munitions of War. (See Arms and Ammunition.)

Munn vs. Illinois.—One of the "elevator cases" decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1872 Munn and another were found guilty of violating an article of the Illinois constitution in regard to grain warehouses. They had failed to take out a license and give bond and were charging higher rates for storage than the law allowed. The offenders were fined, and the supreme court of the State affirmed the action of the criminal court. The case was then appealed to the United States Supreme Court. That body affirmed the judgment on the ground that the act of the Illinois legislature was not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, and that a State could lawfully determine how a man might use his own property when the good of other citizens was involved.

Munsee Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Murat, Joachim, commerce of United States, depredations committed on, by, 1269.

Murdock, Victor; b. Burlingame, Kans., March 18, 1871; became a newspaper reporter; moved to Chicago and worked there as a newspaper reporter, and later became managing editor of the Wichita Daily Eagle; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Kansas.

Murfreesboro (Tenn.), Battle of, fought December 31, 1862, and January 2, 1863, between forces of General Rosecrans and General Bragg. (See Stone River (Tenn.), Battle of.)

Murphy, Arthur Phillips; b. Hancock, Pulaski Co., Mo., Dec. 10, 1870; studied law, and was admitted to practice, 1894; was national attorney for the Creek Nation of Indians for two years; elected to the 59th and 61st congresses from Missouri.

Murray, William Vans, minister to France, nomination of, 272, 274.

Murrell, Mr., mentioned, 405.

Muscat; seaport on Gulf of Oman:
Presents offered President Van Buren by Imaum of, declined, 1809.
Offered United States, recommendations regarding, 1809, 2169.
Treaty with, 1272, 1457, 1593, 5195.

Muscle Shoals, Ala., mentioned, 6817.

Museum, National, appropriation for, recommended, 4431, 4458.

Muskogee Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

N

Nagel, Charles, of St. Louis, Mo., Secretary of Commerce and Labor in President Taft's Cabinet; b. Aug. 9, 1849, in Colorado Co., Tex.; member of the Missouri legislature, 1881-1883; president of the St. Louis city council, 1893-1897; member St. Louis Law School faculty since 1886; board of trustees of Washington University; national committeeman from Missouri in 1908.

Nairne, John, vessel under, ordered from and forbidden to re-enter waters of United States, 391.

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Narragansett Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Nash, Thomas, was charged with murder and piracy on the British frigate *Hermoine*. He was surrendered to Great Britain, 1799.

Nashville Convention.—The Mississippi State convention of 1849 suggested to other Southern States the feasibility of holding conventions to make some public expression on the slavery question and the encroachments of Northern antislavery men. Accordingly, a convention was called in Nashville, Tenn., in June, 1850, composed of delegates from all the Southern States. The Wilmot Proviso and the Missouri Compromise were disapproved of by this meeting. Delegates from Texas, Mississippi, and South Carolina advocated open resistance to Federal authority, but more conservative action prevailed. The convention met again in November, but only moderate resolutions were passed.

Nashville (Tenn.), Battle of.—After the battle of Franklin, Nov. 30, 1864, Gen. Schofield retreated to Nashville, closely followed by Hood, who formed his lines near that city Dec. 4. Reenforcements were sent to Thomas at Nashville, swelling his forces to 56,000 men. Dec. 15 Thomas's army advanced against Hood. The day was consumed in manœuvering and skirmishing. There were not many killed or wounded, but the results of the day's operations were the driving of the Confederates from every position held by them and the capture of 16 guns, 1,200 prisoners, 40 wagons, and several hundred stand of small arms. The Union forces bivouacked on the field and renewed the attack the next morning. By 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Confederates were in retreat toward Franklin. They were pursued until Dec. 28, when Hood crossed the Tennessee with the remnants of his army. The loss in killed and wounded was comparatively light, but 53 guns and 4,875 Confederate prisoners were captured.

Nashville, The, mentioned, 6805, 6806, 6807, 6808, 6909, 6910, 6912.

Nassau, Duchy of:
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Natchez:
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Natchez, The. (See *General Urrea*, The.)

National Academy of Sciences.—The National Academy of Sciences was incorporated under an act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1863. It was self-created and retains autonomous powers, but derives national character from the provision in the article of incorporation that "the academy shall, whenever called upon by any department of the Government, investigate, examine, experiment, and report upon any subject of science or art, the actual expense of such investigations, examinations, experiments, and reports to be paid from appropriations which may be made for the purpose; but the academy shall receive no compensation whatever for any services to the Government of the United States." The first meeting was held Apr. 22, 1863, and Alexander D. Bache was elected president. Originally the membership was limited to 50. This limit was removed in 1870, but the policy remained exclusive, election being regarded as a dignity conferred in recognition of special scientific work and only five names are considered for each year's election. A stated session is held annually in Washington on the third Tuesday in April, and another is commonly held elsewhere during each autumn. The membership (at present 96 members and 43 foreign associates) comprises many of the leading scientific specialists of the United States who are grouped into committees on (1) mathematics and astron-

National Academy of Sciences—*Continued.*
omy, (2) physics and engineering, (3) chemistry, (4) geology and paleontology, (5) biology, and (6) anthropology. There are in addition a number of foreign associates distinguished for scientific attainment. The president is elected for a term of six years, the present holder of the office being Professor Alexander Agassiz, of Harvard. The academy holds funds in trust, to be applied in aid of scientific investigations or in medals or other prizes for scientific work.

National Academy of Sciences, commission from membership of, to formulate plans for forestry system, 6167.

National Association of Naval Veterans.—Organized 1887; 6,000 members; 1,500 contributing members; 30 associations in all the principal cities of the United States.

National-Bank Circulation:
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Harrison, Benj., 5474.
Johnson, 3563, 3769.
Roosevelt, 7430.

National Bank Examiners, reports of, referred to, 4655.

National Banks. (See Banks, National.)

National Board of Health.—By act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1879, a National Board of Health was established, consisting of 7 civilian physicians, 1 army surgeon, 1 navy surgeon, 1 surgeon of the Marine-Hospital Service, and 1 officer of the Department of Justice. This board was abolished by law. A national quarantine law was passed June 3, 1879.

National Board of Health:
Establishment of—
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Recommended, 5983.
Report of, transmitted, 4857, 4972.

National Cemeteries.—The army appropriation bill for 1850 contained a clause setting aside $10,000 to purchase a lot near the City of Mexico for the interment of United States soldiers who fell near that place during the Mexican War. Since the Civil War Congress has established 82 cemeteries within the United States. They are mostly in the South, as most of the soldiers fell in that region. Of these cemeteries 11 contain more than 10,000 graves and nearly as many between 5,000 and 10,000. In all there are 322,851 graves, each marked with a marble head-stone. The name and rank of each occupant is chiseled on the head-stone when known. The ten largest are at Andersonville, Ga.,; Arlington, Va.; Chalmette, La.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Fredericksburg, Va.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Marietta, Ga.; Memphis, Tenn.; Nashville, Tenn., and Vicksburg, Miss. The national cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa., while one of the smallest, is peculiarly interesting from its having been dedicated by President Lincoln in 1863. It abounds in numerous memorials of the departed soldiers, including a national monument. It has been the scene of a reunion of the survivors of the great battle fought there July 1-3, 1863. The Government assumed charge of it in 1872.

National Cemeteries:
Establishment of, and number of Union soldiers buried in, discussed, 3649.

National Conference of Electricians at Philadelphia referred to, 4956.

National Foundry, erection of recommended, 1607, 1714.

National Guard.—The enrolled militia of some of the States is known collectively as the National Guard. (See Militia.)
Encampment of, in coast works recommended, 5476.
Encouragement of, recommended, 5550.
Field manœuvers for, recommended, 7057.
Reorganization of, recommended, 6670, 6879, 7616.

National Incorporation Act, suggested, 7454.

National Intelligencer, publication in, of proceedings of President and Cabinet respecting interpretation of reconstruction acts discussed, 3725.

National Museum.—An institution established at Washington by successive acts of Congress in 1877 and later years, to take charge of all government collections in natural history, ethnology, etc., and to exhibit the same in a building erected by Congress in 1889. The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution is the keeper of the National Museum.

National Museum, appropriation for, recommended, 4431, 4458.
Referred to 6674.

National Parks.—Congress has on several occasions set aside and exempted from sale certain territory because of its picturesque character or historic

National Parks—*Continued.*
interest. The principal tracts thus appropriated to the use of all the people up to the present time are the Yellowstone National Park and the Yosemite National Park, which was made a national park by act of Congress passed June 30, 1864, and ordered to include the Mariposa Big Tree Grove. This park was granted by Congress to the State of California, conditional upon its being forever set aside as a place of public resort and recreation. It is about 155 miles from San Francisco, is 6 miles long by about a mile in width, and its perpendicular depth below the surrounding country is about a mile, though it lies 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. Yellowstone Park was created by an act approved Mar. 1, 1872, which dedicated it as a pleasure ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people. The area of the reservation is about 3,312 sq. miles, lying in Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming. Its general elevation is about 6,000 feet, though mountains 10,000 and 12,000 feet high rise on every side. The region abounds in scenery of unparalleled grandeur. Tall columns of basalt rise to 1,000 feet in height; waters of different degrees of temperature and of untold therapeutic properties are met on every hand; acres of miniature volcanoes sputter and fume; giant geysers intermittently spurt columns of hot water and steam hundreds of feet into the air from basins of all sizes and most fantastic shapes and vivid colorings, while the Gardner River plunges through a forbidding black hole into the Grand Canyon, whose precipitous walls of 2,000 feet in height have never been explored, and emerges, with an abrupt descent of 350 feet, to pursue its tranquil course over a fertile rolling prairie.

In 1890 three sections of land in Tulare County, Cal., containing giant trees, were reserved for a national park. In 1890 Congress provided for a park of 1,500 acres on Rock Creek, District of Columbia, half the cost ($1,200,000) being paid by the people of Washington and half by the United States. Later Congress reserved the battle grounds of Chickamauga, Shiloh, Vicksburg, and others as public parks. The total area of the National Parks amounts to 3,654,196 acres.

National Parks, should be placed under Department of Agriculture, 7604.

National Parks. (See Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park.)

National Prison Congress at Baltimore referred to, 4162. (See also International Prison Congress.)

National Republican Party.—After the defeat of John Quincy Adams by Jackson in 1828 the broad-construction wing of the Democratic-Republican party organized and came out with a platform directly opposed to Jackson on the question of the tariff and the United States Bank. They opposed the spoils system in the public service, favored internal improvements at national expense, a bank of the United States, and a division of the proceeds of land sales among the States. In 1832 they supported Henry Clay for the Presidency and advocated a protective tariff. Clay was defeated, and in 1835 the party, reenforced by other elements, took the name of Whig.

National University. — Washington strongly disapproved of foreign education for American youth and early conceived the idea of establishing a national university in the central part of the United States. He bequeathed 50 shares of the Potomac Company toward the endowment of such an institution in the District of Columbia, but ultimately the stock of the company proved valueless. Several of the Presidents from time to time in their messages recommended the establishment of a national university or universities, or, as they sometimes called them, "seminaries of learning."

National University (see also Education; Seminaries of Learning):
Establishment of, recommended, 58, 194, 197, 398, 470, 553, 878, 4208.
Lands, donation of, to, recommended, 398, 470, 4208.

National Zoological Park, referred to, 6674.

Nationality.—Federal and not State law determines the status of the nationality of persons in the United States. Until the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, the Constitution established no rules regarding the loss or acquisition of nationality. Birth in the country is, as a rule, the test, but not all persons born in the United States are considered as endowed with nationality. The naturalization act of 1790 extended nationality to children born to American parents beyond the sea. In 1855 an act passed restricting this to children whose fathers were citizens. The civil-rights act (q. v.) of 1866

Nationality—*Continued.*
declared "all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power" to be citizens of the United States. The Fourteenth Amendment defines citizens as "all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof." The citizens of Hawaii became citizens of the United States by virtue of annexation, it being so stated in the act of Congress of 1900 which made Hawaii a Territory. The inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, and Puerto Rico are entitled to the protection of the Constitution but cannot enjoy the privileges of citizenship until Congress admits their countries to the Union as States or organizes them as Territories.

Nations, See Index articles treating:

Abyssinia
Afghanistan
Algeria
Argentine Republic
Armenia
Austria
Austria-Hungary
Barbary States
Bavaria
Belgium
Bolivia
Brazil
Bulgaria
Central America
China
Colombia
Denmark
Ecuador
Egypt
France
Germany
Great Britain
Greece
Gautemala
Holland
Hungary
Italy
Liberia
Japan
Maryland in Liberia
Mexico
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Tuscany
Uruguay
Venezuela
Würtemberg

Nations, Congress of. (See under Panama, Isthmus of.)

Nations, Foreign. (See Powers, Foreign; the several powers.)

Naturalization.—The investment of an alien with the rights and privileges of citizenship. Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution empowered Congress "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization." Naturalization laws were passed by the colonial legislatures of Maryland, Virginia, New York, South Carolina, and Massachusetts between 1666 and 1715. In 1740 the British Parliament enacted a law regulating colonial naturalization. In 1790 Congress legislated for the first time so as to provide for uniformity of naturalization under the Constitution. The conditions of this law were that any free white alien might be admitted to citizenship by any court of record of the State in which he has resided for 1 year, having been a resident of the United States 2 years. An act of 1795 required 5 years' residence and application 3 years prior to naturalization; that of 1798 required 14 years' residence and application 5 years prior to naturalization. The act of April 14, 1802, restored the conditions of the act of 1795 and required a proof of 5 years' residence in the United States and 1 in the State, good character, an oath of allegiance, and a renunciation of titles and prior allegiance. No alien may be naturalized if his country is at war with the United States. Conditions and procedure in naturalizing an alien are prescribed by sections 2163-2174 of the Revised Statues of the United States. Naturalization of Chinese is prohibited by section 14, chapter 126, laws of 1882; and of anarchists by the immigration act of 1903. Naturalized citizens of the United States receive the same protection when abroad as native-born citizens. (See also Expatriation.)

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Naval Order of the United States.—Composed of a General Commandery and commanderies in the States of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, California, and Illinois, and in the District of Columbia. The General Commandery meets triennially on Oct. 5, and the State Commanderies meet annually in the month of November. The Massachusetts Commandery is the parent Commandery, and was organized at Boston on July 4, 1890. The General Commandery was established three years later, on June 19, 1893. The Companions of the Order are officers and the descendants of officers who served in the navy and marine corps in any war or in any battle in which the said naval forces of the United States have participated. The membership clause, as adopted at the triennial congress held at Boston, Oct. 5, 1895, provides for two classes of members: First, veteran officers and their male descendants; and, second, enlisted men who have received the United States naval medal of honor for bravery in the face of the enemy.
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Navigation Act.—An important move in England's struggle with the Dutch for possession of the carrying trade of the world. The act was first promulgated in 1645, amplified in 1650, and renewed with a few changes by Charles II. in 1660. It related to five subjects —coasting trade, fisheries, commerce with the Colonies, commerce with European countries, and commerce with Asia, Africa, and America. The clauses of importance to American history were those providing that all colonial trade should be carried on in ships built and owned in England and the Colonies and that in the case of many specified goods trade should be confined to English markets. The former clause acted as a powerful stimulant to colonial shipbuilding. The act was rendered largely inoperative by the prevalence of smuggling, and the efforts of Great Britain to enforce it were among the leading causes of the Revolution.

Navigation Laws. — The Constitution gives Congress power to pass navigation laws in accordance with the principles of international law. By act of 1789 a tonnage tax of 6 cents per ton was levied on all American vessels and one of 50 cents a ton on all vessels built and owned in foreign countries and entering American ports which practically gave a monopoly of American trade to American bottoms. In 1792 the act requiring American registration was passed. In 1793 the coasting trade was closed to foreign vessels. In 1816, 1817, and 1820 the American navigation laws were remodeled and made to correspond closely to those of Great Britain. Tonnage taxes, which had been abolished, were renewed at the outbreak of the Civil War. With the advent of iron vessels came the decrease in American shipbuilding and the decrease in the American marine was further due to the law forbidding any but American built ships to fly the American flag. This restriction was, however, modified by the act of 1892. The act of 1886 reduced the tonnage rates considerably, and these two acts have done much to invigorate American shipping.

Navigators Islands. (See Samoan Islands.)

Navy.—During the Revolution this country had practically no navy. In September, 1775, the British troops, closely environed in Boston, could receive supplies only by water. To intercept these Washington detailed certain of his officers and men who were familiar with nautical matters to patrol Boston Harbor in small armed cruisers. Some of the States had already constructed vessels at public expense to protect their coast line. New England seamen cruised with such effect in Massachusetts Bay as not only to deprive the British garrisoned in Boston of their necessary supplies, but also to add to the resources of the Continental Army by the capture of numerous prizes. At the end of 1775 the Continental Congress began the construction of a navy by ordering 13 frigates to be built. These performed some service, but most of the achievements of the war were by privateers. By 1781 all of the 13 Federal vessels had been either captured or destroyed.

In 1797 and 1798, in anticipation of war with France, Congress authorized the construction of the *Constitution, United States,* and *Constellation* and the purchase of 24 other vessels. Hostilities with France having been averted, the newly acquired navy was used with good effect in resisting the Barbary States. At the outbreak of the War of 1812 the United States had about a score of vessels, 3 of them being first-class frigates—the *Constitution,* the *President,* and the *United States*—as against England's 830. The brilliant achievements of American vessels in that war secured increased appropriations. In 1816 $1,000,000 annually for 8 years was appropriated.

By the law of 1819 the Navy was largely increased and a resolution provided for naming ships of the line after the States, frigates after the rivers of the United States, and sloops of war after the chief cities and towns. The vessels were divided among four squadrons and stationed in the Mediterranean, the Pacific, the

Navy—*Continued.*

West Indies, and on the coast of Brazil, and in 1841 an additional squadron was ordered to cruise along the coast of the United States. During the Mexican War the Gulf Squadron blockaded Vera Cruz and bombarded the fort of San Juan de Ulloa into submission, while the Pacific Squadron seized Monterey and Los Angeles, Cal.

At the outbreak of the Civil War the United States had only about 40 vessels in commission. The character of naval warfare at this time had been changed by improved armament. The old wooden vessels were useless when opposed by the Whitworth and other modern guns of long range and heavy caliber. The turreted ironclad was born of the emergency. A new navy had to be constructed in order to maintain the blockade of Southern ports, and by Jan. 1, 1864, the National Government had over 600 vessels, 75 of them ironclads, with more than 4,600 guns and 35,000 men. After the war the Navy was reduced. Notwithstanding the appropriation of large sums of money, 1882 found the United States in possession of only 140 vessels, and more than 100 of these were incapable of sea service.

Soon after this date a new policy regarding the Navy was inaugurated and has since been pursued with credit and honor to the nation.

The Navy, November, 1, 1908, consisted of 25 first-class battle ships (10,000 tons or more displacement), a total of 334,146 tons, and four in process of construction, which when completed, will add 72,000 tons to the total for this class of vessel; 11 coast defence vessels (smaller battle ships and monitors), with a tonnage of 45,334; 12 armored cruisers, with a total of 157,445 tons; 39 protected cruisers of from 1,000 to 6,000 tons displacement, a total of 134,478 tons; 32 torpedo boats with a tonnage of 5,615; 16 torpedo boat destroyers having a tonnage of 6,690, and 15 more of these are building with a tonnage of 10,900; 12 submarines of 1,718 tons are in commission and 7 with a tonnage of 2,142 are now building. The total tonnage of the Navy exclusive of those over 20 years old and the smaller torpedo craft, at present (1909) aggregates 770,468 tons, surpassed by no other nations except Great Britain and France.

The estimated cost of maintenance of the naval establishment for the year 1910 is $134,393,447.99; the appropriation for 1909 was $122,662,485.47.

The marine corps at the time of the 1908 report consisted of 9,100 enlisted men and 267 officers; the number required by law being 333 officers and 9,521 enlisted men.

The active list of the navy contains 1 admiral, 27 rear-admirals, 82 captains, 121 commanders, 192 lieutenant-commanders, 379 lieutenants of various grades, 174 ensigns and 106 midshipmen. The total strength of the Navy comprises 1,687 commissioned and 610 warrant officers with 39,048 enlisted men. In addition to which the Marine Corps has a force of 278 officers and 6,000 men. The pay of officers ranges from $7,500 for a rear-admiral (the Admiral receives $13,500) to $500 for a midshipman; warrant officers receives from $1,200 to $1,800 and first-class seamen $288 a year. The principal navy-yards are Brooklyn, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Norfolk, Va.; Portsmouth, N. H.; League Island, Pa.; Mare Island, Cal.; Pensacola, Fla.; and Washington, D. C.; and stations are maintained at Newport, R. I.; New London, Conn.; Port Royal, S. C.; Key West, Fla., and Bremerton, Wash.

ADMIRAL.—The title of the officer of highest rank in a navy. The rank of admiral in the United States Navy, as distinguished from vice-admiral and rear-admiral, was established by act of Congress July 25, 1866. There have been only three admirals, the first of whom was David G. Farragut, commissioned in 1866, and the next David D. Porter, commissioned in 1870, after Farragut's death. On the death of Porter, in 1891, the rank became extinct. In 1899 the rank was revived and George Dewey commissioned. (See also Vice-Admiral and Rear-Admiral.)

COMMODORE.—Formerly a courtesy title given in the United States Navy to the senior officer of a squadron. By an act passed in 1857 the senior captain of a fleet was known as the flag officer. The grade of commodore was created in 1862, along with that of rear-admiral, and established as the grade next above that of captain. This grade had the relative rank of a brigadier-general in the Army. Until that year a captain was the highest naval officer recognized by law. A captain or flag officer who commanded more than one vessel at a time was by common consent called commodore, and the title, once applied, generally clung to him. The

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title of commodore was abolished by the navy personnel act approved Mar. 3, 1899, and the number of rear-admirals was increased by the same act to 18.
REAR-ADMIRAL.—This is a naval grade created by act of Congress in 1862. This grade in the Navy ranks with that of major-general in the Army. Until the special acts creating the grades of admiral and vice-admiral, that of rear-admiral was the highest naval office. There are now 15 rear-admirals ranking with major-generals in the Army, and 9 rear-admirals ranking with brigadier-generals.
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McKinley, 6344.
Madison, 455, 461, 471, 504, 513, 538, 551.
Monroe, 594, 615, 618, 631, 649, 677, 765.
Pierce, 2748, 2821, 2872, 2942.
Polk, 2262, 2276, 2355, 2411.
Roosevelt, 6663, 6666, 6880, 7055. 7058, 7380, 7383, 7616.
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Navy Board:
New organization of, 1252.
Report of, referred to, 2308.
Should be dispensed with, 1023.

Navy, Department of.—One of the nine Executive Departments of the Government. The Secretary of the Navy, the head of the Department, is appointed by the President at a salary of $12,000 per annum, and is a member of the Cabinet.

Navy, Department of—*Continued.*

The Continental Navy was under the direction of various committees, boards and agents, the first committee, being one of three members, was appointed on October 13, 1775. In 1781, the Board of Admiralty, then acting was replaced by the Secretary of Marine, whose duties correspond with those of the present Secretary of the Navy; but before the end of that year the duties of the office were transferred to the Treasury Department.

Upon the adoption of the Constitution, in 1789, naval matters were placed under the jurisdiction of the War Department and so remained until April 30, 1798, when in consequence of depredations of French cruisers, twelve new ships were added to the fleet; and the modern Department of the Navy was organized with a Secretary at its head. In 1815 a board of three "Navy Commissioners" was created which was charged with the duty of procuring naval stores, of constructing and equipping vessels and of superintending the navy yards; the order creating these Commissioners expressly provides that they should not interfere with the powers of the Secretary of the Navy Department.

In 1842 five bureaus, namely, Navy Yards and Docks, Construction, Equipment and Repairs, Clothing and Provisions, Orndance and Hydrography, and Medicine and Surgery took the place of the Commissioners. Another reorganization took place in 1862 which placed the Department substantially upon its present basis. The Hydrographic Office was then established and the office of Judge-Advocate-General, created in 1865, was reorganized in 1880. Although assistants to the Secretary had been from time to time appointed before that date, it was not till 1890 that the office of Assistant Secretary was established.

The Secretary of the Navy has the general supervision of the work of the Department, and, although under the Constitution the President is Commander-in-chief of the Navy, the official acts of the Secretary are final. The Assistant Secretary performs the duties of the Secretary in the latter's absence. The details of the Secretary's duties are carried out by eight Bureaus, each presided over by a naval officer having the actual or nominal rank of Rear-Admiral. The Bureau of Navigation attends to the promulgation and enforcement of the Secretary's orders; the education of officers; the enlistment and education of enlisted men; keeps their records and preserves the Naval Register; and directs the enforcement of all regulations. The Bureau of Yards and Docks attends to the construction, equipment and maintenance of all Docks and Navy Yards. The Bureau of Equipment furnishes all supplies to the ships, directs the Naval Observatory and prepares the Nautical Almanac; the Hydrographic Office, whose duties relate to the preparation of charts and gathering information on all kinds of nautical subjects, is a branch of this Bureau. The Bureau of Ordnance supervises the manufacture of offensive and defensive armor and apparatus, and, in connection with the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, their installment on the ships. The Bureau of Construction and Repairs designs and constructs war-ships, has charge of the docking of the ships and repairing all permanent fixtures. The Bureau of Steam-Engineering constructs and repairs all steam machinery. The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery has charge of and furnishes supplies to the Medical Department and all naval hospitals. The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts furnishes all the general supplies and keeps all naval accounts.

In addition to these Bureaus, the offices of the Judge-Advocate-General forms the law department of the Navy; it prepares charges and keeps records of all courts-marshal, attends to the legal side of all contracts and bonds, and reports upon questions involving the interpretation of the regulations. The Commandant of Marines is the head of the Marine Corps. The General Board, composed of naval officers of various grades, advises the Secretary on technical matters and submits plans for naval manœuvers, etc.

Following is a list of the Secretaries of the Navy from the establishment of the office in 1798 to 1909: George Cabot, Massachusetts (appointed and declined); Benjamin Stoddert, Maryland; Robert Smith, Maryland; Jacob Crowninshield, Massachusetts; Paul Hamilton, South Carolina; William Jones, Pennsylvania; B. W Crowninshield, Massachusetts; Smith Thompson, New

Navy, Department of—*Continued.*
York; John Rodgers (acting), Maryland; Samuel L. Southard, New Jersey; John Branch, North Carolina; Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire; Mahlon Dickerson, New Jersey; James K. Paulding, New York; George E. Badger, North Carolina; Abel P. Upshur, Virginia; David Henshaw, Massachusetts; Thomas W. Gilmer, Virginia; John Y. Mason, Virginia; George Bancroft, Massachusetts; William B. Preston, Virginia; William A. Graham, North Carolina; John P. Kennedy, Maryland; James C. Dobbin, North Carolina; Isaac Toucey, Connecticut; Gideon Welles, Connecticut; Adolph E. Borie, Pennsylvania; George M. Robeson, New Jersey; Richard W. Thompson, Indiana; Nathan Goff, jr., West Virginia; William H. Hunt, Louisiana; William E. Chandler, New Hampshire; William C. Whitney, New York; Benjamin F. Tracy, New York; Hilary A. Herbert, Alabama; John D. Long, Massachusetts; William Henry Moody, Massachusetts; Paul Morton, Illinois; Charles J. Bonaparte, Maryland; V. H. Metcalf, California; George von Lengerke Meyer, of Massachusetts.

MARINE CORPS.—By an act of the Continental Congress of Nov. 10, 1775, the Marine Corps was established and the first and second battalions of marines were authorized. An act of Congress of July 11, 1798, reestablished the corps and provided that the marines, while subject at all times to the laws and regulations of the Navy, were liable at any time to do duty in the forts and garrisons of the United States. There was no regimental organization, but the corps was to be formed into companies as the President might direct. By an act approved Mar. 3, 1899, its strength was greatly augmented. It now consists of 1 brigadier-general commandant, 7 colonels, 6 lieutenant-colonels, 15 majors and 6,249 other officers and enlisted men.

MARINE, SECRETARY OF.—Up to 1781 the Board of Admiralty had supervision of all naval affairs. February 7 of that year the Continental Congress created the office of Secretary of Marine, whose duties corresponded with those of the present Secretary of the Navy. Before the end of that year, however, the duties of the office were transferred to the Treasury Department. (See Navy, Secretary of.)

MIDSHIPMAN.—One who is under training to become an officer in the United States Navy, by a course of instruction and discipline at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Each Senator, Congressional District, Territory and the District of Columbia is entitled to have two midshipmen at the Academy, one midshipman is allowed from Puerto Rico, and the President has five nominations a year at his disposal. Candidates for nomination must be between 16 and 20 years of age. The course of instruction occupies 6 years, 4 years spent at the Academy and two years at sea, at the end of which period the graduation examination is taken. While under instruction midshipmen receive pay at the rate of $500 per annum; out of which they defray their subsistence and clothing expenses. Midshipmen, on admission to the Academy, make an agreement to serve in the navy for 8 years and also deposit $200 to cover cost of their outfit.

NAVAL ACADEMY. — An institution for the training of naval officers, founded at Annapolis, Md., in 1845, through the efforts of George Bancroft, then Secretary of the Navy. The Academy was not established by formal legislation of Congress, but was opened in October, 1845, under orders from the Secretary of the Navy. It was not until August 10, 1846, that Congress took any action toward the encouragement of the enterprise. At that time $28,000 was appropriated for repairs, improvement, and instruction, and the following year a like sum was appropriated. In 1850 the school was reorganized and the name changed to the United States Naval Academy. At the outbreak of the Civil War the Academy was removed to Newport, R. I., where it remained until the summer of 1865, when it was reestablished at Annapolis. The Naval Academy is under the immediate control of an academic board, consisting of a superintendent, who is a naval officer; a commandant of cadets, and the heads of the different departments of study, who are, with one exception, naval officers.

NAVAL MILITIA.—In 1888 Congress passed an act authorizing the maritime States to organize a naval reserve, to be trained and fitted for operating the coast and harbor defense vessels, etc., in time of war, thus liberating the regular naval force to man the heavy seagoing war ships, etc. Massachusetts was the first State to pass laws providing for such organization. New York took similar action, and by

Navy, Department of, Naval Militia— *Continued.*
1898 most of the maritime States had regularly organized naval militia. The first appropriation for the equipment of the force was $25,000, made by Congress in 1891. The naval militia is now organized in 18 States and in the District of Columbia, and all matters concerning it come under the cognizance of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Its present strength is 515 officers and 5,687 enlisted men.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY.—A Government institution founded at Washington in 1842, and under the supervision of the Navy Department. It has published many volumes of astronomical observations, and an annual American Ephemeris or Nautical Almanac (issued some years in advance) ever since 1855. Important discoveries have been made by its 26-inch equatorial telescope, notably Asaph Hall's discovery of the satellites of Mars. It occupies a fine group of marble buildings on Georgetown Heights. The observatory is in charge of the superintendent who is also a rear-admiral, and is assisted by a staff of 7 members 3 of whom are naval officers and 4 civilians.

NAVAL WAR COLLEGE.—A course of lectures on and instruction in the manipulation of torpedoes established by the Government at Coasters Harbor Island, Newport, R. I., in 1889. The class consists chiefly of officers and men in the torpedo service, but lectures are delivered on all branches of naval improvements and progress. The course continues 3 months in each year.

Navy Department:
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Amount charged to State Department for services rendered by naval vessels referred to, 3660.
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Fireproof building for, recommended, 2281, 2704.
Law reserved for use of, 6743, 6746, 6837.
Navy Board—
New organization of, 1252.
Report of, referred to, 2308.
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Coasts, Survey to, recommended, 4727, 4932, 5973.
Light-House Service to, recommended, 4727.
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Navy League of the United States.—Incorporated under the laws of the State of New York Jan. 2, 1903. Its declared object being "to acquire and spread before the citizens of the United States, through branch organizations and otherwise, information as to the condition of the naval forces and equipment of the United States, and to awaken public interest and co-operation in all matters tending to aid, improve, and develop their efficiency." It is strictly non-partisan. Men, women and children are eligible to membership. The button of the League is of silver gilt and blue enamel, with letters in white, and anchor of gold, and is worn by members. The membership fee is one dollar annually. There are eighty-three sections in the United States, and sections in England, France, Canada, Colombia, and two in Italy. Five or more citizens may sign an application for a charter to form a section of the League.

Navy Medical Department, relative rank of officers of, 7380.

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At New York, new boiler shop at, recommended, 4681.
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Improvements in, recommended, 4062.
Labor at, secured through boards of labor, employment, discussed, 6166.
List of (see Encyclopedic article on the Navy, index.)
Officers and men in, referred to, 765, 3660.
Referred to, 6255.

Nebraska.—One of the United States. Motto: "Equality before the law." It extends from lat. 40° to 43° north and from long. 95° 25′ to 104° west. It is bounded on the north by South Dakota (partly separated by the Missouri River), on the east by Iowa and Missouri (separated from both by the Missouri River), on the south by Kansas and Colorado, and on the west by Colorado and Wyoming, and has an area of 77,510 square miles.

Nebraska originally formed part of the Louisiana Purchase and was later made a part of the Territory of Missouri. It was made a Territory in 1854, and included portions of the Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado. Nebraska was admitted to the Union in 1867. The State takes its name from the river. It was first permanently settled at Bellevue in 1847.

The State is one of the first in the production of corn, being extremely fertile in the eastern part and along the Platte River. Its principal industries are agriculture and stock raising, slaughtering and meat packing, South Omaha being one of the great cattle markets of the world. Butter, cheese, condensed milk and kindred dairy products are the chief manufactured products.

Nebraska is strictly an agricultural State. In 1900 it contained 121,525 farms with a total area of 29,917,772 acres, of which 18,432,525 acres are improved. The Federal irrigation scheme now under way and which is expected to be completed by 1911, includes the watering of 110,000 acres of Nebraska and Wyoming. There are 3,074,658 acres of land in the State unreserved and unappropriated. Land offices are located at Alliance, Broken Bow, Lincoln, North Platte, O'Neill and Valentine. The chief crops in 1908 were: corn, 205,767,000 bushels; wheat, 44,295,000 bushels; oats, 56,078,000 bushels. The output of beet sugar is about 9,000 tons a year. In 1908 the State contained 1,015,000 horses, 68,000 mules, 879,000 milk cows, 3,265,000 other cattle, 4,243,000 hogs, 431,000 sheep. The wool clip of 1907 was 551,250 pounds, scoured, valued at $358,000.

The manufactures are closely associated with the agricultural productions, and in 1905, 1,819 establishments, with a capital of $80,235,310, employing 25,356 persons, converted $124,051,628 worth of raw material into finished goods valued at $154,918,250. The chief of these industries are slaughtering and meat packing and flour manufacturing. There were in 1906, 5,834 miles of steam railway and 271 miles of electric line. Omaha is the center from which 14 trunk lines of railway radiate. The population in 1900 was 1,066,300; an estimate for 1909 places the figures at 1,350,000.

Nebraska (see also Omaha):
Act—
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For admission of, into Union, vetoed, 3687.
For sale of Indian reservation in, 4656.
To provide for lease of Fort Omaha Military Reservation to, vetoed, 6119.
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Memorial from citizens of, regarding creation of new Territory, 3111.
Military forces sent to, and reasons therefor, discussed, 4673.
Public lands in, survey of, referred to, 4959.
Red Cloud Agency in, deficiency in supplies at, 4312, 4313.
Reservation of public lands, 6693, 6695, 6749, 7018.

Nebraska—*Continued.*
Supplies issued suffering people in, referred to, 4272.
Surveyor-general in, recommendations for discontinuance of office of, 4959.

Needham, James Carson, b. Sept. 17, 1864, in Carson City, Nev., in an emigrant wagon, his parents being at the time en route across the plains to California; began the practice of law in 1889, at Modesto; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from California.

Negro Plot.—An alleged attempt on the part of certain negroes, incited and assisted by whites, to burn New York City. Mar. 18, 1741, a fire occurred in the chapel and barracks of Fort George. It was at first thought to be accidental, but 8 other fires of unaccountable origin within a month strengthened the allegation of one Mary Burton, a servant in the employ of John Hughson, that a number of negoes and sailors were implicated in a plot to destroy the town. It was charged that the Spanish were inciting plots among the negroes. Twenty whites and more than 160 negro slaves were imprisoned. Four whites and 18 negroes were hanged and 13 others were burned at the stake before the excitement abated.

Negro Troops.—In early Revolutionary days and in the first two years of the Civil War negro troops were employed to a limited extent. In July, 1863, a general provision was made for their enlistment in the Union Army and numbers were in service. Since the Civil War there have always been negro troops in the Regular Army. They served in the war with Spain in 1898, and proved to be less subject to the prevailing fever, and the enervating effects of heat than white soldiers.

Negroes.—According to the census of 1900 there were in the United States 9,192,389 colored inhabitants. Of these 119,050 were Chinese, 85,986 Japanese, and 266,760 Indians, leaving 8,621,493 negroes, or about one-ninth the entire population.

Negroes (see also Free Negroes; Freedmen.)
Colonization of—
Discussed, 3255, 3328, 3341, 3401, 3588.
In Mexico, and action taken by United States for relief of, discussed, 6066, 6096.
Vessels to bring back colonists, 3433.
Education and industrial training, recommended, 7412.
Emigration of—
Agreement with Barnard Kock for, canceled, 3368.
Discussed, 3653.
Lynching of, discussed, 5767, 7410.
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Sale of, taken from United States by British forces, referred to, 6278.
To be employed for military purposes in war between the States, order regarding, 3318.
Welfare of, discussed by President Taft, 7669.

Neighbors, Robert S., mentioned, 3249.

Nelson, John Mandt; b. Burke, Dane Co., Wis., Oct. 10, 1870; grad. Univ. Wisconsin, 1892, and law department of the Univ. of Wisconsin, 1896; elected to the 59th, Congress to fill a vacancy and to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Wisconsin.

Nelson, Knute; b. Norway, Feb. 2, 1843; came to United States in 1849, to Minnesota in 1871; was a private and noncommissioned officer during the War of the Rebellion; admitted to the bar in 1867; member of the Wisconsin legislature in 1868 and 1869; county attorney of Douglas Co., Minn., in 1872, 1873, and 1874; State senator in 1875, 1876, 1877, and 1878; member of the board of regents of the State University Feb. 1, 1882, to Jan. 1, 1893; member of the 48th, 49th, and 50th Congresses from Minnesota; elected governor of Minnesota in 1892; elected United States Senator for Minnesota for the term commencing March 4, 1895; reelected in 1901 and 1907.

Nelson, Samuel, associate justice, Supreme Court, member of commission to settle questions with Great Britain, 4075.

Nelson, Thomas A. R., counsel for President Johnson in impeachment proceedings, 3924.

Nero, The, soundings taken by, 6759.

Nesqually Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Nesqually, Wash., proclaimed port of delivery, 2588.

Netherlands.—A Kingdom of western Europe, often called Holland, after North Holland and South Holland, 2 of the 11 provinces into which the Kingdom is divided. It is bounded by the North Sea on the north and west, Prussia on the east, and Belgium on the south. The country is occupied by an intellectual, industrious, and thrifty people, who have reclaimed much of the land from the sea and are extensively engaged in

Netherlands—*Continued.*
commerce, agriculture, and manufactures. The Government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy administered by a Queen and a States-General composed of an upper chamber of 50 and a lower chamber of 100 members. The inhabitants, generally called Dutch, are of Low German origin, descendants of the brave Batavi of ancient times. Their prevailing religions are Dutch Reformed and Roman Catholic. The country once formed a part of the Germanic Empire, then of Burgundy, and later was acquired by Spain. Following the Reformation came the revolution under William of Orange. After a long series of struggles with Spain the independence of the Dutch Republic was recognized, 1648. Its Stadholder was King of England (William III.) from 1689 to 1702. The Dutch Republic was conquered by France in 1794, became the Republic of Batavia in 1795, was converted into a kingdom under Louis Bonaparte in 1806, annexed by France in 1810, united with Belgium in the Kingdom of the Netherlands in 1815, and admitted the independence of Belgium in 1839. It has an area of only 12,648 square miles, upon which live a population amounting, according to the commercial census of 1902, to 5,347,182.

The colonial possessions of the Netherlands are the Dutch East Indies (Java and Maduro, Sumatra, Borneo, Riau-Lingga Archipelago, Banca, Billiton, Celebes, Molucca Archipelago, the Sunda Islands, and part of New Guinea); the Dutch West Indies (Surinam or Dutch Guiana and the colony of Curaçao. These islands have an area of (Dutch East Indies, 736,400; Dutch West Indies, 46,403) 782,803 square miles, and a population (Dutch East Indies, 38,000,000; Dutch West Indies, 130,882) 38,130,882.

Agriculture and horticulture are highly developed in the kingdom, and many of the modern improvements in the science of cultivation are due to Dutch farmers.

Netherlands (see also Hague, The):
Accounts of bankers of United States in Amsterdam, rendered, 113.
Claims of United States against, 852, 1109, 1456, 1693.
Payment of, 1750.
Coffee imported into United States from, duties on, 2250.
Commercial relations with, 599, 918, 1369.
Consular convention with, 4437, 4520.
Convention with, 2696.
Coronation of Queen of, 6335.
Discriminating duties—
On production of Dutch East Indies imported from Holland, 4626, 5088.
Fisheries of, referred to, 1127.
Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 2910, 2952, 2994, 4542, 4562, 5176, 5397.
Withdrawn from consideration of Senate, 2916.
King of, umpire between Great Britain and United States. (See Northeastern Boundary.)
Leaf tobacco from, taxation of, discussed, 4979, 4986, 5088.
Loan contracted by United States in—
Amsterdam, 120.
Holland, 73, 78, 98, 133, 167, 169.
Minister of, to United States—
Received, 4718.
Refuses to testify in courts of District of Columbia, 2952.
Petroleum in Holland, etc., taxation of, referred to, 4979, 4986.
Postal convention with, 3775, 3883.
Queen of, coronation of, referred to, 6413.
Treaty with, transmitted and discussed by President—
Buchanan, 2994.
Cleveland, 5176, 5397.
Fillmore, 2696.
Hayes, 4437, 4542, 4562.
Johnson, 3722.
Pierce, 2835, 2910, 2952.
Van Buren, 1728, 1749.
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Duties on, suspended, 5154.
Vessel of United States, captured by, 1612.
Claims arising out of, 1693.
War with Acheen, neutrality of United States in, 4192.

Netherlands, Treaties with.—The treaty of commerce and navigation of 1839 was in part superseded by the treaty of commerce and navigation of 1852. Together they provide for equitable imposition of duties of import and export, together with the extension to one of the contracting parties of such additional rights, privileges, or exemptions as may hereafter be granted by either of them to a third power. The reciprocal equality of the flags is recognized in home ports and in the colonial possessions. The coasting trade is exempted from the provisions of the treaty. Holland does

Netherlands, Treaties with—*Continued.*
not relinquish her right of imposing discriminating duties on trade between the home ports of Holland and her colonies; nor does the United States relinquish her right to sustain her discriminating duties on coffee and tea. But in the event of the abolition of these discriminating duties by the one power, the other shall reciprocate. (For the consular convention of 1878, see Consular Conventions; for the terms of the extradition treaty of 1887, see Extradition Treaties.)

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By army on Rio Grande referred to, 3574.
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Neutrality, Proclamation of.—Neutrality, in international law, is the attitude and conditions of a nation or State which does not take part directly or indirectly in a war between other states, but maintains relations of friendship with all the contending parties. In ancient times war between any two nations was likely to involve any other, either through sympathy or by its being drawn unwillingly into the controversy on accusation of favoring one or the other of the belligerents. Modern civilization has made it possible for a peacefully inclined nation to avoid entanglements in quarrels not of its own making. The position which a state intends to take in case of war between its neighbors should be clearly defined. It is customary, there-

Neutrality, Proclamation—*Continued.*
fore, on the breaking out of hostilities for every nation not participating therein to declare its position with reference to the belligerents. This is usually done by a proclamation by the chief ruler of a state proclaiming its neutrality and calling upon its citizens to refrain from any acts of hostility or special favor toward either of the parties to the strife. It is also customary for every nation to put on its statute books general laws regulating the acts of its citizens with reference to foreign wars. Upon the declaration of war between France and Great Britain in 1793 it was decided unanimously by Washington and his Cabinet that a proclamation of neutrality should issue and that a French minister should be received. The proclamation was drafted by John Jay and declared the intention of the United States to pursue a policy of friendship toward both nations, and enjoined upon all citizens to avoid a contravention of that disposition upon pain of prosecution. It is a curious fact that the word "neutrality" was omitted from this proclamation, but it was enforced with fairness. The latest proclamation of neutrality was issued by President Roosevelt on February 11, 1904, declaring the neutrality of this country in the Russo-Japanese War.

Nevada.—One of the United States; nickname, "The Sage Brush State;" motto, "All for our country." Nevada extends from lat. 35° to 42° north and from long. 114° to 120° west. It is bounded on the north by Oregon and Idaho, on the east by Utah and Arizona, and on the west and southwest by California, and has an area of 110,700 square miles. The State is rich in precious metals, the principal products being silver and gold. The territory was ceded by Mexico in 1848 and the first settlements were made in 1848 and 1850. Silver was discovered in 1859. Nevada Territory was organized in 1861 and was admitted to statehood in 1864.

The agricultural area of the State was given in 1900 as 2,565,647 acres of which 572,946 was improved land. The federal irrigation project embraces 160,000 acres in Nevada. There are within the State 61,177,050 acres of unappropriated and unreserved lands, which can be entered at the United States land office at Carson City. Agriculture is retarded by lack of transportation facilities. In 1908 there were reported 102,000 horses, 17,000 milk cows, 367,000 other cattle, 1,586,000 sheep, and 15,000 hogs. The wool clip of 1906 was 1,860,000 pounds scoured, valued at $1,264,000.

The chief mineral products are gold and silver, but copper, lead, zinc, pyrites, iron, quicksilver, tungsten, sulphur, graphite, and borax are worked. The output of gold in 1907 was valued at $15,411,000 and the silver $5,465,100.

In 1905 there were 115 manufacturing establishments, with a capital of $2,891,997, employing 908 persons, who converted $1,627,776 worth of raw material into finished goods worth $3,096,274.

In 1906 there were 1,440 miles of steam railway in the State and 5 miles of electric line. The population in 1900 was 42,335; estimated for 1909, 132,000.

Nevada:
Admission of, into Union proclaimed, 3430.
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Neville, John, attacked while discharging duties as revenue inspector, 151.

New Brunswick, Canadian Province; area, 2000 sq. miles; population, 1901, 31,120.
Aggressions on rights of American citizens by citizens of, 963.
Imprisonment of American citizens by, 963, 969, 990, 1575, 1622, 1687.
(See also Great Britain.)

New England.—A name applied to the northeastern section of the United States by Capt. John Smith in his map of the New World published in 1616. Though composed of separate Colonies, there was always a similarity in the customs and habits of the people. New England formed part of North Virginia, granted to the Plymouth Company by James I in 1606. In 1643 most of the New England Colonies were united for defensive purposes in the New England Confederation. New England is now applied collectively to the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont,

New England—*Continued.*
Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

New England, Council for.—On Nov. 3, 1620, Ferdinando Gorges and others incorporated in a reorganized form the old North Virginia Company of 1606. It was called the Council for New England, and had its headquarters at Plymouth, in the county of Devon. Its stated object was the "planting, ordering, ruling, and governing of New England, in America." The patent granted to this company gave them all the land lying between lat 40° and 48° north and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. In 1621 Gorges obtained an additional grant of territory, covering the present States of Maine and New Hampshire, under the name of Laconia, most of which, however, seems to have been included in the original grant. The lands of this company were then divided among 20 noblemen. William Bradford obtained from this company a grant permitting the settlement of the Pilgrims, a sect of English separatists who had fled from England to Holland to escape religious persecution, and who sought in America an asylum where they might worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

New England Emigrant Company.—The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska law in 1854 made the institution of slavery in Kansas dependent upon the will of the majority of the people of the State. Proslavery advocates in Missouri set to work to establish slavery by assisting in the emigration of Southern families. In 1855 an association was formed in Boston to offset this movement by assisting New England farmers to establish homes in the debatable territory. This organization was known as the New England Emigrant Company, and did much toward making Kansas a free State.

New England Shilling.—The general court of Massachusetts on May 27, 1652, established a mint at Boston and installed John Hull as mint master. The first coins which were struck were but rude planchets stamped "N. E." near the border on the obverse and the denomination mark (XII) on the reverse, signifying the value of 12d. This was known as the New England shilling, and was valued at 18¼ cents.

New France.—A french expedition under Verazzano formed a settlement in America as early as 1524, on land discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot in 1497. In 1535 Jacques Cartier ascended the St. Lawrence River as far as the site of Montreal. The first permanent settlement in New France was founded at Quebec by Champlain in 1608. The colonists cultivated friendly relations with the Indians, and Jesuit missionaries extended the French influence through the region of the Great Lakes to the head waters of the Mississippi and down that stream to the French possessions in the South. The country was conquered by the English in 1629 and restored in 1632. At the beginning of the Seven Years' War New France was made the scene of a part of the struggle between France and England. By 1750 New France, with Louisiana added, comprised the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes basins and the Mississippi basin, though the settlements were scattered. In 1759 Canada was reconquered by the English and its possessions confirmed to them by the treaty of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. The result of this treaty was the cession of all the country east of the Mississippi to England and that west to Spain. The French laws were continued in force and religious liberty was extended to Roman Catholics.

New Granada (see also Colombia):
American citizens in, outrages on, 2948, 3049.
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New Granada—*Continued.*
Right of passage over Isthmus of Panama guaranteed by, 2361, 2555, 2902, 3048, 6881.
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New Hampshire.—One of the thirteen original States; nickname, "The Granite State." It extends from lat. 42° 40′ to 45° 18′ north and from long. 70° 43′ to 72° 33′ west. It is bounded on the north by the Province of Quebec (Canada), on the east by Maine and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by Massachusetts and on the west by Vermont (separated by the Connecticut River) and Quebec. New Hampshire is called the "Switzerland of America," being noted for the grandeur of its mountain scenery and the beauty of its lakes. It has an area of 9,305 square miles.

It is one of the leading States in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and produces also cotton, woolen, and worsted goods, lumber and timber products, hosiery, and foundry and machine shop products. New Hampshire was visited by Pring in 1603 and by Capt. John Smith in 1614. It formed part of the territory granted to Gorges in 1621. It was settled by the English at Portsmouth and Dover in 1623. Between 1641 and 1679, and at various times thereafter, it was a part of Massachsetts. Its final separation was in 1741. Vermont was claimed as part of New Hampshire until 1764.

About three-fifths of the area of the State consists of forests. In 1900 there were 29,324 farms with a total acreage of 3,609,861 acres, an average of 123 acres to a farm. The chief crops are hay, corn, potatoes, oats, and apples. The value of the granite output of 1907 was $647,721.

In 1905 the capital invested in manufactures was $109,495,072, and 65,366 employees converted $73,216,378 worth of raw material into $123,610,904 worth of boots and shoes, cotton and woolen goods, lumber and pulp for making paper. The mountain and lake regions of the State afford delightful summer resorts. There are 1,276 miles of steam railways in the State, and 292 miles of electric line. The population in 1900 was 411,588, with 440,000 estimated for 1909.

New Hampshire:
Claims of for maintaining jurisdiction over Indian stream, 269.
Referred to, 1498.
Constitution of United States, evidence of ratification of amendments to, by, 65, 107.
Light-houses ceded to United States by, 102.
Northeastern boundary, correspondence regarding. (See Northeastern Boundary.)

New Hope Church, or Pumpkin Vine Creek (Ga)., Battle of.—When Gen. Johnston withdrew the Confederate forces from Resaca, Ga., May 16, 1864, he retired by way of Cassville across the Etowah and occupied a strong position commanding the Allatoona Pass. May 23 Sherman crossed the Etowah and moved towards Dallas. Hooker, with the Twentieth Army Corps, moving from Burnt Hickory toward Dallas, May 25 encountered a force of Confederate Cavalry at Pumpkin Vine Creek. They were driven across the stream, and about 2 miles to the eastward the Federals encountered Johnston's entire army. Here a severe battle took place. The Confederates retired and occupied a strong position from Dallas to Marietta. The losses of each army in these operations were about 2,500 men killed and wounded.

New Ireland.—Jan. 12, 1779, Capt. Mowatt, with 3 British sloops of war, landed Gen. McLane and 900 troops on the peninsula of Biguyduce (now Castine), on the south coast of Maine. On the 25th of the following July an expedition of 19 armed vessels and 24 transports under Gurdon Saltonstall, a Connecticut sea captain, and 1,500 men from Massachusetts under Gen. Lovell, arrived at Penobscot for the purpose of dislodging the British. They delayed making the attack, however, and the arrival of five British ships from New York on the 13th of August forced them to burn their ships and disperse. As a result of their success the British during the next year attempted to erect Maine into a province under the name of New Ireland.

New Jersey.—One of the thirteen original States. It extends from lat. 38° 56′ to 41° 21′ north and from long. 73° 54′ to 75° 33′ west. It is bounded on the north by New York, on the east by New York (separated by the Hudson River, New York Bay and Staten Island Sound) and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by Delaware Bay and on the west by Pennsylvania and Delaware (both separated by the Delaware River. It has an area of 7,815 square miles. New Jersey was first settled by the Dutch at Bergen probably about 1617. There were suc-

New Jersey—*Continued.*
ceeding colonies there of Swedes, Finns, and English. In 1664 it was granted by the Duke of York to Sir George Carteret, lieutenant-governor of the isle of Jersey, to be a perpetual inheritance and to be called New Jersey. It was reconquered by the Dutch in 1673 and restored to England in 1674 and sold to the Quakers. Proprietary government ceased in 1702 and New Jersey was made a royal province. It was under the same governor as New York until 1738.

The chief crops in 1908 were 10,564,000 bushels of corn, 1,868,000 bushels of wheat, 1,842,000 bushels of oats, 5,256,000 bushels of potatoes. The farm animals comprised 102,000 horses, 190,000 milk cows, 82,000 other cattle, 155,000 hogs, and 44,000 sheep. Besides the production of breadstuffs, market-gardening, fruit-growing and horticulture are extensively carried on. In 1906 there were 44 establishments for canning fruit and vegetables, employing 4,865 persons who packed 39,466,588 pounds of tomatoes, peas, pears. etc.

The pig iron output of the State amounted to 373,189 tons in 1907, valued at $7,555,000. There are also beds of magnetite iron ore and some zinc.

In 1905 the manufacturing establishments of the State had a capital of $715,060,174 and employed 289,532 operatives, who converted $470,449,176 worth of raw material into silks, cotton and woolen goods, worsteds, hats, hosiery, ironware, leather, beer, breadstuffs, chemicals, pottery, refined petroleum, etc., to the amount of $774,369,025.

There are 2,297 miles of steam railway within the State and 1,198 miles of electric line. The population in 1905 was 2,144,143, and the estimate for 1909 places the figure at 2,500,000.

New Jersey:
Boundary line with New York, 1268.
Ratification of—
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4081.
Fourteenth amendment by, discussed, 3836.
Request from the governor of, that Congress consent to an agreement made with New York State regarding boundary, 1268.

New Jersey, The, interference by American minister to France in case of, 387.

New Jersey Plan.—At the convention held in Philadelphia in 1787 to amend the Article of Confederation William Paterson, of New Jersey, proposed a constitution providing for a single house of Congress, with power to regulate taxation and commerce and choose the President; that requisitions from States should be continued as under the articles of Confederation; that a judiciary should be established; that the Executive should coerce refractory States or individuals, and other matters of general but minor interest. The plan was unfavorably reported. The convention accepted the Virginia plan with extensive modifications.

New Jerseymen Foreigners.—The humorous reference to New Jersey as a foreign country had its origin in a special act of the legislature of that State permitting Joseph Bonaparte, former King of Spain and Naples, to hold real estate within its boundaries. After the downfall of Napoleon, Joseph sought an asylum in America. The legislature of Pennsylvania refused to allow him, being an alien, to acquire land in that State, so he appealed to New Jersey. His request was granted and he established himself in princely magnificence at Bordentown. Hence the citizens of other States were accustomed to jestingly twit the Jerseymen with being foreigners under a foreign prince.

Newlands, Francis Griffith; b. Natchez, Miss., Aug. 28, 1848; attended the Columbian College Law School at Washington, went to San Francisco, where he entered upon the practice of law and continued until 1888, when he became a citizen of the State of Nevada; elected to the 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, and 57th Congresses; elected to the United States Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1903. In the general election of 1908 Mr. Newlands submitted his candidacy for reelection to a popular vote, under the election law of Nevada, and received a large majority over the votes of all competitors. The legislature, being pledged in advance by the party platforms to carry out the popular will, thereupon without opposition, reelected him United States Senator from Nevada, for the term ending March 3, 1915.

New London (Conn.), Capture of.—Sept. 6, 1781, Benedict Arnold's expedition against Connecticut arrived in the harbor of New London. The only defense of the town was the

New London (Conn.), Capture of—*Continued.*
unfinished Fort Trumbull, manned by about 25 or 30 State militia under Capt. Shopley. About a third of these were lost while escaping in boats to Fort Griswold after firing one volley, disabling 4 or 5 of their assailants.

New Madrid (Mo.), Battle of.—On the surrender of Fort Donelson to Grant the Confederates abandoned Columbus, Ky., on the Mississippi, and fell back to New Madrid, Mo., about 80 miles below Cairo. It was defended by Fort Thompson and several batteries and by 6 gunboats mounting heavy guns under Commodore Hollins. Mar. 4, 1862, Gen. Pope appeared before New Madrid with an army of 20,000, which he had been commanding in eastern Missouri. On the 14th, having received heavy guns from Cairo, he gave the place a severe cannonading, disabling several of the gunboats. Gen. McCown, unable to hold New Madrid, removed his garrison during the night and in the midst of a thunderstorm to Island No. 10. Pope lost 51 men killed and wounded. The Confederate loss is not known.

New Mexico.—An organized Territory of the United States; motto, "Crescit eundo" ("It increases as it goes"). It extends from lat. 31° 20′ to 37° north and from long. 103° 2′ to 109° 2′ west. It is bounded on the north by Colorado, on the east by Texas and Oklahoma, on the south by Texas and Mexico, and on the west by Arizona. It was visited by Niza in 1539, and Francisco Vasquez de Coronado conducted an expedition consisting of 400 Spanish and 800 Indians as far north as the present city of Santa Fé in 1540. Near the close of the sixteenth century Spanish missionaries made settlements about the head waters of the Rio Grande, and in 1605 Santa Fé was founded. The Spanish were temporarily expelled by the Indians in 1680. In 1846 the region was conquered by the Americans under Gen. Kearny, who proclaimed himself provisional governor. By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, proclaimed in 1848, New Mexico became a part of the United States. A Territorial government was established by act of Congress approved Sept. 9, 1850. In 1853 a part of the Gadsden Purchase was added to New Mexico, making the present area 122,580 sq. miles.

The industries of New Mexico are mostly confined to mining and stock-raising. Some cereals, vegetables, fruit and cotton are raised. With the extension of irrigation more attention is being given both to agriculture and stock-raising. In 1900 the irrigated area covered 203,893 acres, exclusive of lands in Indian reserves. The area to be reclaimed under the federal reclamation act includes 40,000 acres in New Mexico. The Rio Grande project provides for reservoir construction for the irrigation of 180,000 acres in New Mexico and Texas. Private enterprise is also devoted largely to reservoir and canal construction. The forest area covers more than 8,300,000 acres. There are 44,777,905 acres of public lands in the territory unreserved and unappropriated. The land offices are at Clayton, Las Cruces, Roswell and Santa Fé.

The reported value of the mineral production for 1906 was: Gold, $330,000; silver, $395,700; copper, $2,028,028; lead, $204,262; zinc, $16,048; coal, $3,832,128. Turquoise is profitably worked at four different places in the territory. The total mineral output for 1907 was $7,517,843.

The manufacturing business for 1905 was reported as $5,705,880, nearly half of which was for the construction and repair of railway equipment. The combined capital of all industries was $4,638,248 and 3,478 employees earned $2,153,068. The material used cost $2,235,934.

In 1906 there were 2,795 miles of steam railway and 14 miles of electric line in the territory. The population in 1900 was 195,310; the estimate for 1909 is 500,000.

New Mexico:
Abduction of citizens from, referred to 2643.
Admission of, into Union, discussed, 2556, 7400, 7609.
Appropriations for, requested, 3666.
Boundaries of, discussed, 2446.
Boundary line with Colorado, 7067.
Boundary line with Texas, 2566, 2568, 2586, 2587, 2601, 2628.
Proposition of United States regarding establishment of, accepted, 2630.
Proclamation regarding, 2643.
Views of President Fillmore on settlement of, 2603, 2630.
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New Mexico—*Continued.*
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Treaty for, transmitted, 2437.
Claims of Texas to portion of. (See Boundary line, *ante.*)
Condition of, discussed, 444.
Constitution adopted by, transmitted, 2611.
Forces to be employed in, 2454.
Government of, discussed, 2557, 2564.
Indian hostilities in, discussed, 4528.
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Enslaved, discussed and orders regarding, 3540.
Hostilities of, referred to, 3121.
Number of, 2453.
Land laws, extension of, over, recommended, 2623.
Lands granted to, in aid of colleges accepted, 3358.
Lands in—
Claims under Spanish and Mexican grants, discussed, 5484, 5510, 5561.
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Law providing for time for commencement of, referred to, 4675.
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Officer commanding in, referred to, 2587.
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Persons convicted of treason in, referred to, 2448.
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Revenue laws over, recommended, 2493.
Slavery in, right to introduce, discussed, 2490. (See also Slavery.)
Surveyor-General's office in, recommended, 2493.
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Deemed inexpedient, 2567.
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Proposition and proclamation regarding, 2630, 2643.
Recommended, 2392, 2439, 2488.
Unlawful combinations in, proclamations against, 4441, 5932.

New Netherlands.—The second in order of settlement of the thirteen Colonies. It was the name of the region lying between the Delaware and Connecticut rivers. It was claimed by the Dutch by virtue of its discovery by Henry Hudson, an English navigator in charge of a Dutch expedition, in 1609. A trading post, the germ of a colony, was established 1613-14 and maintained. In 1614 the States-General of the Netherlands granted the exclusive privilege of trading in New Netherlands to the explorers. In 1615 the New Netherlands Company was formed to trade in furs, but little attempt was made to settle families before 1621. In 1623 the new country was made a province of Holland and granted the armorial distinction of a count. Charles II. of England in 1664 granted the country to his brother, the Duke of York, and the garrison of the little block-house at New Amsterdam, being menaced by six times its number, was compelled to surrender. The place was recovered by the Dutch in 1673, but restored the following year. In 1674 the name was changed to New York. The question of the priority of the settlement of New York by the Dutch to that of Plymouth by the expatriated English Pilgrims, fresh from Holland, is one that still divides the historians. Dr. Brodhead, on the authority of Holland documents, seems, however, to have shown that the early trading post set up by the Dutch in 1613 was never abandoned and was really a settlement before the date of the Plymouth colonization. A similar post was established 1614 near the present site of Albany.

New Orleans, The, mentioned, 6318.

New Orleans, La.; population, 1900, 287,104.
Alarm excited at, over report that Aaron Burr would assemble armies in, 403.
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New Orleans, La.—*Continued.*
Claims arising out of, discussed, 2688.
Title to lots in, referred to, 430.
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Also placed in charge of Cincinnati and Louisville expositions, 4819.
Instructions to, 4819, 4820.
Proclamation regarding, 4746.
Report of board of management transmitted, 4953.

New Orleans (La.), Battle of.—Within a week after the battle of Rodriguez Canal both Jackson and Sir Edward Pakenham received reenforcements. Jackson's whole force on the New Orleans side of the river on Jan. 8, 1815, was about 5,000, of which only 2,200 were at the front. Only 800 of the latter were regulars. On the opposite side of the river was Gen. Morgan with 800 militia. This force of 5,800 indifferently armed and disciplined, was confronted by 10,000 of the finest soldiers in the world, most of them fresh from the continental campaign under Wellington. The Americans were intrenched behind their fortifications, which the British were compelled to approach across an open plain. In the conflict 2,600 were lost to the British, of whom 700 were killed, 1,400 wounded, and 500 taken prisoners. The Americans lost only 8 killed and 13 wounded. Probably no other battle in history presents this disparity in the number lost.

New Orleans (La.), Capture of.—Feb. 20, 1862, Commodore Farragut, with his flagship, the sloop of war *Hartford*, arrived at Ship Island, 100 miles north-northeast of the mouth of the Mississippi. He was in command of the Western Coast Blockading Squadron, with directions to take possession of New Orleans. A military force to cooperate with Farragut arrived at Ship Island Mar. 25, under Gen. B. F. Butler. The defenses of New Orleans were Fort Jackson, on the right bank or south side of the river, near its last great bend before it separates into the Delta, and Fort St. Philip, a little farther upstream on the opposite side. The former, with its water battery, mounted 75 guns; the latter 40. Just above the forts was a fleet of 15 vessels, including the ironclad ram *Manassas* and a floating battery, covered with railroad iron, called the *Louisiana*. These were in command of Commodore J. K. Mitchell. A heavy chain was also stretched across the river below Fort Jackson. Farragut's fleet consisted of 6 sloops of war, 16 gunboats, 21 schooners, each carrying a 13-inch mortar, and 5 other vessels. The fleet carried more than 200 guns.

Farragut bombarded the forts for 6 days with his mortar boats without much effect. The Confederate loss was 14 killed and 39 wounded. It was then decided to run by the forts. The obstructions were opened in the face of a heavy fire, and the fleet formed in 3 divisions and awaited the signal. It was given at half past 3 o'clock on the morning of Apr. 24, 1862. Capt. Bailey led off with his division of 8 vessels. Under the storm of shot and shell they passed the obstructions and ran by the forts against the current in a stream less than half a mile wide, escaping the blazing rafts only to be met at the end of their journey by the Confederate gunboats eager to begin the fight. The second division of the fleet was led through the fiery gauntlet by the *Hartford*, with Farragut on board. The *Sciota*, carrying Fleet Captain Bell, led the third division. The *Kennebec*, *Itasca*, and *Winona* failed to pass the forts, becoming entangled in the rafts and floating débris and delayed beyond the dawn. The latter lost all but one man of her rifled-gun crew. Having passed the forts the fleet savagely attacked the small Confederate gunboats beyond and their destruction was speedily accomplished. May 1 New Orleans was formally occupied by the United States troops. The Federals lost in the taking of New Orleans 37 killed and 147 wounded. The Confederate loss was stated as only 40 killed and wounded.

New Panama Canal Company, treatment of by Colombia, 6922.

New Providence, Bahama Islands, slaves seized on board brigs, by authorities of, 1499.

New South Wales, Australia:
International exhibition at Melbourne to celebrate founding of, discussed, 5176.
Postal convention with, 4882.

New York.—One of the thirteen original States; nickname, "The Empire State"; motto, "Excelsior." It extends from lat. 40° 30′ to 45° 1′ north

New York—*Continued.*

and from long. 71° 51′ to 79° 46′ west. It is bounded on the north and northwest by Ontario, Canada (separated for the most part by Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence River); on the east by Vermont (partly separated by Lake Champlain), Massachusetts, and Connecticut; on the south by the Atlantic Ocean, New York Bay, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania (partly separated by the Delaware River), and on the west by Pennsylvania and Ontario (separated by Lake Erie and the Niagara River.) Long Island, Staten Island, and several small islands are included in the State. The area is 49,170 square miles. It is mountainous in the eastern part, along the Hudson River. A beautiful rolling country constitutes the watershed separating the north and south drainage of the western and central parts of the State. To the north the surface descends in undulating terraces toward Lake Ontario. To the south the country is higher, in places reaching an altitude of 2,000 to 2,500 feet. The valley of the Mohawk extends westward from the Hudson for nearly 150 miles. New York is the first State of the Union in commerce, manufactures, population, and estimated value of property, and the second State in value of farms.

In 1900 there were 226,720 farms of a total area of 22,648,100 acres, of which 15,599,986 were improved. Besides raising breadstuffs, market gardening, fruit growing, sugar beet production and tobacco culture are pursued. The corn crop of 1908 was 24,250,000 bushels; wheat, 7,752,000 bushels, as well as some oats, hay, tobacco, and potatoes. There were in 1908, 696,000 horses, 4,000 mules, 1,789,000 milk cows, and 907,000 other cattle, 1,131,000 sheep, and 669,000 hogs. The wool clip for 1907 was 2,400,000 pounds, scoured, valued at $1,392,000.

In 1906 the output of talc was 67,800 tons, worth $626,000, and 9,642,178 barrels of salt, worth $2,335,150. In 1907, 1,375,020 tons of iron ore, valued at $2,820,135, mostly magnetite, were mined. The yield of crude petroleum was valued at $2,127,748, the natural gas at $766,157, the mineral water at $686,574, and the building stone, cement, clay products, etc., at $21,917,152.

Manufacturing was carried on, according to the returns made in 1905, in 37,194 establishments, wherein 954,959 employees converted $1,348,603,236 worth of raw material into finished goods to the value of $2,488,345,579. Preëminent among the industries of the State is the manufacture of clothing. This factory industry originated in the State about 1835, and by 1880 it was first among the industries of the State. In 1905 New York was first in the production of clothing—the value of the output of men's clothing being 47 per cent. and of women's clothing being 70 per cent. of this business carried on throughout the country.

The sugar refining business, though conducted in only 8 establishments, turned out $116,438,838 worth of finished goods. Next in importance to sugar comes the manufacture of iron ware and machinery. Printing and the manufacture of liquors, bread, tobacco, meats and flour follow in importance in the order named. Dairying is carried on in 1,766 establishments, with a capital of $9,066,426, and the annual output exceeds $31,000,000. The textile industries turned out $114,371,226 worth of cotton and woolen goods, silks, carpets, hosiery and knit goods in 1905. In 1906 the flour and grist mills made $54,546,435 worth of breadstuffs. The issues from the printing presses brought $137,985,751, nearly half of which was from periodical papers, printed in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Hebrew, Scandinavian, Polish, Bohemian, Chinese, Japanese, Arabic, Green, Hungarian, and twenty-six other languages.

New York City is the third shipping port of the world; London and Liverpool taking precedence. The imports for 1907-08 amounted to $688,215,938, and the exports to $701,062,913; the tonnage of foreign trade was: entered, 12,154,780 tons; cleared, 11,939,964 tons.

In 1906 there were 8,336 miles of steam railway and 3,304 miles of electric line. The population in 1900 was 7,268,894; in 1905, according to the State census, 8,066,672; estimated for 1909, 8,546,356.

New York (see also Hudson; New York City):

Boundary line with New Jersey, referred to, 1268.

Branch mint in, recommended, 2352,

Canadian outrages on frontier of, discussed, 1618, 1676, 1695, 1840.

Canals in, recommendations regarding, 3334.

Colonial history of, referred to, 1954.

New York—*Continued.*
Constitution of United States, evidence of ratification of amendments to, by, 67, 164, 166.
Courts in—
Crowded condition of docket of, discussed, 5119.
Recommendations regarding, 4633.
Judge, additional, for southern district of, recommended, 5098.
Judges of United States circut court for district of, opinion of, regarding pensions, 115.
Sheriffs in, duties of, respecting prisoners, 67.
Statue of George Clinton presented to Congress by, 4214.
Unlawful expeditions in, 1616, 2697.
New York, The, mentioned, 6313.
New York and Montana Iron Mining and Manufacturing Co., act to enable purchase of lands by, vetoed, 3614.
New York City:
Act to authorize New York and New Jersey Bridge Companies to construct bridge across Hudson River at, vetoed, 5912.
Ancient obelisk presented to, by Egyptian Government, 4520, 4564.
Branch mint in, recommended, 2352, 2407, 2500.
Centennial celebration of inauguration of President Washington to be held in, 5371.
Proclamation regarding, 5453.
Custom-house in—
Affairs of, investigated, 1952, 2007, 4423.
Expenses of, referred to, 2010.
Report of commissioners referred to, 2005, 2014, 4402.
Authority for instituting investigation demanded, 1952.
Reply of President, 1952.
Officers of, suspended and reasons therefor, 4463.
Regulations governing appointments and promotions in, 4502, 5157.
Report on, discussed, 4588.
Dock at, about completed, 2669.
East River at, appropriation for removal of Flood Rock in, recommended, 4788.
Maltreatment of passengers and seamen on ships plying between Aspinwall and, referred to, 3413.
Navy-yard at, new boiler for, recommended, 4681.
Post-office in, rules governing appointments and promotions in, 4507.
Referred to, 4588.
Provision for accommodation of United States courts in, discussed, 2832.
Provision for defense of, 447.
Steamship line between Havre and, referred to, 2011, 2173.
Subtreasury in, regulations governing appointments and promotions in, 4502.
New York Harbor:
Appropriation for removal of Flood Rock in, recommended, 4788.
Naval parade to be held in, 5760.
New buildings for recruiting service at, referred to, 4664.
Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World to be placed on Bedloes Island in. (See Liberty Enlightening the World.)
New York Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
New York Journal of Commerce, spurious proclamation printed in, orders regarding, 3438.
New York World, spurious proclamation printed in, orders regarding, 3438.
New Zealand:
Sequestration of lands in, claimed by William Webster, referred to, 4327.
Titles to lands in, claimed by American citizens referred to, 5179.
Newbern (N. C.), Capture of.—After securing Roanoke Island Burnside proceeded to the execution of another clause of his orders by advancing upon Newbern. Mar. 14, 1862, he landed a force of men on the banks of the Neuse River, 18 miles below the city. They advanced within 5 miles of the place where they encountered a redoubt, which was taken by assault. The bridge over the Trent, a tributary of the Neuse, was burned by the Confederates as they retreated. With the capture of Newbern 46 heavy guns, 3 batteries of light artillery, and a large amount of stores fell into Burnside's hands. The Federal loss was 90 killed and 466 wounded. The Confederate loss was 23 killed, 58 wounded, and about 2,500 prisoners.
Newburg Addresses.—There were many things to criticise and much to complain of in the conduct of the Revolutionary War, but heroic achievement and devotion to the cause of freedom, as a rule, overshadowed the jealousies of officers and the complaints of men. Gen. Horatio Gates had always been a rival of Washington for command of the army, and frequently conspired against the latter's popularity. In 1783, while Washington's army was encamped at Newburg two anonymous appeals were issued to the officers, urging them to hold a meeting to consider the question of the money due them by Congress. The appeals were written by Capt. Armstrong, of Pennsyl-

Newburg Addresses—*Continued.*
vania, and were supposed to have been instigated by the Gates faction. Washington immediately denounced the meeting as subversive of discipline and called a regular meeting of the officers to consider the matter. Gates was placed in the chair. Washington's friends carried motions characterizing as "infamous proposals" the suggestions of the Newburg addresses, and furthermore declaring unshaken confidence in Congress.
Newcomb, Frank H., thanks of Congress to, recommended, 6302.
Newcomb, Simon, report of, on improvements in astronomical observatories, etc., referred to, 4790.
Newell, F. H., mentioned, 6875.
Newfoundland:
Certain articles of treaty at Washington extended to, 4227, 4243.
Commercial intercourse with, referred to, 2867.
Importations from, proclamation removing duties on, 2922.
Postal convention with, 4203.
Reciprocity with, 6757.
Newhard, Jacob, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5306.
Newport, Vt., privileges of other ports granted to, by proclamation, 3428.
Newspapers, transportation of:
Referred to, 120, 124.
Repeal tax on, recommended, 134.
Nez Percé Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Nez Percé War. (See Indian Wars.)
Niagara, The, employed to return negroes to Africa, 3058.
Niagara Falls:
American victory on Canadian side of, 533.
Attack of American forces upon British troops near, unsuccessful, 501.
Ship canal around, discussed, 4150.
Nicaragua.—One of the six Central American Republics. It is bounded on the north and northwest by Honduras, on the east by the Caribbean Sea, on the south by Costa Rica, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. It is traversed from southeast to northwest by a depression including the San Juan River and Lakes Nicaragua and Managua. This was the route proposed for the Nicaragua Canal. The province of Zelaya on the eastern coast is under the dominion of the savage Mosquito King who is under the protection of Great Britain. Earthquakes are numerous and violent in the country and there are many active volcanoes. The inhabitants are Spanish creoles, Indians, and negroes. The language is Spanish and the State religion is Roman Catholic. The chief products of the country are coffee, hides, cabinet woods, rubber, fruits, and gold. Silver mining, once an important industry, has been almost entirely abandoned. By the constitution amended in 1896 the chief executive is a President chosen for 4 years, and the Congress consists of a single chamber of 40 members elected by universal suffrage. Columbus touched on the eastern coast of Nicaragua in 1502, and the western coast was first explored by Gil Gonzales Davila in 1521-22. Until 1821 it was a province of Guatemala. Independence was at that time proclaimed, and from 1823 to 1839 Nicaragua was a State in the Central American Confederation. It has been an independent Republic since 1840. During 1855-56 the filibuster Walker held a part of the country. Civil wars are common and greatly retard the growth of the country. Nicargua has an area of about 49,200 square miles.
A census was taken July 1, 1906, which showed a population of more than 600,000. The coffee estates, largely in German and American hands, yielded 8,637,677 kilos in 1906-7. Bananas are grown in the Bluefields region and New Orleans imported 1,401,595 bunches from there in 1906. Rubber is collected in the mountain forests and there are rubber plantations on the coasts. The revenues of the government are barely sufficient to meet the expenses. In July, 1908, the English debt was £235,300, at 4 per cent., $1,000,000 American at 5 per cent., and 12,500,000 f. in France at 5 per cent.; a total of about $4,676,500, besides an internal debt of 13,674,650 pesos ($3,418,662.) See Honduras.
Nicaragua (see also Mosquito Indian strip):
Adventurers undertake to establish government in, 2814.
American citizens in, outrages on, 3048.
Arrest of William Walker in, discussed, 2997, 3001, 3017.
Bombardment of San Juan. (See San Juan, Nicaragua.)
Boundary line with Costa Rica—
Arbitration of, referred to President of United States and award of, discussed, 5369.
Proposition for settlement of, referred to, 2736.
Settlement of, indispensable to commencement of ship canal, 2702.

Nicaragua—*Continued.*
Survey of port and river San Juan to be made, 3444.
British authority and aggressions in, discussed, 2571.
British troops landed at Bluefields. (See Mosquito Indian Strip.)
Civil convulsions in, discussed, 2657.
Claims of United States, against, 3048, 3100, 3175.
Correspondence regarding, referred to, 4460.
Clayton-Bulwer treaty for protection of canal through, discussed, 2580, 2617, 2903, 2943, 3117.
Correspondence regarding, transmitted, 2722, 2894.
Diplomatic relations with, discussed, 2948, 4562, 6264, 6427.
Distracted condition, referred to, 2869, 2905, 2947.
Expedition against—
Discussed, 2978, 2997, 3000.
Proclamation against, by President—
Buchanan, 3027.
Pierce, 2921.
Referred to, 3001, 3017.
Forfeiture of concessions of, to Nicaragua Canal, referred to, 5960.
Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 4067, 4100.
Grant of exclusive right of transit over territory of, to Europeans, referred to, 3987.
Greytown—
Bombardment of, and reasons for, discussed, 2814.
Claims arising out of, 2995, 3049.
Complaints of foreign powers regarding, 2814.
Vessels from, duties on, suspended by proclamation, 4872.
Measures for protection of American citizens and property in, recommended, 3048, 3069, 3100, 3181.
Minister of, to United States, received, 2906.
Return of, referred to, 2948.
Ministers from two contending parties in, not received by United States, 2948.
Mosquito Indian Strip, affairs of, discussed. (See Mosquito Indian Strip.)
Negotiations with, transmission of information regarding, refused, 2690.
Transmitted, 2695.
Report of T. C. Reynolds on, transmitted, 5116.
Revolutions in, discussed, 5870, 6432.
Rupture with Costa Rica amicably settled, 6325, 6426.
Tariff laws of, evidence of modifications of, proclaimed, 5698.
Discussed, 5747.
Transit way across, discussed and measures for protection of, recommended, 2813, 2901, 2947, 3046, 3069, 3100, 3181. (See also Nicaragua Canal.)
Treaty regarding, between United States and—
Honduras, 3116.
Nicaragua, 3047, 4825, 4843.
Treaty and negotiations with, regarding Nicaragua Canal. (See Nicaragua Canal.)
Treaty of, with—
France, 3121.
Great Britain, 3170.
Treaty with, transmitted and discussed by President—
Arthur, 4825, 4843.
Buchanan, 3100, 3108.
Fillmore, 2602.
Grant, 4067, 4100.
Johnson, 3779, 3885.
Lincoln, 3273.
Pierce, 2870, 2883.
Taylor, 2571.
Ratification of, discussed, 3273.
Failure of, referred to, 3114.
Withdrawn, 4888.
Discussed, 4912.
Vessels of—
Discriminating duties on, suspended by proclamation, 3416.
Duties on vessels from San Juan del Norte suspended by proclamation, 4872.

Nicaragua Canal.—A proposed ship canal across the Republic of Nicaragua to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. As early as 1522 Lake Nicaragua was entered from the western coast and explored by Spanish navigators. In 1550 Antonio Galvao, a Portuguese, proposed 4 routes for a ship canal across the Isthmus, one by way of Lake Nicaragua and the San Juan River. Later surveys were made by the Spanish and Central American governments. In 1850 Col. O. W. Childs surveyed a canal route from Lake Nicaragua to the Pacific. More complete surveys were made for the United States in 1872-73 and 1885, and the cost of construction was variously estimated at from $40,000,000 to $140,000,000. The Nicaraguan Government made concessions to Americans for constructing a canal in 1849 and 1880 and to a Frenchman in 1858, but they all lapsed without results. In 1884 a treaty was signed for the construction of a canal by the United States, but the Senate refused to ratify it. In 1887

Nicaragua Canal—*Continued.*
a new concession was granted by Nicaragua and confirmed by Costa Rica. A company was immediately formed and chartered by the United States, work was begun, but ceased, in 1892 for lack of funds and finally in 1893 the company was placed in the hands of a receiver. President McKinley in 1899 appointed a commission to report on the question of the best route for an interocean canal and in 1901 a report was presented advising the Nicaragua route, mainly on the ground of the difficulty of acquiring rights and control in Panama. In 1900 the House passed a bill providing for the construction of a Nicaragua Canal but the Senate refused to pass it. Another bill of a similar character passed the House in January, 1902, but before it went to the Senate, a report was received from the Canal Commission recommending the Panama route and action was taken upon this report.

Nicaragua Canal (see also Panama Canal.)
Clayton-Bulwer treaty for protection of, discussed, 2580, 2617, 2903, 2943, 3117.
Construction of, referred to, 5120, 5544, 5623.
Importance of, discussed, but Government aid to, not recommended, 2553.
Report on, transmitted, 6097.
Contract of Interoceanic Canal Co. discussed, 5470.
Control of, should not be held by one nation alone, 2554.
Correspondence regarding, referred to, 5120.
Discussed by President—
Arthur, 4843.
Buchanan, 3116.
Cleveland, 5870.
Fillmore, 2617.
Harrison, Benj., 5470, 5544, 5623, 5752.
Hayes, 4521.
McKinley, 6265, 6326, 6366, 6433.
Pierce, 2901.
Taylor, 2553, 2571, 2580.
Forfeiture of Nicaraguan concessions to, referred to, 5960.
Government aid to, recommended, 5624, 5752.
Report on, transmitted, 6185.
Right of way for, referred to, 2569.
Should be accomplished under American auspices, 5870.
Treaty regarding, with—
Great Britain, discussed, 2580, 2617, 2943, 3117.
Nicaragua (see also Nicaragua)—
Discussed, 2571, 2601, 4825, 4843.
Withdrawn, 4888, 4912.

Nicaragua Canal Commission discussed, 6326, 6366.

Nicaragua, The, indemnity to owners of, 6900.

Nicaragua, Treaty with.—The treaty of friendship, commerce, navigation, and as to isthmian transit, was denounced by Nicaragua to take effect in 1902. The extradition treaty of 1870 was also denounced by Nicaragua to take effect in the same year. The protocol with Nicaragua of 1900 for the construction of an interoceanic canal provided that the President of the United States is empowered to acquire control of such portion of the territory of Nicaragua as may be necessary or advisable to construct a ship canal from a point near San Juan del Norte on the Caribbean Sea, through Lake Nicaragua to Brite, on the Pacific Ocean. As a preliminary to negotiations it is agreed that the details of the canal construction be the same as those contained in a treaty with Great Britain pending decision of the Senate of the United States.

Nicholas, Emperor. (See Russia.)

Nicholls, Thomas David; b. Wilkesbarre, Luzerne Co., Pa., Sept. 16, 1870; began work as a breaker boy, and continued to work in the mines until 1900, when he was placed on salary as president of District No. 1, United Mine Workers of America; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Pennsylvania.

Nichols, Edward F., thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Nicks, John, removal of, from office, explanation regarding, 1094.

Nico, Econchatta, claim of, for losses sustained, 1683.

Nicoll, Francis H., memorial of, presented to Congress, 1037.

Niles, Mr., mentioned, 2676.

Ninety-Six (S. C.), Siege of.—Immediately after the surrender of Charleston (May 12, 1780) Clinton sent Lieut. Conger up the Saluda to Ninety-Six, a village in South Carolina, about 75 miles from Columbia. May 21, 1781, a part of Gen. Greene's army laid siege to the place. Kosciuszko planned the approaches and the condition of the garrison had become critical, when, on June 20, the siege was raised on the approach of Lord Rawdon with the flank companies of 3 regiments.

Niobrara Forest Reserve, Nebraska, proclaimed, 6695.

Nipmuc Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Nipsic, The, disabled at Samoan Islands, 5479.
Niter, appropriation for improvement in manufacture of, recommended, 2957.
Nixon, George S.; b. April 2, 1860, in Placer Co., Cal,; entered the employ of a railroad company and studied telegraphy; transferred to Nevada, where he served three years as a telegraph operator, and in 1884 accepted a clerical position in a bank at Reno; largely interested in banking, mining, stock raising, and farming; served as a member of the Nevada legislature in 1891; elected to the United States Senate from Nevada for the term beginning March 4, 1905.
No Man's Land.—A small island 3 miles southwest of Martha's Vineyard, Mass., to which it belongs. The term was also applied to a strip of land ceded by Texas to the United States in 1850. It lies between lat. 36° 30′ and 37° north and long. 100° and 103° west. It was not included under any government, though often called part of the Indian Territory. In 1890 it became part of Oklahoma and is now known as Beaver County.
Noah, M. Mordecai, surveyor of customs, renomination of, 1043.
Nobel Prizes.—The Swedish scientist, Alfred B. Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, died in 1896, bequeathing his fortune, estimated at $9,000,000, to the founding of a fund, the interest of which should yearly be distributed to those who had mostly contributed to "the good of humanity." The interest is divided in five equal shares, given away, "One to the person who in the domain of physics has made the most important discovery or invention, one to the person who has made the most important chemical discovery or invention, one to the person who has made the most important discovery in the domain of medicine or physiology, one to the person who in literature has provided the most excellent work of an idealistic tendency, and one to the person who has worked most or best for the fraternization of nations, and the abolition or reduction of standing armies, and the calling in and propagating of peace congresses."
A committee of the Norwegian Storthing awarded the prize for the promotion of peace between nations to President Roosevelt in 1906. The money value of the prize was about $40,000, and the President devoted it to the Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace at home. In accordance with his wishes, Congress passed an act creating a board of trustees, consisting of the Chief Justice of the United States, the Secretaries of Agriculture and Commerce and Labor, a representative each of labor and capital, and two persons representing the general public, to administer the fund. An industrial peace committee of nine members was authorized, to meet in Washington each year during the sessions of Congress to discuss differences arising between capital and labor. (See Industrial Peace Committee.)
Nolan, Katie A., bill for relief of, vetoed, 6812.
Noland, N. B., claims of, against Peru, 6099.
Nominating Conventions. (See Conventions, Nominating.)
Nominations.—In politics an act of designation to office, the ratification of which depends upon another person or body of persons. The President nominates to the Senate candidates for high Federal offices, and makes the appointment only after approval. The head of an Executive Department nominates to the President those whom he desires as his subordinates in the higher official positions. A National, State, city, county, or town convention of a political party nominates its candidates for office in anticipation of election.
Nominations. (See Executive Nominations.)
Nonimportation Agreement.—In 1765 the merchants of New York and Boston unanimously agreed to order no new merchandise from England, and to countermand old orders. This was done in retaliation for the passage of the Stamp Act by Parliament. The agreement was strictly observed until 1770, when only tea was prohibited. The members of the Continental Congress signed a nonimportation agreement in 1775.
Nonintercourse Act.—In consequence of the interference with American commerce by vessels of France and England who were then at war, Congress in 1807 passed the embargo act prohibiting foreign commerce. This was found to work unnecessary injury to American shipping interests, and in 1809 it was repealed and the nonintercourse act substituted. It forbade the entrance to American ports of public or private British or French vessels, all commercial intercourse with France or

Nonintercourse Act—*Continued.*
Great Britain, and the importation after May 20 1809, of all goods grown or manufactured in the two countries or their colonies. The act was to continue until the next session of Congress, but was revived by acts of June 28, 1809, May 1, 1810, and Mar. 2, 1811.

Noo-whä-há Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Nook-wa-cháh-mish Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Norfolk, Va.;
Blockade of port of, removed by proclamation, 3431.
Referred to, 3446.
British officers treated at hospital at, 3404.
Navy-yard at, referred to, 2312.
Surrender of, referred to, 3313, 3315.
Vessels entering and leaving port of, order regarding, 3225.

Norfolk, (Va.), Burning of.—Lord Dunmore, the royal governor of Virginia, assumed military control of Norfolk in November, 1775. He was defeated in an effort to dislodge some Virginia and Maryland militia who had taken up a position near the town. He thereupon embarked in a British vessel which lay in the Elizabeth River. Col. Woodford, with the Second Virginia Militia, and Col. Howe, with 1 regiment from North Carolina and 2 companies of Maryland militia, occupied the town. On Jan. 1, 1776, Dunmore began a bombardment, and sent ashore a party who set fire to the town. Its destruction was completed by the Americans to prevent its becoming a shelter for the British.

Norfolk, (Va.), Surrender of.—The movement of the Federal Army up the peninsula of Virginia, in May, 1862, led to the withdrawal of the Confederate force from Norfolk and to the destruction of the ironclad *Merrimac*. This left the James River open to navigation. An expedition was sent out from fortress Monroe, under Gen. Wool, May 10, to take possession of Norfolk. It was turned over by the mayor without a struggle.

Norman, Mary, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5038.

Norris, George William; b. Sandusky Co., Ohio, July 11, 1861; attended Baldwin Univ., Berea, Ohio, and the North Indiana Normal School, Valparaiso; studied law while teaching, and was admitted to the bar in 1883; went to Nebraska in 1885; was three times prosecuting attorney; elected district judge in 1895, and 1899, which position he held when nominated for Congress; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Nebraska.

Norris, P. W., petition of, for compensation for services rendered transmitted, 4669.

Norsemen.—In the sagas or accounts of Scandinavian heroes the vikings of Norway are represented as having visited the coast of America as early as 861 A. D. The narratives of the early voyages of the Northmen to America are more or less intermingled with fiction. Enough has been verified, however, to warrant some reliable historians giving credence to the more likely part of their claims. We are told that Norsemen had established a settlement in America in 875 A. D. (probably in Iceland, visited by Nadodd 12 to 15 years previously), and that Gunbiorn, a Norse navigator, sighted land farther west.

Eric the Red discovered and named Greenland in 982, and 3 years later made a second voyage to the new country. During the same year an expedition under Bjarni sailed from Iceland for Greenland, but was driven south by a storm and sighted land at Newfoundland and at Cape Cod or Nantucket. Thence he returned to Greenland. In the year 1000 Leif, son of Eric the Red, sailed with one ship and 35 men in search of the land seen by Bjarni. He touched on the coast of Labrador and, journeying southward, stopped for the winter near the site of the present city of Boston. Leif called the place Vinland, from the abundance of grapes found. This seems to be the earliest authentic account of Norse discoveries in America.

Thorvald, Leif's brother, visited Vinland in 1002, wintered near Mount Hope Bay, R. I., and in the spring of 1003 sent a party of his men to explore the coast, probably as far south as Cape May. In 1004 Thorvald was killed near Boston by Skraelings (the Icelandic name for the aboriginal Americans), and his companions returned to Greenland. About 1007 or 1008 Thorfinn Karlsefne sailed from Greenland with 3 ships and 160 persons. He landed at Rhode Island and spent 3 years at Vinland. Here a son was born to Thorfinn, from whom Albert Thorvaldsen, a Danish sculptor living at Copenhagen in the latter part of the eighteenth and the early part of the

Norsemen—*Continued.*
nineteenth century, was able to trace direct descent. A full account of these early voyages is preserved in the "Codex Flatöiensis," written in 1387-1395, and found in a monastery on the west coast of Iceland. The latest tidings of Vinland were received in 1347, and communication with Greenland ceased about 1400. Before Columbus was born European navigators had journeyed westward and touched land, and several maps of the Atlantic Ocean had been made. Prior to 1470 Columbus had visited Iceland, and it has been suggested that he there learned of the Western Continent from the Norse navigators.

North Ann Crossing, (Va.), Battle of.—Proceeding southward after the battle of Spottsylvania, Grant's army arrived at the North Ann River May 23, 1864. Warren, whose corps was on the right, crossed the river at Jericho, Hancock at a point 4 miles below, and the Sixth Corps at Jericho. Lee meantime had retired to a position south of the North Ann, and his left wing rested on the river at a point between the two sections of Grant's army. Burnside's corps was unable to cross the river. Lee's position was impregnable, and Grant was compelled to withdraw his army to the north side of the river after a loss of 1,607 in killed and wounded. May 27, having been rejoined by Sheridan, the Army of the Potomac moved toward the Pamunky River.

North Carolina.—One of the thirteen original States; nicknames, "The Tar State," "The Tar-Heel State," and the "Old North State;" motto, "Esse quam videri" ("To be rather than to seem"). It extends from lat. 33° 50′ to 36° 33′ north and from long. 75° 27′ to 84° 20′ west. It is bounded on the north by Virginia, on the east and southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by South Carolina and Georgia, and on the west by Tennessee (separated by the Smoky and other ranges of mountains). It has an area of 52,250 square miles. The surface is mountainous in the west, rolling or gently undulating in the center, and toward the eastern coast or lands bordering on the Albemarle and Pamlico sounds generally level.

Unsuccessful attempts at colonization were made by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1518-1587. Scattering settlements were made prior to 1663, probably as early as 1653. The territory was granted to proprietors in 1663 by Charles II. The first two colonies are known in history as the Albemarle and the Clarendon. In 1669 a constitution was introduced modeled by the philosopher, John Locke, upon principles of a landed aristocracy and feudal service. The constitution was not a success and was abandoned after twenty-five years. Citizens of North Carolina passed a set of resolutions in 1775 similar to the Declaration of Independence. (See Mecklenburg Declaration.) It was the first colony to instruct its delegates in Congress to vote for independence. The State seceded from the Union May 20, 1861, and was readmitted by act of Congress June 25, 1868.

The chief occupation of the people is agriculture. The area of farm land in 1900 was 22,749,356 acres, of which 8,327,106 were improved. The wheat crop of 1908 was 5, 680,000 bushels, of corn, 50,165,000 bushels. The chief crop is cotton, of which 1,408,000 acres in 1907 yielded 288,620,047 pounds of upland, valued at $33,075,857, and 268,004 tons of seed, valued at $5,587,883. The tobacco crop of 1908 was 134,000,000 pounds, worth $14,070,080. The rice crop, formerly of great importance has decreased to 15,000 bushels. Peanuts, potatoes, oats and rye are also raised. Vegetable raising for early northern markets is a growing industry, as well as dairying. In 1908 there were 190,000 horses, 177,000 mules, 294,000 milk cows and 450,000 other cattle, 220,000 sheep and 1,357,000 hogs. Oyster and shad fishing are carried on in the eastern part of the state. Minerals in considerable variety, but small quantities are found.

The manufactures of the state are those of cotton, lumber and tobacco. The total output for 1905 was $142,520,776, of which $51,002,843 was cotton goods, oil and cake; $28,087,969 tobacco, and $15,731,379 lumber and timber. In 1906 the state contained 4,409, miles of steam railway and 107 miles of electric line. The population in 1900 was 1,893,810; estimated for 1909, 2,500,000.

North Carolina (see also Confederate States):
Admission of, into United States referred to, 57, 59, 61.
Branch mint in, referred to, 1383, 1495.
Ceding of jurisdiction of lands to the United States by, 64, 105, 167.

North Carolina—*Continued.*
Clerks of Federal courts and United States marshal in, referred to 3661.
Constitution of, referred to, 3831.
Constitution of United States—
Evidence of ratification of, amendment to, by, 62, 68, 182.
Fourteenth amendment to, ratified by, proclamation announcing, 3854.
Governor of, referred to, 64.
Jails in, use of, granted to United States, 103.
Judges, United States, in, opinion of, regarding pensions, 125.
Lands ceded to United States by, referred to, 64, 105, 167. (See also Enc. Art., Franklin.)
Lands, public, 6998, 7022.
Light-house—
Lands ceded to United States for erection of, 103.
Lands, jurisdiction of, for, ceded to United States, 182.
Military governor of, referred to, 3281.
Obstruction to laws in, proclamation regarding, 3743.
Copies of, for executive clerks, 3756.
Provisional governor for, appointed and restoration of, into Union discussed, 3510.
Survey of coast of, 636, 680.
Unlawful combination in, discussed, 4071, 4072.

North Carolina, The:
Seizure and imprisonment of crew of, by Spanish authorities referred to, 2761.
Sent to Mediterranean Sea, 826.

North Dakota.—One of the United States; motto, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." It extends from lat. 46° to 49° north and from long. 96° 30′ to 104° 5′ west. It is bounded on the north by the Dominion of Canada, on the east by Minnesota, on the south by South Dakota, and on the west by Montana. Its area is 70,795 square miles. Its surface is generally undulating and level. It was first settled at Pembina by French traders in 1780. The Territory of Dakota, comprising the present States of North and South Dakota, was organized from Nebraska Territory by act of Mar. 2, 1861. It was divided on the forty-sixth parallel and the upper portion admitted to the Union Nov. 2, 1889 (5455).

Agriculture is the chief pursuit of the people. The area of farm land in 1900 was 15,542,640 acres of which 9,644,520 were improved. The area to be irrigated under the federal reclamation act in North Dakota is 40,000 acres. The wheat crop of 1908 was 68,428,000 bushels; oats, 32,737,000 bushels; barley, 18,330,000 bushels; flaxseed, 13,770,000 bushels, valued at $16,387,000. The farm animals were 616,000 horses, 224,000 milk cows and 642,000 other cattle, 627,000 sheep and 233,000 hogs.

In 1905 there were 507 manufacturing establishments with an aggregate capital of $5,703,837 employing 1,755 persons and converting $7,095,986 worth of raw material into finished goods worth $10,217,914, more than half of which was flour and cereal foods. The dairy output was valued at $562,481.

There are within the state 2,322,150 acres of public land unreserved and unappropriated. United States land offices are located at Tucumcari, Bismarck, Devil's Lake, Dickinson, Fargo and Minot.

In 1906 there were 3,761 miles of steam railway and 16 miles of electric line within the state. The federal census of 1900 gave the population as 319,416; the state census of 1905 gave 437,070, and an estimate for 1909 advances the figures to 600,000.

North Dakota:
Admission of, into Union—
Discussed, 5485.
Proclaimed, 5455.
Lands in—
Open to settlement by proclamation, 5707.
Set apart as public reservation by proclamation, 5579.
Lottery in, efforts to secure charter for, discussed, 5515.
Unlawful combinations in, proclamation against, 5485.

North Point (Md.), Battle of.—After burning Washington in 1814 Gen. Ross withdrew to Admiral Cockburn's fleet and the invaders ran up the Chesapeake Bay to the mouth of the Patapsco River. On the morning of Sept. 12, 1814, the British forces 9,000 strong, were landed at North Point 12 miles from Baltimore, with provisions for 3 days and 80 rounds of ammunition per man. Baltimore was defended by about the same number of troops under Gen. Samuel Smith. Hearing of the landing of the British, he sent Gen. Stricker with 3,200 men to oppose their advance. Gen. Ross was killed in a preliminary skirmish. The battle was carried on for 4 hours, when the Americans fell back toward the city

North Point (Md.), Battle of—*Continued.*
and the British bivouacked on the field.
North Star, The. (See *Rodgers*, The.)
Northeastern Boundary.—By the treaty of 1783 the northeastern boundary of the United States was defined as extending from the source of the St. Croix River due north to the highlands or watershed between the Atlantic and St. Lawrence systems, thence along those highlands to the northwesternmost head of the Connecticut River. There was a continual dispute over this boundary, and the claims of Americans and Canadians were pressed so vigorously as to lead to preparation for hostilities. The matter was referred to arbitration. In 1831 the King of the Netherlands, as arbitrator, made an award which neither Great Britain nor the United States would accept. Finally by the Webster-Ashburton treaty of 1842 the present boundary was agreed upon, not far from that suggested by the Dutch King. The United States secured about seven-twelfths of the disputed territory and Great Britain five-twelfths.
Northeastern Boundary between United States and Great Britain:
Amicable settlement of, discussed, 1747, 1811, 1820.
Appropriation for survey of, necessary, 1845.
Arbitration committed to citizens of Maine, 1007.
Ashburton treaty discussed. (See Ashburton Treaty.)
Commissioners appointed to fix, 188, 191, 242, 264, 1821.
Disagreement in decision of, 819, 947.
Report of, 1846, 1945, 1965, 2024, 2087.
Convention with Great Britain regarding, 347, 351, 958.
Conventional agreement to be arranged, 1811.
Correspondence in regard to, 1564, 1622, 1648, 1687, 1738, 1785, 1791, 1798, 1812, 1945, 1965, 2023.
Referred to, 1448, 1784, 2278.
Depredations committed on disputed territory 1733.
Correspondence regarding, 1738, 1785, 1791.
Discussed, 64, 65, 191, 242, 264, 268, 1156, 1239, 1316, 1368, 1455, 1591, 1820, 1931, 2047.
Excitement growing out of, partially subsided, 1820.
Imprisonment of American citizens charged with trespassing, 963, 969, 990, 1123.
Release of, 1110.
Joint commission for survey of—
Appointment of, referred to, 1702.
Report of, 2024.
King of Netherlands selected as arbitrator, 974.
Award of, referred to, 1110, 1122, 1123, 1126.
Great Britain agrees to, 1123.
Protest of United States minister against, 1122.
Maps regarding transmitted, 960.
Proposition of United States for settlement of—
Declined by Great Britain, 1368.
To be acceded to by Great Britain, 1811.
Referred to, 922, 946, 1070, 1133, 1156, 1200, 1346, 1448, 1697, 1729, 1784, 1796, 1805, 1954.
Reports of commissioners on, 1846, 1945, 1965, 2024, 2087.
Resolutions of Main legislature regarding, 1126.
Survey of, referred to, 1845, 1931, 1945.
Treaty regarding, discussed, 2015, 2047.
Northern Cheyenne Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Northwest Territory.—The portion of the United States known in history as the Northwest Territory comprises all the country lying between the Ohio River, the Mississippi River, and the Great Lakes, immediately west of the original States, and now forming the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. The original States severally laid claim to this territory by their charters, which granted possession from ocean to ocean. New York ceded her claims to this region to the General Government in 1782, and was followed by Virginia in 1784, Massachusetts in 1785, and Connecticut in 1786. The latter State, however, retained a small tract as the foundation for her school fund. This became known as the Western Reserve.
Congress in July, 1787, passed an ordinance for the government of this territory, and to the wise measures incorporated into that law the States formed from the territory are indebted for much that is wise and judicious in their constitutions. It is claimed by some that the foundations for future national greatness were laid by the manner in which Congress dealt with the question of territorial government at this time.

Northwest Territory—*Continued.*
A clause forbidding slavery after 1800 was at first voted down, but afterwards was adopted. The ordinance provided that no land should be taken up until it had been purchased from the Indians and offered for sale by the United States; no property qualification was to be required of electors or elected; a temporary government might be established until the male population of the territory reached 5,000, then a permanent representative government would be permitted, with a Representative in Congress entitled to debate but not to vote. When the inhabitants of any one of the five divisions of the territory reached 60,000 it should be admitted as a state, these States to remain forever a part of the United States, pay their portion of the Federal debt, and in their government uphold republican forms and prohibit slavery; but fugitive slaves were to be surrendered. Arthur St. Clair was governor from 1788 to 1802.

Northwest Territory:
Government established in, and recommendations made to enable the governor and secretary to visit the posts in, 190.

Northwestern Boundary.—The territory bounded on the north by lat. 54° 40′, on the east by the Rocky Mountains, on the south by lat. 42°, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean, has been variously claimed by Russia, Spain, Great Britain, and the United States. Russia's claim rested for the most part upon occupation by fur traders, and was settled by a treaty of Jan. 11, 1825, under the terms of which the United States were to make no settlements north of lat 54° 40′ and Russia none south of that latitude. England made a treaty with Russia on the same terms. By the treaty which ceded Florida in 1819 the Spanish claims were confined to the south of lat. 42°. This left the territory between 42° and 54° 40′ to the Americans and English. Great Britain had no claim by discovery. The claim of the United States rested upon the voyage of Gray up the Columbia River in 1792 and the explorations of Lewis and Clark through the Rocky Mountains and the Oregon country in 1805 and 1806 under the orders of Jefferson. By the treaty of Oct. 20 1818, the entire country west of the Rocky Mountains was to be opened to both countries for 10 years, and at the end of this period joint occupation for an indefinite time was agreed upon. This arrangement produced much dissatisfaction and was made a political issue in the United States in 1844. (See "Fifty-four Forty or Fight.") After considerable negotiation lat. 49° was agreed upon (in 1846) as the boundary from the Rocky Mountains to the channel between Vancouver Island and the mainland. (See also San Juan de Fuca Explorations.)

Northwestern Boundary between United States and Great Britain:
Commission for settlement of, recommended and referred to, 2810, 2866, 3989, 4056.
Convention for adjustment of, 958, 2243, 2299, 3380.
Concluded and signed, 2302.
Exchange of ratifications referred to, 2307.
Correspondence regarding, 890.
Referred to, 2127.
Discussed, 705, 922, 946, 956, 1133, 1614, 1615, 1684, 2049, 2063, 2110, 2127, 2180, 2190, 2214, 2242, 2277, 2484, 3092, 3197, 3894, 3899.
Emperor of Germany chosen as arbitrator, 4097.
Award of, 4139.
Thanks of United States tendered, 4140.
Final settlement of, 4357, 4382.
Joint commission for marking, 4141.
Report of, 4191.
Marking and tracing of, recommended, 2655, 2741.
Settlement of—
By arbitration, 4139.
Recommended 3198, 3213.
Proposition regarding, by—
Great Britain—
Declined, 2243.
Referred to, 2305.
Submitted, 2299.
Accepted, 2302.
Ratification of, referred to, 2307.
United States declined, 2111, 2243.
Referred to, 2305.
Referred to, 2484.
Treaty regarding, 3894, 3956.
Warlike preparations made by Great Britain on account of, 2277.

Norwalk Harbor Conn., survey of, referred to, 1043.

Norway.—The northernmost country of Europe, forming with Sweden the Scandinavian Peninsula. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by Russia and Sweden, on the south by the Skager Rack, and on the west by the North Sea and the Atlantic and Arctic Oceans. The coast line is deeply in-

Norway—*Continued.*
dented by fiords. The country generally is elevated and mountainous. Among the leading industries are fisheries and lumber manufacture and trade. There are mines of silver, copper, iron, and nickel. The Government is a limited hereditary monarchy. The King and a ministry form the executive council, and the legislative power is vested in the Storthing or Parliament, consisting of an upper and a lower house. The Kingdom was consolidated under Harold the Fair-Haired in the latter part of the ninth century. Christianity was introduced toward the close of the tenth century. The established religion is Lutheran. The country was united with Denmark in 1389 and passed to Sweden in 1814. The Norwegians, however, declared their independence and elected Charles, duke of Holstein, as their King; he soon abdicated and the people then accepted Charles XIII of Sweden who recognized Norway as a free and independent state united to Sweden for the common good of both countries. In 1905 the Norwegians deposed King Oscar II and dissolved the union, electing Prince Charles of Denmark to the vacant throne, under the title of Haakon VII. The country has an area of 124,130 sq. miles and a population (1900) of 2,240,032.

Of the total area 75 per cent. is unproductive, 22 per cent, forest, and only 3 per cent. is under cultivation. There were enumerated in 1906, 159,255 real estate holdings. The average annual produce for five years ending with 1905—reduced to the American standard—was wheat, 23 bushels per acre; rye, 22 bushels; barley, 30 bushels; corn, 37 bushels; potatoes, 244 bushels. In 1900 there were enumerated 172,999 horses, 950,201 cattle, 998,819 sheep, 214,594 goats, 165,348 hogs, and 108,784 reindeer.

An average of 20,000 persons emigrate from Norway to the United States annually.

Norway, reciprocity with copyright with, 7250. (See also Sweden and Norway.)

Nottage, Mary J., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5025.

Nourse, Joseph E., publication of second edition of Second Arctic Expedition recommended by, 4666.

N'Quentl-má-mish Indians, (See Indian Tribes.)

Neustra Senora, The, seizure of, and claims arising out of discussed, 3795.

Nullification.—The general meaning of nullification is the act of invalidating or making void. In American politics it is almost exclusively applied to the doctrine set forth by John C. Calhoun and his friends in the South Carolina controversy with the Federal Government, 1828-1833. This doctrine asserted the right of any State to declare the unconstitutionality of any United States law, though it should have been enacted in the proper manner and held to be constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. It was further claimed that any attempt to enforce such law in a State which had refused to acknowledge its validity would justify it in at once leaving the Union. The immediate cause of this declaration of principles was that the existing tariff law bore unjustly, so it was claimed, on the nonmanufacturing and raw-material-producing States of the South. The arguments in favor of nullification were mainly based upon language used by Jefferson and Madison in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798 and 1799 in regard to the alien and sedition laws. Here it was asserted that the General Government was not "the final or exclusive judge of the powers delegated to itself, but that, as in all other cases of compact among powers having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress." Senator Hayne, of South Carolina, was the first to advocate this doctrine in Congress. On the advice of Calhoun the governor of South Carolina called a convention, and an ordinance of nullification was passed on Nov. 19, 1832. This ordinance declared the Federal tariff law "null and void" and authorized the citizens to refuse payment of duties under it. It also denied the right of the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon the nullification ordinance. The legislature was on the point of enacting a bill in accordance with this ordinance when the necessity was partly obviated by the passage of Clay's compromise measures (q. v.) in 1833. The attempt to interfere with the execution of Federal laws was met by President Jackson's prompt instructions to the revenue officers at Charleston, his proclamation of Dec. 10, 1832 (1203), and his special message to Congress on the subject (1173). Mar. 3, 1833, a new tariff bill was passed which gave

Nullification—*Continued.*
satisfaction to the nullifiers, and on Mar. 16, a State convention of South Carolina repealed the ordinance of nullification.

Nullification:
Message regarding, 1173.
Proclamation regarding, 1203.
Referred to, 1185, 1197.

Nutrias, The, seizure of, and claims arising out of, 4114, 5198, 5547, 5673, 5873, 5962.
Award in case of, 6070.

Nye, Frank Mellen; b. Shirley, Piscataquis Co., Me., March 7, 1852; member of the Wisconsin assembly 1884-85; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Minnesota.

Nye, James W., governor of Nevada Territory, letter of, transmitted, 3405.

O

Oakes, D. C., treaty with Indians concluded by, 3663.

Oath.—A solemn appeal to the Supreme Being in attestation of the truth of some statement or the binding character of some convenant, undertaking, or promise. In point of law an oath is a solemn declaration which is necessary as a condition to the filling of some office more or less public or of giving evidence in a court of justice. The Constitution requires that before the President shall "enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation: 'I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.'" The first act of Congress provided for oaths of office. An oath similar to the foregoing is required of all officers of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of States and the nation.

Congress in June, 1778, directed Washington to administer the following oath of allegiance to the officers of the Army before leaving Valley Forge: "I, [name of office] in the armies of the United States of America, do acknowledge the United States of America to be free, independent, and sovereign States, and declare that the people thereof owe no allegiance or obedience to George III, King of Great Britain, and I renounce, refuse, and abjure any allegiance or obedience to him; and I do———that I will to the utmost of my power support, maintain, and defend the United States against the said King George III, his heirs and successors, and his or their abettors, assistants, and adherents, and will serve the said United States in the office of———, which I now hold, with fidelity according to the best of my skill and understanding." By an act of Congress of Aug. 3, 1861, the oath of allegiance for the cadets at West Point was amended so as to abjure all allegiance, sovereignty, or fealty to any State, county or country whatsoever and to require unqualified support of the Constitution and the National Government. In 1865 oaths of allegiance were required as a condition of pardon of persons who had participated in the rebellion. The oath required of persons appointed to office from the Southern States, declaring that they had in no way aided or abetted the rebellion, was called the "iron clad oath," and was modified as soon as all apprehension of further difficulty with the South had passed away.

The oath administered to jurors entering upon their duties is substantially as follows: "You shall well and truly try the issue between the parties and a true verdict give according to the evidence, so help you God;" and the juror sometimes kisses the New Testament. Witnesses must be sworn in a similar manner, the words being, "The evidence you shall give shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God." Witnesses must have sufficient understanding to know the nature of an oath, and on this ground young children are excluded as witnesses. A religious belief was formerly required before an oath could be considered as binding. Several statutes of Congress permit a simple affirmation in lieu of an appeal to the Almighty. Any person having conscientious scruples against oaths now makes a solemn affirmation. Jews are sworn on the Pentateuch, keep on their hats, and conclude their oaths with the words "so help me Jehovah." A Mohammedan is sworn on the Koran. A Chinaman is sworn by breaking a dish on the witness box or beheading a fowl. The form of taking an oath is immaterial, the essential thing being that the witness acknowledge some binding effect derived from his sense of moral obligation to tell the truth. (See also Perjury.)

Oath of Allegiance, army officers directed to subscribe, anew, 3219.

Taken by insurgents in the Philippines, 6720.

Oath of Office:

Act prescribing, for participants in War between the States discussed, 4076.

Modification of, recommended, 3580.

Obekiah, Benjamin, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5125.

O'Brien, Richard, letter of, regarding bombardment of Tripoli, 363.

Observatories. (See Meteorological Observatory; Naval Observatory.)

Ocala Platform.—The declaration of principles adopted by the National Farmers' Alliance at Ocala Fla., Dec. 8, 1890. It demanded the abolition of national banks; establishment of subtreasuries to lend money to the

Ocala Platform—*Continued.*
people at 2 per cent.; increase of circulation to $50 per capita; laws to suppress gambling in agricultural products; unlimited coinage of silver; laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and to permit the ownership of land in actual use only; restricting tariff; Government control of railroads, telegraph, etc; direct vote of the people for President, Vice-President, and United States Senators.
Ocean Cables:
Amount expended for telegraphing by, referred to, 4123.
Atlantic telegraph referred to, 3329, 3382, 3445, 3653.
Between France and America to be landed on Massachusetts coast discussed, 4519.
Communication recommended with—
Australia, 4567.
Guam, Island of, 6354.
Hawaiian Islands, 4565, 5086, 5368, 5761, 6354.
Surveys for, in progress, 5623, 5663, 5679.
Japan, 4565.
Philippine Islands, 6354.
Concessions to companies and rights of United States regarding, discussed, 3989, 4297, 4519.
Convention regarding, 5119, 5176.
Corporate company proposing to operate cable between France and America discussed, 3989, 4297, 4519.
International agreement regarding interchange of messages recommended, 6401.
International convention at Paris for protection of, in—
1880, 4714.
1884, 4799.
Declaration of, transmitted to Senate, 5117, 5187.
Discussed, 5084.
Legislation to carry into effect recommended, 5180.
Landing of, on American shores referred to, 4853, 5124.
Legislation for protection of, recommended, 4864.
Plan for connecting American and European telegraph lines by, referred to, 2952.
Rate charges imposed upon American corporation, questions with Argentine Republic regarding, 6323.
Recommendations of International American Conference regarding, referred to, 5511.
Stipulations with French Cable Co. referred to, 4738, 4744.
Ocean Mail Post-Office, establishment of, discussed, 5633.
Ocean Mail Service. (See Postal Service, steamship.)
O'Connell, Joseph Francis; b. Boston, Dec. 7, 1872; admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1897, and engaged in the practice of law; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Massachusetts.
O'Donnell, Patrick, trial, conviction, and execution of, by Great Britain, 4782.
Oehler, G. F., treaty with Indians concluded by, 2953.
O'Fallon, Benjamin, treaty with Indians concluded by, 887.
O'Fallon, James, armed force levied by, referred to and proclamation against, 93.
Offenses on High Seas, acts to provide for punishment of, returned, 5769.
Officers, Public (see also the several officers):
Act regulating tenure of certain civil officers vetoed. (See Tenure-of-Office Act.)
Application of public money by, for private uses should be made a felony, 1709.
Appointment of. (See Executive Nominations.)
Availing themselves of benefits of insolvent-debtors act must be dismissed, 1107.
Bonding system of, discussed, 1611
Books of, should be carefully inspected, 1709.
Breach of duty in publishing Senate executive business discussed, 2691.
Bribery of, recommendations regarding punishment for, 2714.
Commissions claimed by, should be regulated, 1730.
Compensation of. (See Salaries.)
Compensation withheld from, in arrears, 775.
Defalcation of—
Freedom from, in collecting revenue discussed, 5542, 5746.
Inquired into, 2218, 2918.
Delinquency in handling public money a cause of removal, 1905.
Disbursing officers should deposit moneys in legal depositories, 2941.
False entries by, should be made a felony, 2818, 2870.
Fee system, abolition of, in certain cases discussed and recommended, 4939, 5879, 5968, 6161.
Hours of labor of. (See Hours of Labor.)
Militia called forth to protect, 154.
Nomination of. (See Executive Nominations.)
Number of, should be diminished, 316, 1018.
Oath of. (See Oath of Office.)

Officers, Public—*Continued.*
Offenses against court officers, etc., should be made cognizable in Federal courts, 5477, 5633.
Papers of, must be handed over, 2818.
Partisan interference in elections by—
Discussed by President Tyler, 1905, 1942.
Order regarding, by President—
Cleveland, 5079.
Hayes, 4402.
Persons holding Federal positions must not accept State offices, 4172.
Application of, explained, 4173.
Presents to, from foreign governments referred to, 1258, 1260.
Records and papers should pass to their successors, 2818.
Referred to, 1911.
Removal of. (See Removals from Office.)
Rolls of, transmitted to Congress, 508.
Salary of. (See Salaries.)

Official Publications. (See Records and Documents.)

Official Register. (See Biennial Register.)

Offley, David, treaty with Turkey concluded by, 1093.

Ogallala Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Ogden, Herbert G., member of Board on Geographic Names, 5647.

Ogden, Peter V., crimes charged against, 405.

Ogden, Thomas L., treaty with Indians concluded by, 940.

Ogden, Utah, bill to authorize city of, to assume increased indebtedness vetoed, 5518.

Ogden vs. Saunders.—An important United States Supreme Court case limiting the operation of State bankruptcy laws. Ogden, of Louisiana, declared upon certain bills of exchange drawn in 1806 upon the defendant Saunders, a citizen of Kentucky, but then living in New York. Saunders pleaded a certificate of discharge under the act of the New York legislature of 1801 for the relief of insolvent debtors. The district court of Louisiana gave judgment for the plaintiff. On a writ of error the case was taken before the Supreme Court of the United States, which decided in 1827 that the power to pass bankruptcy laws did not belong exclusively to the United States, and that the fair and ordinary exercise of that power by the States need not involve a violation of the obligation of contracts, but that State law could not discharge a debt due to a citizen of another State. Justice Johnson delivered the opinion, in which concurred Chief Justice Marshall and Justices Duval and Story.

Ogdensburg (N. Y.), Capture of.—In September, 1812, Gen. Brown was sent to Ogdensburg, N. Y., at the mouth of the Oswegatchie River, to garrison Fort Presentation and attempt the capture of some British stores that were reported as being on the way up the St. Lawrence River. Oct. 2, about 40 British bateaux, escorted by a gunboat, were seen approaching. On the 4th two gunboats and 25 bateaux, containing 750 men, started for Ogdensburg. The American force amounted to about 1,200 effective men. After two hours of firing the invaders withdrew with a slight loss. No one was injured on the American side. Later Maj. Forsyth was placed in command of the garrison at Ogdensburg. With a party of citizens and militia he crossed over to Elizabethtown, Canada, Feb. 6, 1813, and rescued a number of prisoners held there. In retaliation for this exploit Lieut. Col. McDouell, with about 800 men, crossed the river on the ice Feb. 22, 1813, and after a short engagement gained possession of the town, which they gave over to plunderers.

Ohio.—One of the United States. Nickname: "The Buckeye State." Ohio extends from lat. 38° 24′ to 41° 57′ north and from long. 80° 34′ to 84° 49′ west. It is bounded on the north by Michigan and Lake Erie, on the east by Pennsylvania and West Virginia (separated by the Ohio River), on the south by Kentucky (separated by the Ohio River), and on the west by Indiana, and has an area of 41,060 sq. miles.

Ohio was first visited by the French under La Salle at the end of the seventeenth century. It was claimed by both the French and English. It was ceded to Great Britain in 1763 and to the United States in 1783. In 1787 it became part of the Northwest Territory. The first settlement was made at Marietta in 1788. The State was admitted to the Union in 1802.

The number of farms in 1900 was 276,791, with an aggregate area of 24,501,985 acres, of which 19,244,472 were improved. The corn crop of 1908 amounted to 136,675,000 bushels wheat to 33,320,000; oats, 38,544,000; tobacco, 33,768,000 pounds. There were enumerated 949,000 horses, 20,000 mules, 928,000 milk cows, and 1,050,000 other cattle, 3;110,000 sheep and 3,159,000 hogs. The wool clip of 1907 was 6,093,750 pounds scoured, valued at $3,717,188.

Ohio—*Continued.*

About 12,000 square miles of coal fields provide employment for 45,000 miners, who took out 32,142,419 tons in 1907, valued at $35,324,746. Petroleum valued at $14,709,888, and natural gas selling for $8,718,562 were also produced. Other products of the soil were salt, cement, stone, clay and mineral waters. The total mineral output of 1907 was $207,657,339.

The capital invested in manufacturing enterprises in 1905 was $856,988,830. The amount paid in salaries and wages was $225,864,293, and $527,636,585 worth of raw material was converted into finished goods worth $960,811,857, consisting of iron and steel goods, machinery, flour, meats, boots, shoes, liquors, vehicles, pottery, clothing, lumber, rubber goods, books and periodicals.

There were 9,290 miles of steam railway in the State in 1906, and 4,495 miles of electric lines. The population in 1900 was 4,157,545; an estimate for 1909 places the figure at 4,615,000.

Ohio (see also Columbus; Dayton; Portsmouth):
Boundary of—
Act respecting, executed, 637.
Controversy with Michigan, regarding, 1404, 1407.
Referred to, 1173.
Lands in—
Referred to, 833.
Title of United Brethren to, 801.
Michigan boundary line dispute with, and the necessity of an early settlement of, by Congress, 178.
National Guard of, expiration of enlistment of, referred to and thanks of President tendered, 3440.
Ratification of fourteenth amendment withdrawn by, 3836.

Ohio Companies.—In 1749 George II. granted to a band of wealthy citizens of Virginia and Maryland, calling themselves the Ohio Company, a tract of land containing 500,000 acres, lying in the Ohio Valley south of the Ohio River. Thomas Lee was the projector of the company, but it was later conducted by Lawrence Washington. The terms of the grant required that 100 families should be established upon the tract, a fort should be built, and a garrison maintained. A number of storehouses were also established. In 1783 the territory east of the Mississippi, north of the Ohio River, and west of Pennsylvania, which before the Revolution had been part of the Province of Quebec and afterwards had been claimed by Virginia, was ceded to the United States, with the proviso that it was to be settled and formed into States. Mar. 1, 1786, Rufus Putnam suggested a second Ohio Company, and two days later he and Messrs. Cutler, Brooks, Sargent, and Cushing formed an association and issued 1,000 shares at $1,000 each in Continental certificates or $125 in gold. A year afterwards Congress granted certain lots free of charge, and an enormous tract was bought at about 8 or 9 cents per acre in specie. Colonization was immediately begun. Slavery was prohibited. This company had large influence in shaping the ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory, of which it became a part.

Ohio River:
Canal from Chesapeake Bay to. (See Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.)
Navigation on, 824, 909.
Appropriation for, 934.
Mode of improving, referred to, 1196, 2685.
Referred to, 1104, 1491.
Ship canal around fall of, referred to, 3819.
Survey of, appropriation for, 768.

Ojibwa Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Oklahoma.—One of the United States, formed in 1907 by the union of Oklahoma with the Indian Territory. Motto: "Labor omnia vincit," (Labor conquers everything). It extends from latitude 33° 35′ to 37° north and from longitude 94° 20′ to 103° west. It is bounded on the north by Kansas and Colorado, on the east by Arkansas and Missouri, on the south by Texas (separated by the Red River), and on the west by Texas and New Mexico. It has an area of 70,239 sq. miles. The Territory was formed in 1890 from the western part of Indian Territory and the public strip called No Man's Land (q. v.). Invasions of the Indian Territory took place in 1879 but the settlers were ordered out by proclamations of President Hayes (4499, 4550). Several subsequent invasions of the Territory were made in defiance of Federal law, but all expeditions of settlers were arrested and their towns broken up. Finally delegates of the Creek Nation met at Washington and sold the western half of their domain to the United States Government for $2,280,857. Congress ratified this agreement Mar. 1, 1889. By proclamation of President Harrison (5450) Oklahoma was opened to settlement at noon Apr. 22, 1889, and during the afternoon of that day 50,000 settlers, who had been

Oklahoma—*Continued.*
encamped on the border, rushed into the territory, formed a provincial government, and laid out town sites. In 1893 the Cherokee strip was ceded by the Indians to the Government for $8,300,000. Agriculture and stock-raising are the principal industries. Salt is the only mineral now mined, but in the future mining promises to be the chief industry of Oklahoma as gold, silver, lead, zinc and gypsum are known to exist in many places.

Oklahoma:
Appropriation for settlement under treaties of freedom, etc., upon lands in, recommended, 4785.
Admission to Union discussed, 7400.
Boundary line with Colorado, 7067.
Lands in—
Agreement for cession of, 5648, 5649, 5768.
Opened to settlement by proclamation, 5450, 5591, 5710, 5838, 6020, 6710, 6736, 6841.
Referred to, 5637.
Reservation of, 6710, 6736, 6841, 7005.
Laws of Nebraska in force in, continuation of, recommended, 5566.
Memorial from Wichita and Caddo Indians regarding claims to lands in, 5671.
Organization of, discussed, 5393.
Act regarding, returned, 5503.
Preservation of game in, 7186, 7187.
Reservations in, ceded to United States, 5591.
Suffering among settlers in, recommendations regarding, 5516.
Memorial from legislature asking for relief, 5567.
Unauthorized occupancy of, 4832, 4943.
Proclamations against, 4811, 4888.

Oklahoma Central Railroad, act to authorize construction and operation of railway by, through Territories, vetoed, 6014.

Oklahoma City, Okla., act authorizing issuance of bonds by, to provide the right of way for railroad, vetoed, 5571.

O'Laughlin, Michael, implicated in assassination of President Lincoln, proceedings of trial and verdict of military commission, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3540, 3545, 3546.

Olcott, Jacob Van Vechten; b. May 17, 1856, in New York City; was educated in the public schools, College of the City of New York, and Columbia College Law School, graduating from the latter May, 1877, LL. B.; elected to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from New York.

Old Colony.—A popular name for Plymouth County, Mass. The territory was formerly included in the Plymouth Colony, but, being unable to obtain a charter from the British Crown on account of its outspoken opposition to the established church, was in 1691 absorbed into Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Old Dominion.—A name popularly applied to the State of Virginia. In colonial documents Virginia is frequently referred to as "His Majesty's Dominion of Virginia."

Old Point Comfort, Va., school for artillery instruction at, 824.

Old Settler Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Old Winnebago Reservation, Dakota, restoration of, to public domain, order regarding, declared void, 4890.
Discussed, 4943.

Oldenburg:
Commercial relations with, 820.
Exequatur issued consul of, revoked, 3710.
Referred to, 3720.
Treaty with, 2479.
Vessels of, discriminating duties on, suspended by proclamation, 666, 1059.

Oldfield, William A., lawyer; b. Franklin, Izard Co., Ark., Feb. 4, 1874; when war broke out between the United States and Spain, in 1898, enlisted as a private; promoted to first sergeant, and later to first lieutenant, and was mustered out with that rank in 1899; elected to the 61st Congress from Arkansas.

Oleomargarine, act defining butter and imposing tax on, approved and discussed, 4992.

Olive Branch, The, condemnation of, indemnification asked for, 1268.

Oliver, George Tener, b. County Tyrone, Ireland, Jan. 26, 1848, while his parents were visiting in that country, they at the time being residents of Allegheny City, Pa.; studied law and was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county in 1871; after an active practice of ten years, he retired and engaged in iron and steel manufacturing; president of the Youngstown Car Manufacturing Company, at Youngstown, Ohio; connected as a director with several financial and industrial corporations in Pittsburg; in 1900 purchased the Pittsburg Gazette, and later in the same year acquired the controlling interest in the Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph; in 1906 the Pittsburg Gazette and the Pittsburg Times were merged and are now pub-

Oliver, George Tener—*Continued.*
lished under the name of the Gazette-Times, and he is the principal owner of both papers; elected March 17, 1909, to the United States Senate from Pennsylvania.

Olmstead, Gideon:
Correspondence with governor of Pennsylvania in regard to case of, 462.
Resolutions of Pennsylvania legislature protesting against Supreme Court decision in case of, 456.

Olmstead et al. vs. Rittenhouse's Executrixes.—In 1778 Olmstead and other citizens of Connecticut were pressed into the service of the British aboard the sloop *Active*. They revolted and took possession of the vessel, and were in turn captured by the Pennsylvania armed brig *Convention*. The State court of admiralty of Pennsylvania adjudged the *Active* lawful prize and awarded the proceeds of her sale to the State, officers and crew of the *Convention*, and the owners, officers and crew of *Le Gerard*, a privateer, which assisted in the capture. Olmstead and the others claimed the whole prize, but were awarded only one-fourth. They then appealed to the Federal commissioners of appeals and received a favorable verdict. The State court of admiralty of Pennsylvania set aside this verdict and ordered that the money be brought into court. May 1, 1779, the loan certificates for the prize money were deposited with State Treasurer Rittenhouse. In 1803 the district court of the United States for the State of Pennsylvania entered a final decree that the money be paid over to the libellants. The case having come before the United States Supreme Court, March, 1808, that court ordered a mandamus as against the district judge, and in 1809, judgment was executed in favor of the plaintiffs in spite of violent opposition from Pennsylvania, which opposition had prevented Judge Peters from carrying out his decree. The facts in the matter are all given in the Peters case. (See also 456, Peters *vs.* United States.)

Olmsted, Marlin Edgar; b. in Ulysses Township, Potter Co., Pa.; admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Pennsylvania May 16, 1881; Supreme Court of the United States Nov. 12, 1884; received honorary degree of doctor of laws from Lebanon Valley College in 1903, and from Dickinson College in 1905; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Pennsylvania.

Olney, Richard, Secretary of State, 6024.

Olustee (Fla.), Battle of.—In February, 1864, a Federal expedition was sent to Florida from Port Royal under command of Gen. Seymour. It was composed of 20 steamers, 8 schooners, and about 5,000 troops. Feb. 7 the land forces occupied Jacksonville. On the 18th they marched inland, encountering the Confederates on the 20th at Olustee, a railroad station about 50 miles west of Jacksonville. The battle was unexpected and was fiercely fought from 2 o'clock till dark, when the vanquished Federals retired 20 miles to Barbers. Seymour lost nearly 2,000 men, as well as 5 pieces of artillery, in this disastrous fight, and the expedition returned to Hilton Head.

Olympia, The, mentioned, 6297.

Omaha, The. (See Ikisima Island.)

Omaha Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Omaha, Nebr., act to extend privileges to port of, vetoed, 4999.

Omnibus Bill.—Early in the first session of the Thirty-first Congress Henry Clay introduced a series of 6 resolutions as a basis for the compromise of the slavery question. These resolutions provided for the admission of California as a free State; Territorial governments for New Mexico and Utah without conditions as to slavery; a territorial boundary line between Texas and New Mexico favorable to the former; payment of the Texas debt; suppression of the slave trade in the District of Columbia; a more effective fugitive slave law, and a denial of the power of Congress to interfere with the slave trade between the slave States.

On Feb. 5 and 6, 1850, Clay ably advocated the passage of his resolutions by the Senate. That body was strongly Democratic, though the Administration was Whig. Debate on Clay's resolutions lasted 2 months and was participated in by Webster (Mass.), Calhoun (S. C.), Benton (Mo.), King (Ala.), Davis and Foote (Miss.), Hamlin (Me.), Cass (Mich.), Seward and Dickinson (N. Y.), Chase and Corwin (Ohio), Douglass (Ill.), Frémont (Cal.), Soulé (La.), Hale (N. H.), Mangum (N. C.), Hunter and Mason (Va.), Bell (Tenn.), and others of note. On Apr. 19 the resolutions were referred to a committee of 13, with Clay as chairman, and consisting of 6 other

Omnibus Bill—*Continued.*
Whigs and 6 Democrats. On May 8 this committee submitted an elaborate series of bills embodying the substance of Clay's resolutions. These several bills were known collectively as the "Omnibus bill," and the last was passed on Sept. 20. (See also Compromise of 1850.)

O'Neal, Charlotte, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5143.

Oneida, The. (See *Aroostook,* The.)

Oneida Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Oneota, The, purchased for Peru, detention of, 3831, 3835.

Onis, Louis de, letter of to Captain-General of Caracas transmitted, 473.

Onondaga Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Ontario, Lake. (See Lake Ontario.)

Opdyke, George, mentioned, 3279.

Open Door, in the Orient, policy of the United States to be firm in controversies, 7666.

Open Door in China.—With China foreign commerce is a matter of modern history. As early as 1516 the Portuguese had established a trading port in China and, together with the Dutch, English and Americans, who followed them, carried on an irregular and unsatisfactory trade for a hundred years without government protection or favor besides being looked upon with suspicion and hatred, as barbarians. From 1664 to 1834 England's China trade was in the hands of the East India Company, whose monopoly came to an end in the latter year. The opium trade, worth $5,000,000 to $8,000,000 annually, to the government of British India, had long been illegal, and China, in 1837, decided to suppress it. England's refusal to make traffic in opium a crime punishable with death brought on a war in 1840. This was concluded by a treaty which opened to British trade the five ports of Canton, Amoy, Fu-Chow, Ning-Po, and Shanghai.

Caleb Cushing, heading an embassy from the United States, negotiated a similar treaty in 1844. By its terms a customs duty was established and in consideration of a transit duty, goods were given free conveyance to all places in China.

In 1856 England again found a pretext for war with China, and was joined by France in 1857. This was terminated in 1858 by the treaty of Tien-Tsin, which granted toleration to the Christian missionaries in China, and freedom of Chinese rivers to English and French merchant vessels. At the same time Russia signed a treaty by which she acquired the Amur territory.

While these powers were gaining concessions in China, President Buchanan sent William B. Reed to open negotiations on behalf of the United States. The result of Mr. Reed's efforts was a treaty of amity and commerce, guaranteeing that no American vessel should engage in contraband trade with China.

Anson Burlingame, United States minister to China from 1861 to 1867, won the confidence of the Orientals and secured a treaty granting further concessions. Burlingame later headed a Chinese embassy accredited to eleven different nations. In June, 1873, the Chinese Emperor for the first time gave personal audience to the ministers of United States, Russia, Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland, and Japan. By the war with Japan in 1894-95 China was forced to concede the independence of Korea, and cede to Japan the island of Formosa, the Liaotung peninsula and the Pescadore Islands and an indemnity in money.

While China was thus embarrassed Russia, through France, advanced a loan of $77,200,000 to help pay the Japanese indemnity. In 1896 American and German capitalists loaned $80,000,000, and in 1898 another $80,000,000 was advanced by the English and German banks. In return for these loans valuable railway and trading concessions were exacted with a view to establishing spheres of influence which would serve as an excuse for military occupation.

Until 1904 only twenty-one ports had been opened to foreign trade. In that year three others were opened, and in 1906 sixteen more allowed the ships of the western world to enter. The opening of these ports was looked upon by China as a great concession wrung from her by the overpowering military strength of the allied commerical world. The agreements of 1897-1898 provide that "the administration of the Imperial Maritime Customs Service shall be conducted by representatives of foreign powers until 1943."

An outbreak of the anti-foreign feeling in China, directed against Americans in particular, on account of the Chinese exclusion laws of this country, was shown in the Boycott against American goods which began in the southern provinces in 1905. This was entirely dispelled by the wise policy of the Roosevelt admin-

Open Door in China—*Continued.*
istration, carried into execution by Secretaries John Hay and Elihu Root.

William H. Taft, when Secretary of War, declared in a speech made in China that the United States would actively interfere whenever necessary to preserve the open door in all parts of the Chinese Empire. Further acts of friendship on the part of the United States were the remission of a part of the Boxer indemnity, upon recommendation of President Roosevelt, and the liberal contributions, under Presidential patronage, to the famine fund in 1908.

Opequan (Va.), Battle of. (See Winchester (Va.), Battles at.

Opium Traffic, treaty with China for repression of, and recommendations regarding, 4629, 4986.

Legislation regarding, recommended, 5083.

Oporto, Portugal; population, 172,421; international exhibition to be held in, 3437.

Orange River Colony.—A British colony in South Africa. It was formerly an independent republic known as the Orange Free State, and was founded by the Boers in 1836 and recognized by Great Britain ten years later. In consequence of the part taken in the Boer War it was annexed to the British Crown in 1900. Area, 48,326 sq. miles; population in 1890 (estimated), 77,716 white and 129,787 blacks, natives of the country.

Ord, Edward O. C., negotiations of, for and correspondence regarding restoration of peace, 3461.

Order of Indian Wars of the United States.—This order was organized at Chicago, Ill., June 10, 1896, and received its charter from the State of Illinois. The order consists of two classes of companions: First, commissioned officers of the army, navy and marine corps, and of State and Territorial organizations, which have been, or may hereafter be, engaged in conflicts, battles or actual field service against hostile Indians in the United States; second, sons of living members of the first class. The object of the Association is to perpetuate the history of the services rendered by the American military forces in their conflicts and wars within the territory of the United States, and to collect and secure for publication historical data relating to the instances of brave deeds and personal devotion by which Indian warfare has been illustrated.

Order of the Founders and Patriots of America.—This Order was founded in 1896, its object being "to bring together and associate congenial men whose ancestors struggled together for life and liberty, home and happiness, in the land when it was a new and unknown country and their patriot descendants; from them comes through patriots who sustained the Colonies in the struggle for independence in the Revolutionary War; to teach reverent regard for the names and history, character and perseverance, deeds and heroism of the founders of this country and their patriot descendants; to teach that the purpose of the founders could have had no lasting result but for their patriot sons; to inculcate patriotism; to discover, collect, and preserve records, documents, manuscripts, monuments, and history relating to the first colonists and their ancestors and their descendants, and to commemorate and celebrate events in the history of the Colonies and the Republic." Eligibility—Any man above the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character and reputation, and a citizen of the United States, who is lineally descended in the male line of either parent, from an ancestor who settled in any of the Colonies now included in the United States of America prior to May 13, 1657, and whose intermediate ancestors in the same line during the Revolutionary period adhered as patriots to the cause of the Colonies, shall be eligible for membership. There are State Societies in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Orders in Council.—As the sovereigns of Great Britain can act only through privy councilors or upon their advice, the more formal acts of the administration must proceed from the authority of the sovereign in council, and their execution is directed at a meeting of the privy council, and laid before Parliament within 30 days if in session, and if not in session within 30 days after assembling. Those of most interest in the United States were issued in 1793 and 1794, prohibiting trade with France and directing the seizure of neutral ships engaged in such traffic. In 1806 an order was issued declaring the whole coast of Europe from the Elbe to Brest, France, under blockade. The specific order which caused the greatest indignation in America and provoked retaliatory measures by both France and the United States was that of

Orders in Council—*Continued.*
1807, which prohibited neutral trade directly with France or her allies. All goods were ordered to be landed in England, to pay duties there, and to be reexported under British regulations. (See also Berlin Decree; Embargo; Milan Decree.)
Ordnance (see also Arms and Ammunition):
Board of Fortifications and, discussed, 5373.
Cannon—
Exportation of, order prohibiting, 3326.
Foundry for making, recommended, 1607, 1714, 4797.
Manufacture of, discussed, 323, 4724, 4833.
Discussed, 5550, 5878, 5972, 6159.
Foundry for heavy, board appointed to select location for, 4748.
Discussed, 4767.
Report of, referred to, 4791, 4797, 4833.
Gunpowder manufactory, recommended, 1608, 1714.
Proving and experimenting ground for, site for, recommended, 4148.
Small arms, manufactory for, recommended, 1608.
Statement of, in fortifications, etc., transmitted, 6287.
Ordnance Department:
Board for determining strength and value of iron, steel, etc., appointed, 4281.
Continuance of, recommended, 4378.
Machine purchased from A. H. Emery by, appropriation for, recommended, 4540.
Report of, referred to, 4321, 4438, 4534.
Expenses of, referred to, 766, 771.
Increase in corps, recommended, 1448, 1475, 1607.
Manufacturing operations of, recommendations regarding, 4362, 5878.
Progress in, 2942.
Regulations for distribution of arms, stores, etc., 5159, 5462.
Oregon.—One of the United States. Motto: "The Union"; nickname: "Webfoot country," from the excessive rainfall. It extends from lat. 42° to 46° 15′ north and from long. 116° 40′ to 124° 32′ west. It is bounded on the north by Washington (partly separated by the Columbia River), on the east by Idaho (partly separated by the Snake River), on the south by Nevada and California, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. It has an area of 96,030 square miles. Oregon is traversed by the Coast Range and Cascade and Blue Mountains, which run parallel to the coast in the eastern portion of the State. It is drained largely by the Columbia, though there is a large inland basin in the southeast. The chief industries are fishing and agriculture. The mouth of the Columbia River was discovered by Capt. Gray, an American, in 1792. The river was partly explored by Lewis and Clark in 1804-5. A trading post was founded at Astoria in 1811. The territory, long in dispute, was finally made part of the United States by the treaty with Great Britain in 1846. It was organized as a Territory in 1848 and was admitted to the Union in 1859.

The leading agricultural crops are wheat (of which 10,858,000 bushels were harvested in 1908); oats, barley, and flaxseed. Potatoes, sugar beets, and hops are also important crops. Apples and plums are raised in great abundance and shipped to all leading markets. West of the Cascade Mountains almost every crop common to the temperate zone is grown, but east of the mountains the country is arid. The Federal irrigation plan, now in operation, contemplates the reclamation of 254,000 acres in Oregon by the close of 1911. Private irrigation schemes will add 267,000 acres more. There are 6,072,550 acres of forest reservation in the State. July 1, 1908, there remained unreserved and unappropriated, 16,957,913 acres of land. The United States land offices are located at Burns, LaGrande, Lakeview, Portland, Roseberg, and The Dalles.

The mineral output of 1907 was valued at $2,638,587, and consisted of gold, silver, copper, coal, nickel, cobalt, lead, and gypsum. Garnet and opals are found.

In 1905 there were 1,602 manufacturing establishments, with an aggregate capital of $44,023,548, giving employment to 20,292 persons, who converted $30,596,763 worth of raw material into $55,525,123 worth of finished goods. The lumber and timber output was $12,483,908; the flour and grist mills produced $8,467,613, and the fish canning and preserving establishments turned out $2,577,746 worth of goods.

Large ocean-going vessels navigate the Columbia River as far as Portland. The railway mileage in 1907 was 2,031 miles of steam road and 286 miles of electric lines. The population in 1900 was 413,536; an estimate for 1909 places the number at 650,000.

Oregon:
Aid and protection of United States invoked by, 2434.
President Polk's message regarding, 2434.
Boundary of, in dispute. (See Northwestern Boundary.)
Correspondence regarding, referred to, 2279.
Emigrants to, should be protected, 2246.
Establishment of surveyor-general's office in, recommended, 2409.
Extinguishment of rights of Hudsons Bay Company in, referred to. (See Hudsons Bay Co.)
Force to be employed in, 2454.
Geological survey of, referred to, 3016.
Grants of land to settlers in, recommended, 2308, 2409.
Great Britain desires that boundary line with, be marked out, 2655.
Hudsons Bay Co. in. (See Hudsons Bay Co.)
Indian schools in, 4576.
Indians in—
Appointment of Indian agents among, recommended, 2496.
Depredations of, discussed, 2434, 2494, 2873, 2894, 2896, 2900, 2911, 2941.
Number of, 2453.
Referred to, 3015, 3016.
Land office in, recommended, 2663, 2714.
Lands in—
Granted for construction of wagon roads, frauds in, 5195.
Granted to, for Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Wagon Road Co., 4665.
Granted to Hudsons Bay Co. by Great Britain, 2073.
Grants of, to settlers, recommended, 2308.
Opened to settlement by proclamation, 6018.
Referred to, 2662.
Set apart as public reservations by proclamation, 5719, 5859, 5864, 6949, 7107, 7112 7133, 7185.
Light-houses to be erected in, 2557, 3902.
Mail facilities to, recommended, 2247, 2307, 2354, 2489, 2560.
Provisions for, 2409.
Military posts in, recommended, 2190.
National rights in, must be maintained, 2247.
Officers of, referred to, 2494.
Overland mail route, recommended, 2247, 2354.
Population of, 2435.
Referred to, 2272, 2305.
Report on, by Lieut. Wilkes, referred to, 2013.
Seat of government of—
Conflict of opinion respecting establishment of, and recommendations regarding, 2685.
Correspondence with Governor Gaines relative to, 2684.
Territorial government over, recommended, 2307, 2354, 2408, 2434.
Approval of act to establish, and reasons therefor, 2456.
Oregon, The—
Mentioned, 6317.
Voyage and arrival of, from San Francisco, discussed, 6316.
Oregon Boundary. (See Northwestern Boundary.)
Oregon Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Original Package.—In the enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law in the State of Iowa the officers were frequently charged with exceeding the limits of the State's jurisdiction in interfering with the traffic in spirits. State officers seized and confiscated liquors which it was claimed by the owners were sent into the State for reshipment to points outside the jurisdiction of the State courts. State officers defended themselves under the prohibition amendment to the constitution. In 1890 the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Leisy & Co. *vs.* Hardin, held that the plaintiffs, brewers in Illinois, had the right to carry liquors into any State and sell them in the original package without reference to local prohibitory or restrictive laws. The decision of the Court rested on the right of Congress to have exclusive control of interstate commerce. Congress thereupon passed a law giving States control of the liquors so imported, although in the original package.

Oriskany (N. Y.), Battle of.—In August, 1777, Gen. Burgoyne sent a detachment of his army, consisting of 200 regulars, Sir John Johnson's Royal Greens, and some Canadian rangers and Indians, under Col. St. Leger, to operate in western and central New York and ultimately to join the main army under Howe at New York. St. Leger proceeded by way of the St. Lawrence River, Lake Ontario, and the Oswego and Oneida rivers to within a few miles of Fort Stanwix (now Schuyler), near the present city of Rome, on the Mohawk River. The post was garrisoned by less than 1,000 men, under Colonels Gansevoort and Willet. Gen. Herkimer collected the militia of Tryon County and advanced

Oriskany (N. Y.), Battle of—*Continued.* to the assistance of the fort. On Aug. 6, when about 6 miles from the post, near Oriskany, he fell into an ambush and was fiercely assailed by the British and the Indians under Brant. By reason of a successful sally by Willet the assailants were repulsed, but not without the loss of 400, including many of the leading patriots of that region. St. Leger made no official report of his loss except that of his Indian allies. The fight lasted several hours and was one of the most fiercely contested conflicts of the war. St. Leger, deserted by his Indian allies, retired precipitately to Canada.

Orleans, Territory of.—The old name for the present State of Louisiana. In March, 1804, after the purchase of Louisiana from France, Congress divided the territory, cutting off that portion between Texas and the Mississippi River and from the Gulf of Mexico north to the parallel of lat. 33° north and establishing it as a Territory, with William C. C. Claiborne as governor. In 1810 the citizens of Baton Rouge, territory of St. Francisville, overcame the local Spanish garrison, shot the Spanish governor and established the Territory of West Florida. After the people of West Florida had elected a governor and framed a constitution President Madison issued a proclamation (465) directing Governor Claiborne, of the Territory of Orleans, to take possession of West Florida and annex it to Orleans. In February, 1811, an act was passed "to enable the people of the Territory of Orleans to form a constitution and State government." Apr. 12, 1812, an act was passed for the admission of the State of Louisiana into the Union, extending the limits to include all between the Mississippi and Pearl rivers south of lat. 31° north.

Orleans Territory:
- Admission into Union applied for by, 483.
- Citizens of, must be protected, 372.
- Indians inhabiting, 386.
- Territory south of Mississippi Territory and eastward of Mississippi River, added to, 465, 469.
- Expenses incurred incident thereto, 482.

Orr, B. G., contract of, with Government to furnish supplies, 598.

Orr, James L., commissioner from South Carolina, mentioned, 3189.

Osage Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
- Payment of interest due, referred to, 4058.
- Treaty with, 464, 474, 554, 614, 616, 767, 883, 889, 912, 1040, 3393, 3578, 3833, 3843.

Osborn, John A., mentioned, 4654.

Osborn vs. United States Bank, Ohio.—A leading case in the Supreme Court, September term, 1819, involving the right of a State to tax United States property. Osborn, auditor of the State of Ohio, through his deputy, forcibly took from the United States Bank at Chillicothe $100,000 and delivered it to the State treasurer as payment to the State under the act which was passed by the legislature Feb. 8, 1819, levying taxes upon banks doing business in the State without authorization of the State law. The United States circuit court of Ohio decreed that a restitution be made with interest. The Supreme Court of the United States, having been appealed to, affirmed the decision of the circuit court, but gave no interest. The opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Marshall and was very elaborate. Justice Johnson dissented on the point of jurisdiction. Clay, Webster, and Sergeant argued for the right of the bank to sue in the circuit court of the United States. (See also McCulloch *vs.* Maryland.)

Osette Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Osgood, Samuel, house of, to be prepared for temporary accommodation of President Washington, 35, 36.

O'Shea, James E., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5012.

Ostend Manifesto.—In 1852 France and England, fearful of the filibustering expeditions against Cuba and the possible future favor of the United States toward such expeditions, suggested a tripartite convention in which each nation should disclaim all intention to obtain possession of Cuba and should discountenance such possession by another power. With a view to promoting negotiations with Spain for the purchase of Cuba by the United States, Pierre Soulé, American minister to Spain (empowered to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba), John Y. Mason, minister to France, and James Buchanan, minister to Great Britain, met at Ostend, Belgium, Oct. 9, 1854, and after 3 days' session adjourned to meet at Aix-la-Chapelle. They wrote to the United States Government their views of the policy the Administration should pursue. Their message or communication is known as the Ostend Manifesto. It declared that, as Spanish oppression in Cuba was such that the island would speedily resort to arms to free

Ostend Manifesto—*Continued.*
herself, the United States should offer Spain a sum not to exceed $120,000,000 for Cuba, and in the event of Spain's refusal to sell, the United States would be justified in taking forcible possession of Cuba rather than see it Africanized, like Santo Domingo. President Pierce did not think it prudent to act upon this suggestion, and Soulé, disgusted, resigned soon afterwards and returned home.

Oswego (N. Y.), Capture of.—May 5, 1814, the British squadron commanded by Sir James Yeo, and consisting of 8 vessels, aggregating 222 pieces of ordnance, besides several gunboats and other small craft, moved toward Oswego, N. Y., at the mouth of the Oswego River. The squadron carried more than 1,200 troops, under Lieut. Col. Drummond. Oswego was protected by Fort Ontario, mounting 6 old guns, and a garrison of less than 300 men, under Lieut. Col. Mitchell. These repulsed a landing party sent ashore and the fleet put to sea. It returned the next day and landed the greater portion of the force, which ascended a long, steep hill to the fort in the face of a heavy fire from the Americans. Overwhelming numbers finally compelled Mitchell to fall back. The American loss was 69, including among the killed Lieut. Blaney. The British lost 94, among the wounded being Capt. Mulcaster, of the *Princess Charlotte*, and Capt. Popham, of the *Montreal*.

Otis, Elwell S.:
Directed to—
Avoid conflict with Philippine insurgents, 6584.
Send troops to Iloilo, 6583.
Member of Philippine Commission, 6584.
Suggestions from, regarding force, etc., for Philippine Islands, requested by President, 6580.

Otoe and Missouria Reservation, Nebr.:
Right of way for railroad through, referred to, 4681.
Sale of, bill for, 4656.

Otoe Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Ott, Catherine, act for relief of, vetoed, 6012.

Ottawa Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Otto, L. G., letter of, on tonnage, referred to, 8485.

Ottoman Empire. (See Turkey.)

Ottoman Empire, Treaties with. — A treaty of commerce and navigation was concluded in 1830. The text of the treaty was in the Turkish language, and by reason of the difficulty of exact translation, much diplomatic correspondence has resulted without reaching an accord. By its terms equitable imposition of taxes and duties is agreed upon in the case of merchants of the Sublime Porte traveling in the possessions of the United States and upon citizens of the United States traveling in the countries and ports of the Sublime Porte; and conditions of trade shall be conducted in all cases upon the terms of the most favored nation. Appointment of consular officers is agreed upon in the dominions of both parties upon the terms usual in consular conventions. Brokers may be employed to assist in the conduct of business; and vessels coming to the several ports in both countries shall proceed upon the same conditions of charges as the most favored nation.

In cases of litigation between subjects of the Sublime Porte and citizens of the United States, no decision shall be made or verdict reached unless the American dragoman be present; and citizens of the United States peaceably and lawfully following their avocation, shall not be molested. When an offence has been committed such citizens shall be tried before their own consul and punished by his sentence or decision. American vessels may safely go under their own flag, but must not take the flag of another country nor lend their flag. Merchant vessels may pass the royal residence and come and go in the Black Sea. The vessels of either country may not be taken by force and be compelled to engage in war service. The customary humane regulations are made regarding shipwreck. (For the extradition treaty of 1874, see Extradition Treaties.)

Ounalaska, The, condemned by Salvador and subsequently presented to United States, recommendations regarding, 4988.

Outrages on American Citizens. (See Central America; Costa Rica; Mexico; New Granada; Puerto Rico; the several powers.)

Overman, Lee Slater, b. Jan. 3, 1854, in Salisbury, N. C.; began the practice of law in 1880; five times a member of the legislature; elected to the United States Senate from North Carolina for the term beginning March 4, 1903; reelected in 1909.

Overton, John, commissioner to treat with Indians, nomination of, 620.

Owen, Annie C., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5008.

Owen, Clara M., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5008.

Owen, Robert Latham, A. M., LL. D., b. Feb. 2, 1856, at Lynchburg, Va.; was educated in Lynchburg, Va., and Baltimore, Md., and at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.; has served as teacher, editor, lawyer, banker, and business man; nominated June 8, 1907, as the choice of the Democracy of Oklahoma for the United States Senate; elected by the legislature, Dec. 11, 1907, and took his seat Dec. 16.

Oxenham, E. L., British consul, testimonial to be presented to, by United States referred to, 4802.

Ozania River, building of bridge over, at Santo Domingo City by American citizens, 5784.

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Pacific Cables. (See Cables, Pacific.)
Pacific Forest Reserve, Wash. (See Mount Rainier Forest Reserve.)
Pacific Ocean:
Claims of foreign powers to territory on. (See Northwestern Boundary.)
Commerce on, force should be employed to maintain, 827, 928, 1115.
Harbor and breakwater on coast of, recommended, 4572.
Junction between Atlantic and—
Desired, 2813, 2988.
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Railroad from Mississippi River to, recommended, 2714, 2754.
Vessels sent to, to examine harbors in, 984.
War on, referred to, 4667.
Pacific Ocean Exploring Expedition, expenses of, referred to, 994.

Pacific Railroads.—In 1848 Asa Whitney, a New York merchant, zealously advocated the building of a railroad by the Federal Government to the Pacific Ocean from some point on the Missouri or Mississippi River. A bill providing for such a road was introduced in the Senate. It was opposed by Thomas H. Benton and finally tabled by a vote of 27 to 21. The next year Benton introduced a Pacific railroad measure of his own. In March, 1853, an act was passed providing for surveys. By 1855 Government surveyors had ascertained practicable passes through the Rocky Mountains. The rapid growth of the Pacific States in consequence of the "gold fever" and the difficulty of communication between the East and the West, on account of the vast extent of intervening plains made railroad communication more and more desirable. The hopelessness of undertaking so stupendous a work with private capital led many who otherwise were opposed to the principle of Federal aid to internal improvements to advocate the building of the Pacific railroads under Government subsidies. In 1860 both the leading political parties in their platforms declared in favor of building a road under national supervision. The outbreak of the Civil War and the necessity for closer military communication aided the movement.

The bill providing for the Union Pacific and Central Pacific roads was approved July 2, 1862, and granted as subsidies 6 per cent. gold bonds of the United States. It gave to the Union Pacific $16,000 per mile for the great plain west from Omaha, Nebraska, $48,000 per mile for 150 miles over the Rocky Mountains, and $32,000 per mile for the remainder—in all, 1,034 miles, $27,236,512; to the Central Pacific $16,000, $32,000, and $48,000 per mile—in all, 883 miles, $27,855,562. Each company also received 12,800 acres of land per mile of road—25,000,000 acres in all—by a subsequent act July 1, 1864. The companies were allowed to issue an equal amount of their own bonds, which were to be a first lien on the road, the Government bonds the second. The time fixed for opening was set at July 1, 1876, and the road was actually opened May 10, 1869. The general direction is nearly east and west on or about the fortieth degree of latitude. The total length of the road built by the two companies from Omaha to San Francisco is 1,917 miles. July 2, 1864, a charter with subsidies was granted to the Northern Pacific from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, a distance of 1,800 miles, and thence to the Columbia River, 200 miles. The land granted to this road amounted to 47,000,000 acres, or 73,000 sq. miles. The road was commenced in 1870 and was to have been finished in 1879, but in 1873 the company became embarrassed and ceased work. In 1875 the company was reorganized and the time for construction extended. On Sept. 9, 1883, the last spike was driven at a point 50 miles west of Helena, Mont. The Great Northern extension from Pacific Junction, Mont., to Lowell, on Puget Sound, was completed Jan. 6, 1893.

July 27, 1866, the Atlantic and Pacific road was chartered to run from Springfield, Mo., to the Pacific on or near the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude, a distance of 2,000 miles, and subsidized with 42,000,000 acres of land. Mar. 3, 1871, the Southern Pacific road was chartered to run from Marshall to El Paso, Tex., thence through New Mexico and Arizona to Los Angeles, Cal., along the thirty-second parallel of latitude. The act granted the same amount of land per mile as the others had received.

Pacific Railroads:
Condition and obligations of, discussed, 6169.
Construction of, discussed by President—
Buchanan, 2988, 3057, 3103, 3181.
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Taylor, 2558.

Pacific Railroads—*Continued.*
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Change of plan for payment of, suggested, 5111.
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Commission to settle, 6343, 6389.
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Report of Commissioner of Railroads on, discussed, 5640.
Reports of commissioners on, discussed, 5181, 5384.
Lands granted in aid of, discussed, 2823, 3651, 4065, 4944, 5384.
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Northern Pacific agreements with Indians for sale of lands for use of, 4657, 4740, 4779, 4864, 4954, 5178.
Southern Pacific, contracts and leases of, referred to, 4958.
Union Pacific—
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Cleveland, 6169.
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Points of commencement of, discussed and order regarding, 3401, 3435.
Reorganization of, recommended, 5969.
Report of Attorney-General regarding, referred to, 4434.
Report of Government directors of, referred to, 4661, 4745, 4789, 4850, 4958, 4959.
Sale of, discussed, 6273, 6342, 6389.
Subscriptions to capital stock of, order designating place for receiving, 3476.
Pacific Squadron. (See Manila Harbor (Philippine Islands), Battle of.)
Pacific Telegraph, referred to, 3329, 3382, 3445, 3564, 3643.
Pactole, The, referred to, 1172.
Padgett, Lemuel Phillips; b. Nov. 28, 1855, in Columbia, Tenn.; was elected to the State senate, and served one term; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Tennessee.
Padroni System, discussed, 6065.
Paez, José Antonio, vessel to transport remains of, to Venezuela, recommended, 5193.
Page, Carroll Smalley, b. Westfield, Vt., Jan. 10, 1843; is LL. D. of Norwich University; represented Hyde Park in the house of representatives, 1869-87, and Lamoille County in the State senate, 1874-76; governor of the State, 1890-92; elected to the United States Senate from Vermont, Oct. 21, 1908, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Redfield Proctor.
Page, Robert Newton; b. Cary, Wake Co., N. C., Oct. 26, 1859; elected to the legislature of 1901; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from North Carolina.
Page, Thoms J., claim of, against Argentina adjusted, 6324.
Pageot, A., French chargé d' affaires:
Announces intention to return to France, 1420.
Correspondence regarding claims against France. (See France, claims against.)
Painting presented to Congress, Lincoln and Cabinet at reading of Emancipation Proclamation, 4435.
Paiute Indian Reservation (Nev.), proclaimed, 6856.
Palatinate.—A name formerly applied to a German state under the dominion of a count, particularly to the States of the Rhine. The counts of the electoral or Rhenish palatinate were established in the hereditary possession of the territory of that name and of the lands attached to it as early as the eleventh century. A count palatine was, under the Merovingian Kings of France, a high judicial officer who had supreme authority in all causes that came under the immediate cognizance of the sovereign. After the time of Charlemagne a similar title was given to any powerful feudal lord to whom a province, generally near the frontier was made over, with judicial powers similar to those the counts palatine had wielded in the palace. The district so governed was called a palatinate or county palatine. There were 3 counties palatine in England, Lancaster, Chester, and Durham. By virtue of their legal rights the counts palatine had their courts of law and appointed their judges and law officers. They could pardon treason, murder, and felonies, issue writs and judicial processes, and the King's

Palatinate—*Continued.*
writs were of no avail in the palatinate. Maryland was by its charter erected into a palatinate after the model of the palatinate of Durham, England, and so continued as long as it was under proprietary government. Carolina, too, was originally chartered as a palatinate.

Palestine.—A territory in southern Syria, bounded on the north by Phenicia, Lebanon, and Anti-Lebanon, on the east by the Syrian Desert, on the south by an indefinite line extending westward from the southern extremity of the Dead Sea, and on the west by the Mediterranean Sea. It was also called Canaan and the Holy Land. Its ancient inhabitants were the Canaanites. These were conquered by the Israelites, who divided the country among their several tribes. In the time of Christ the divisions west of the Jordan were Galilee in the north, Samaria in the center, and Judea in the south. Palestine formed successively a part of the Babylonian, Persian, Roman, and Byzantine Empires, and about the middle of the seventh century passed under Mohammedan rule. During the crusades it was temporarily held by European Christians. Since 1516 it has been in possession of the Turkish Government. The soil is naturally fertile. Area, between 10,000 and 11,000 sq. miles; population, 341,600.

Palestine, outrages committed on American citizens in, 3015.

Palmer, A. Mitchell; b. May 4, 1872; graduated Swarthmore College, 1891, with the highest honors in his class; appointed official stenographer of the Forty-third judicial district of Pennsylvania, 1892; studied law; member of the bar of the supreme and superior courts of Pennsylvania; elected to the 61st Congress from Pennsylvania.

Palmer, Henry Wilber; educated at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., Fort Edward Institute, Fort Edward, N. Y., and the National Law School of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; admitted to the bar at Peekskill, N. Y., in 1860; served in the pay department of the Union Army in the Civil War, at New Orleans, in 1862-63; attorney-general of the State, 1879-83; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, and 61st Congresses from Pennsylvania.

Palmer, Joel, treaty with Indians concluded by, 2762, 2836, 2839, 2913, 2914, 2956.

Palmer, John McAuley (1817-1900); soldier and politician; b. Eagle Creek, Scott Co., Ky.; settled in Illinois in 1831; entered the State senate as a Democrat, 1852; joined the Republican party; served through the Civil War; governor of Illinois, 1868; United States Senator, 1890; nominated for the Presidency of the United States by the Gold Democrats in 1900.

Palmer Jonathan, inspector of revenue, nomination of, revoked, 419.

Palmerston, Lord, correspondence regarding—
Imprisonment of Ebenezer S. Greely, 1575, 1622.
Northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)

Palo Alto (Mexico), Battle of.—May 7, 1846, Gen. Taylor started from Point Isabel, with a force of 2,288 men, to relieve Fort Brown, 27 miles away. At noon on the following day, when about half way between Point Isabel and Fort Brown, Taylor's army sighted the enemy at the water hole of Palo Alto. The regular Mexican force under Arista numbered 6,000 men, and there were some irregular troops and 12 pieces of artillery. Battle was immediately begun and fiercely fought until sunset. By the light of the moon and the burning prairie grass the belligerents buried their dead. The Mexicans lost 200 killed and 400 wounded. The American loss was only 4 killed and 40 wounded.

Palo Alto, Mexico, battle of, referred to, 2295, 2300, 2342.

Pan-American Congress. (See International American Conference.)

Pan-American Exposition.—To illustrate the progress of civilization in the western hemisphere during the Nineteenth century, there was held at Buffalo, N. Y., from May 1, to Nov. 2, 1901, an International American Fair, participated in officially by the various States of the Union, by Canada, and the South and Central American countries. The site covered an area of 350 acres and the buildings were artistically designed and arranged so as to present an allegorical study of man's struggle with the elements and his final triumph. The color scheme, as well as the artistic beauty gained for the grounds the name of the Rainbow City. The total attendance was 8,179,674. The cost of the exposition was $8,860,757, and the receipts $5,534,643, a deficit of $3,326,114. President McKinley was shot by an assassin in the Temple of Music while holding a reception there Sept.

Pan-American Exposition—*Continued.*
6, 1901, and died eight days later at the home of the president of the Exposition.
Pan-American Exposition, referred to, 6673, 6674.
Pan-American Railroad, discussed, 6939.

Panama.—One of the six republics of Central America, bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, on the south by the Pacific, by Costa Rica on the west and Colombia on the east. The soil is of great fertility but only a small part is under cultivation, bananas being the chief product. Cocoa, indigo, vanilla, pearls, and turtle shells are also exported. The republic was formerly a department of Colombia. It asserted its independence on November 4, 1903, and was recognized by this country two days later. It is the site of the interoceanic Panama Canal (q. v.). The area is 31,570 sq. miles and the population is about 340,000. (See also Colombia.)

Panama:
Consul of United States in, absence of, referred to, 3844.
Independence gained, 6781, 6787, 6811, 6883, 6888, 6907, 6919.
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Revolts against Colombia, details of, 6884, 6885, 6906, 6907.
Treaty with, for canal, 6890, 6897, 7400.
United States grants $10,000,000 to, 6929, 6931.
United States minister to, status of, 7068.
United States removes discriminating tonnage duties against, 7148.
Vessels from, duties on, suspended by proclamation, 4871.

Panama Canal.—The idea of constructing a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans occurred to navigators as soon as the form of the continents of North and South America became known. As early as 1527 H. de la Serna surveyed a canal route from Chagres to Panama. Lopez de Gomarfa in 1551 proposed to the Spanish Government the building of a canal. In 1698, when William Paterson, an adventurous Scot, had established an English colony on the Isthmus of Darien which he called New Caledonia, he advocated constructing a canal across the narrow strip of land separating the two great oceans. Many surveys have been made of the Isthmus with the view of piercing it with an artificial waterway. The United States obtained some very complete maps of the country by the explorations of Col. Hughes in 1849, Lieut. Strain in 1854, Lieut. Michler in 1858, and Commodores Selfridge and Tull in 1870 and 1875. In 1869 a treaty was signed by representatives of the United States of Colombia and the United States, providing for the construction of a canal by the latter nation, but there was so much delay and the treaty was so amended by the Colombian Congress that the matter was temporarily dropped by the United States. In 1877 the Colombian Government granted a concession to a Frenchman named Wyse for constructing a canal giving him "exclusive privilege for the excavating of a canal between the two oceans," the terminal ports and waters to be neutral.

At the invitation of Ferdinand de Lesseps, an International Scientific Congress met at Paris in 1879 and hastily decided upon the Panama route for a canal, the American members of the congress refraining from voting. The Panama Canal Company was then formed, with De Lesseps as president, and the Wyse concession was purchased for 10,000,000 francs. The route selected was close to the present line of the Panama Railroad, crossed the Chagres River 6 times, and contemplated a long and deep cut through the Cordillera. The cost had been estimated at $169,000,000, and shares of the company had been taken by French citizens, many of them of the middle class, to the amount of $260,000,000. Work was begun in 1881, but the affairs of the company were conducted with so great corruption, that it became bankrupt in 1889, and a year later suspended work. In 1892, after an investigation of the affairs of the company, De Lesseps, his son, the contractor Eiffel, and others in public life were arrested on charges of fraud in the management of the funds intrusted to them for use in the construction of the canal, and in March of the following year, the new Panama Canal Company was formed, with renewed concessions to terminate in April, 1910.

In the meantime American interest in an interoceanic canal had revived, and there was much discussion of a route across the territory of Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan Canal Association obtained concessions from Nicaragua and carried on work of construction from 1889 until 1893, when it became bankrupt. In 1899

Panama Canal—*Continued.*

a commission was appointed by Congress to determine the most feasible route for an isthmian canal. It reported that if the rights and property of the New Panama Canal Company could be purchased for a reasonable price a canal across Panama could be built more economically than one across the territory of Nicaragua, and recommended the Panama route. In order that the United States might have exclusive control over the proposed canal the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (q. v.), between Great Britain and the United States, was superseded by the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty on December 17, 1901. In 1902, in accordance with the report of its commission appointed in 1899. Congress passed an act (approved June 28) authorizing the President to secure for the United States the property of the New Panama Canal Company, at a cost of $40,000,000. It was further provided in the act, that "should the President be unable to obtain for the United States a satisfactory title to the property of the New Panama Canal Company and the control over the necessary territory of the Republic of Colombia * * * within a reasonable time and upon reasonable terms, then the President" should endeavor to provide for a canal by the Nicaragua route. The Colombian Government, however, on August 12, 1903, rejected the Hay-Herran Treaty, which had been negotiated between it and the United States, thereby refusing the United States' final offer of $10,000,000 down and $250,000 annually for the Panama concession.

On November 3, 1903, the Department of Panama proclaimed its independence of Colombia, and having been recognized as an independent republic by the United States, on November 18, the Isthmian Canal Treaty between the United States and the Republic of Panama, was signed at Washington.

According to this treaty the Republic of Panama granted to the United States the perpetual use, occupation and control of a zone of land 10 miles wide (five miles on each side of the central line of the route of the canal) across the Isthmus, complete sovereignty to which was to pass to the United States. The price paid the Republic of Panama by the United States was $10,000,000 down and $250,000 annually as long as the convention should continue, beginning nine years after the date of ratification. The United States also guaranteed the neutrality of the canal and the Independence of the Republic of Panama. Ratifications of the treaty were exchanged at Washington on February 26, 1904. According to an act of Congress approved April 28, 1904, the President took possession of the Canal Zone and organized its government. The President also appointed an Isthmian Canal Commission of seven members, and directed that the War Department, through this Commission, should undertake the supervision of the construction of the canal and the government of the Canal Zone. On April 4, 1905, this Commission was dismissed and a second appointed, the responsibility being placed chiefly upon the executive committee of three members.

The Canal Commission now consists of Lieut. Col. George W. Goethals, in charge of construction and engineering; Major D. D. Gaillard, in charge of the department of excavation; Major William L. Sibert, locks and dam construction; H. H. Rosseau, U. S. A., motive power and machinery; Hon. Joseph C. Blackburn, civil administration; Col. W. C. Gorgas, chief of department of sanitation, and Lieut. Col. H. F. Hodges, department of labor quarters and subsistence.

The canal will be about 50 miles in length from deep water in the Caribbean Sea to deep water in the Pacific Ocean. It will have a minimum depth of 41 feet; the bottom width will vary from 200 feet in the Culebra cut to an indefinite width in the deep waters of the lakes. It will have a summit elevation of 85 feet above the sea, to be reached by a flight of three locks located at Gatun on the Atlantic side, and by one lock at Pedro Miguel, and a flight of two at Miraflores, on the Pacific side. Each lock will have a usable length of 1,000 feet and a width of 110 feet. The summit level will be maintained by a large dam at Gatun and a small one at Pedro Miguel, forming the Gatun Lake, which will have an area of 164.23 square miles. A smaller lake will be formed on the Pacific side. It is unofficially predicted that ships will pass through the canal by Jan. 1, 1915.

Panama Canal (see also Nicaragua Canal):

American citizens left destitute by stoppage of work on, to be transported to United States, 5437.

Board of Engineers, pay of, 7351.

Panama Canal—*Continued.*
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Commission, expenses of, 6770.
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Earthquakes, 7658.
Engineers' report, 7649.
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Panama Congress.—A congress called by the several South and Central American Republics to meet at Panama in June, 1826, to consider the rights of those States. The United States was invited to send delegates, and in response to this invitation President J. Q. Adams, with the consent of the Senate, appointed Richard C. Anderson, minister to Colombia, and John Sergeant, of Philadelphia, delegates, and Congress appropriated $40,000 for their expenses. They arrived too late for the preliminary meeting, and the adjourned session of the congress for 1827 never occurred. Among the objects of the proposed congress were the regulations of commercial intercourse, assent to the doctrine that free ships make free goods, and an agreement that "each will guard against the establishment of any future European colony within its borders." The failure of the congress demonstrated the inadvisability of an alliance between the United States and the smaller Republics. President Adams warmly favored the establishment of closer relations with the Central and South American Republics, and was supported in the Cabinet by Henry Clay, whose influence in Congress was considerable. In opposing the alliance of American Republics in a speech in the Senate in April, 1826, John Randolph referred to the coalition of Adams and Clay as a "coalition between the Puritan and the blackleg." This remark provoked a duel between Clay and Randolph.

Panama Congress. (See Panama, Isthmus of.)

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Panama, Treaties with.—By the treaty concluded in 1903 for the construction of a ship canal, it was agreed that the United States guarantees and will maintain the independence of Panama. The United States receives in perpetuity the use, occupation, and control of a zone of land for the construction, maintenance and protection of a canal; said zone to be ten miles in width and extending five miles in width on both sides of the central line of the path of the canal, and three marine miles at each end out to sea. Grant is also made of other parts of territory adjacent which may be necessary for the construction and maintenance of the canal. This grant includes the islands of Perico, Naos, Culebra, and Flamenco. The rights, power, and authority of the United States within the zone shall be the same as though the territory were an integral part of the United States. The use of rivers, streams and bodies of water is included in the grant.

The republic of Panama acknowledges a monopoly to the United States of the construction of the canal within the limits of its possessions. At the same time the grants hereby conveyed do not in any degree invalidate the claims of private landholders within the area; nor does the grant interfere with the rights of the public to roads and means of conveyance within the territory. Damages arising from the occupancy by the United States are to be appraised by a joint commission of Panama and the United States and awards for damages resulting from the construction of the canal shall be paid solely by the United States.

The United States has the power to make such alterations in the sanitary arrangements of the cities of Panama and Colon as it may deem desirable for the supply of water and the distribution of sewage; and for such improvements made at the cost of the United States, that government has the authority to impose reasonable taxes upon the inhabitants of the cities.

Authority is granted to the United States to adopt the measures necessary for the maintenance of law and order within the limits of these cities. The republic of Panama transfers to the United States all rights of sovereignty over the canal, the New Panama Canal Company, and the Panama Railroad Company which it has inherited from the republic of Colombia, and authorizes the United States to exercise all such rights and privileges in the construction of the canal.

The only charges, imposts, and duties which are to be levied by the United States at the entrance to the canal and by the republic of Panama shall be the ordinary charges of toll for the use of the canal and the imposition of customs duties upon such merchandise as is destined to be consumed within the republic of Panama. No national, state, or municipal taxes shall be imposed upon the canal or upon any machinery, or material of construction, or auxiliaries and accessories of all kinds. The telegraph and telephone lines within the zone shall be at the service of the government of the republic of Panama for the transmission of official messages at the customary and usual rates. There shall be free and safe access permitted by Panama to the immigration to the zone by persons of all classes and nationalities.

The United States agrees to pay to Panama for the rights, privileges and concessions herein granted ten millions of dollars in gold on ratification of this treaty and an annual sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars beginning nine years after ratification.

The Canal shall be neutral in perpetuity and shall be opened in accordance with the treaty between the United States and Great Britain on this subject. Free transportation of vessels, troops, and munitions of war is granted to Panama. If any terms or conditions of this treaty shall prove incompatible with later terms or conditions granted to a third power, the republic of Panama agrees to waive its rights on such points. No anterior pledges, debts, liens, trusts, or liabilities granted by the republic of Panama shall operate to

Panama, Treaties with—*Continued.*
the detriment of the United States and any damages resulting therefrom shall be liquidated by Panama.

All claims for remuneration in connection with the canal construction which have been arranged for or any profits which might accrue to the advantage of Panama are hereby renounced by that power.

The United States has full power to police, fortify, and station troops to preserve order or maintain safety in the canal zone. The rights hereby granted to the United States shall not be lessened or impaired by any changes in the laws or in the political integrity of Panama. Naval or coaling stations will be conveyed by Panama to the United States by sale upon terms to be agreed upon should such become necessary for the better maintenance or preservation of the canal.

Panchita, The, seizure of, on African coast, 3017.

Panics.—A word formed from the name of the Greek god of shepherds, who is said to have had the power of inspiring sudden fright without apparent cause. It is now commonly used to describe a state of fear bordering on frenzy, from whatever cause induced. In history great commercial crises are spoken of as panics. England, Holland, and France have experienced them, and the United States has passed through several notable ones. Those most disastrous have usually followed general injudicious speculation in lands or inflated securities. The crisis of 1816-1819 in the United States, it is claimed, was due to the speculation and disorder following the War of 1812. The next occurred in 1825. A very memorable panic was that of 1837. The few years preceding had been marked by extraordinary speculation, carried on with an unsound banking system. Jackson's "specie circular" caused many banks to suspend, and credit was generally impaired throughout the country. Governmental aid was invoked by many financial institutions, but without avail, as Van Buren, who had succeeded to the Presidency, insisted upon individuals righting their own affairs. In 1857 another period of inflation was followed by another panic. Again in 1873 there was a severe monetary crisis. Just 20 years later occurred the last panic from which the country has suffered. (See also Black Friday.)

The crisis of 1873 is usually dated from the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., Sept. 18. The New York Stock Exchange closed on the 20th and was not reopened until the end of the month. Clearing House loan certificates were issued in large quantities, the last of which were redeemed January 14, 1874. There had been certain premonitory symptoms of the approaching collapse, and there followed a long period of depression, which did not reach its lowest point until three years later. The number of business failures reported by commercial agents in 1872 was 4,069, and by 1876, the year of the deepest depression, the number had steadily increased to 9,084.

The depression of 1893 was preceded by reckless investments in foreign securities and was brought on by the shipments of gold to Europe caused by the operation of the act of Congress of July 14, 1890, which required the purchase by the United States Treasury of 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month. When the gold reserve held in the Treasury for the redemption of United States notes fell to near $100,000,000, panic seized the business centers of the country. Bank reserves in New York fell from $25,439,925 in May, to $5,481,975 in June. The financial tension was rendered more acute by the news that the Indian government had suspended the public coinage of silver. This caused insistent demands for the repeal of the silver purchase law. President Cleveland called an extra session of Congress and the vicious measure was repealed, whereupon recovery was rapid, aided materially by imports of gold and easier money.

Renewed activity in all lines of manufacture and commerce succeeded the panic of 1893 and the year 1906 witnessed the culmination of the remarkable industrial expansion. In 1907 many great railway and industrial enterprises endeavored to sell securities to augment their working capital, with the result that the stock markets felt the over-supply and prices fell with a crash; bank loans were called in and debtors failing to respond were sold out. The crisis was accentuated by the efforts of a few men to corner certain stocks, and their failure caused the suspension of banks which held their securities as collateral for loans. It transpired that the market manipulators were in some instances officers of the banks

Panics—*Continued.*
making the loans, and criminal indictments were secured against them. This panic was relieved by J. Pierpont Morgan, who formed a pool of $25,000,000 to lend on approved security.

Panics:
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Panizzi, Anthony, librarian British Museum, mentioned, 3347.

Paoli (Pa.), Massacre.—After the retreat from Brandywine Washington moved out on the Lancaster road as far as Warren's Tavern. Finding that Howe did not contemplate an attack upon Reading, Washington stationed Gen. Anthony Wayne with 1,500 men at Paoli, a retired and well-chosen position, to be ready to fall upon the rear of Howe's army. On the night of Sept. 20, 1777, Wayne was surprised, through the treachery of the people of the country, and 300 of his men were killed, wounded, or captured, with a loss of only an inconsiderable number of the enemy. Wayne saved his artillery and most of his baggage.

Papago Reservation. (See Gila Bend Reservation, Ariz.)

Papal States.—A former dominion of Italy, comprising the Romagna, the Marches, Umbria, and the present province of Rome, and governed directly by the Papal See. It was bounded on the north by the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, on the east by the Adriatic Sea, on the southeast by the Kingdom of Naples, on the southwest by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the west by Tuscany and the Duchy of Modena. In 1860 the larger part was annexed to Italy, and the remainder in 1870.

Papal States (see also Italy.)
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Paraguay.—A Republic of South America. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia and Brazil, on the east by Brazil and a portion of Argentina, and on the south and west by Argentina. The capital is Asuncion. The main portion of the country is hilly or undulating. It has a semitropical climate. The Europeans found are mostly descended from Spaniards, by whom the country was first settled in 1536. The principal products are hides, fruits, tobacco, sugar, and Paraguay tea. Executive authority is vested in a President, elected for 4 years. The Congress consists of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The country declared its independence in 1811, refusing to unite with the Argentine Confederation. In 1865 the Republic became involved in a war with Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay, which resulted in impoverishing the country and almost depopulating it. The area of Paraguay is about 157,000 sq. miles. The census of 1899 shows 530,103 exclusive of about 100,000 Indians.

Paraguay:
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Boundary question with Argentine Republic, submission of arbitration of, to President of United States, referred to, 4449.
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Referred to, 4078.

Paraguay, Treaties with.—A treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation was concluded in 1859. Concessions to the United States include free navigation of the Paraguay River as far as the boundaries of Brazil and of the right side of the Parana in the dominions of Paraguay on like terms as are conferred upon other nations; vessels may discharge all or part of the cargo at the ports of Pilar or may proceed to Assumption. Rights and concessions enjoyed by other nations are conferred and shall accrue to the United States. Equitable imposition of charges, tolls, and fees; freedom of importation and exportation are equally enjoyed by the United States and Paraguayan vessels.

The rights of citizens of the United States to conduct trade, commerce, and to follow trades, avocations, and professions, in Paraguay are equal to those of subjects of Paraguay. The transfer and holding of property, succession to real or personal property by will or otherwise and free and open access to courts of justice are secured to citizens of the United States. The consular office may act as executors or administrators of estates.

No military exactions of service or forced loans or contributions other than those to which all subjects of Paraguay are lawfully subject shall be imposed. Consular appointment is provided for as in consular conventions. In the event of war it is agreed that citizens of each country residing or doing business within the confines of the other shall suffer no injustice, persecution, or spoliation and shall be free to continue in business or to close out as they may elect; nor shall debts, stocks, or interest be sequestered or detained. Religious freedom is secured to citizens or subjects in the dominions of the other contracting party.

Parcel-Post Conventions. (See Postal Conventions.)

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Paris, Declaration of.—In the treaty of Paris, which was concluded Mar. 30, 1856, between Russia, and Turkey, Great Britain, France, and Sardinia, the following declarations with regard to the conduct of war were subscribed to by all the parties to the treaty and have since been accepted by nearly all civilized nations: First. Privateering is and remains abolished. Second. Neutral goods in enemies' ships, enemies goods in neutral ships, except contraband of war, are not liable to capture. Third. Paper blockades are unlawful. The United States refused to agree to this declaration on account of the clause doing away with privateers, as the country was compelled to rely largely upon such service in naval warfare. This refusal cost it heavily in the Civil War, although it was willing to subscribe to the declarations in 1861. In 1871 the

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declaration was censured by the British Parliament.

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Paris, Monetary Conferences at.—There have been three important international monetary conferences held in Paris. The first assembled June 17, 1867, at the solicitation of France, to "consider the question of uniformity of coinage and seek for the basis of ulterior negotiations." The United States sent representatives, as did also nearly every European nation. The conference adjourned after about a month without having arrived at any definite conclusion. On Aug. 16, 1878, a second international monetary conference convened at Paris, this time at the instance of the United States, "to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bimetallic money and securing fixity of relative value between those metals." The collective decision of the European delegates was that this would be impossible, monetary questions being governed by the special situation of each state or group of states. With this as the final conclusion the conference adjourned Aug. 29. The conference of Apr. 8, 1881, assembled at the call of France and the United States to adopt a permanent relative value between gold and silver, but adjourned July 8 without arriving at any agreement. (See also Brussels, Belgium; Paris, France.)

Paris, Treaties of.—Paris has been the scene of numerous important diplomatic conferences, both between France and other powers and between neighboring nations, who found hospitable neutral ground at the French capital. Among the most important of the treaties of Paris is that of Feb. 10, 1763, between Great Britain on one side, and France, Spain, and Portugal on the other. France ceded to Great Britain Canada, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton, Mobile, all the territory east of the Mississippi, Dominica, Tobago, St. Vincent and Grenada. England restored to France Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Pierre and Miquelon, and Pondicherry, and ceded St. Lucia to her. Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain, England restored Havana to Spain, and France ceded Louisiana to Spain. The treaty of Paris of 1782-83 between Great Britain on one side and France, Spain, and the United States on the other, was arranged in 1782 and formally ratified Sept. 3, 1783. John Jay, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and Henry Laurens formed the American commission. The absolute independence of the United States was recognized; Florida and Minorca were returned to Spain; navigation of the Mississippi was made free to both Spain and the United States; the Americans relinquished their pretensions to the territory north of Lake Erie; the St. Lawrence River system from the western end of Lake Superior to the forty-fifth parallel was made the boundary between the United States and the British possessions (from the forty-fifth parallel to the sea the boundary followed the highlands after an uncertain fashion and was long a matter of dispute); loyalists and tories were to be pro-

Paris, Treaties of—*Continued.*
tected in America; English troops were to be withdrawn without destroying any property or taking away any negro slaves belonging to Americans; the right of fishing on the Canadian and Newfoundland coasts was granted to Americans. The portion of the treaty which directly affected America was signed at Paris, but that between Great Britain, France, and Spain was signed at Versailles, by which name the entire treaty is sometimes called. At Versailles the region of Senegal was granted to France and mutual restitution of conquests in the West Indies was made. In 1898 commissioners were appointed by the Governments of the United States and Spain to meet at Paris and frame a treaty of peace in accordance with the terms of the protocol signed Aug. 12, 1898. The commissioners began their sessions Oct. 1 and ended with the signing of a treaty of peace, Dec. 10. (See also Treaties with the various countries.)

Paris Tribunal of Arbitration.—A treaty providing for the arbitration of the dispute between Great Britain and the United States as to the killing of seals in the Bering Sea was concluded on February 29, 1892. The American members of the commission authorized were Justice John M. Harlan and Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, John W. Foster, the Secretary of State of the United States, conducting the case for the United States. The tribunal met at Paris and made an award which was delivered to the agents of the respective governments August 15, 1893. Congress passed an act, approved April 6, 1894, to give effect to the award of the tribunal, 5926. (See also Bering Sea Fisheries.)

Paris Tribunal of Arbitration:
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Parish.—At the time of the settlement of America the parish was the unit of local government in England. In some of the Southern Colonies the name and institutions of the parish were imitated precisely. The Virginia parish was a subdivision of a county. Besides attending to its religious duties, the vestry of a parish had to choose church wardens and with them take charge of the poor, establish public bounds, count the tobacco, and attend to various other petty administrative matters. They also chose the clergyman and collected his salary. In New England the word parish had only an ecclesiastical significance. The colonists there divided the county into towns, which provided some of the institutions of the parish, and the others were left to the church to provide. In South Carolina the colony was divided primarily into parishes, there being no counties at first. Louisiana still retains the parish instead of the county as the principal division of the State.

Park Range Forest Reserve, Colorado, proclaimed, 7224.

Parke, John G., negotiations for and correspondence regarding restoration of peace, 3461.

Parker, Foxhall A., commander of Home Squadron, mentioned, 2676.

Parker, Newcomb, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5041.

Parker, P. E., act for relief of, vetoed, 5295.

Parker, Peter, commissioner to China, mentioned, 3062, 3113.

Parker, Richard Wayne; b. Aug. 6, 1848; grad. Princeton College, 1867, and from the law school of Columbia College, 1869; admitted to the bar of New Jersey, 1870; member of the house of assembly of New Jersey in 1885 and 1886; elected to the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from New

Parker, Willis W., inspector and collector, nomination of, 390.

Parks, Gorham, correspondence regarding African slave trade, 2538.

Parks. (See Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park; National Parks.)

Parsons, Herbert; b. Oct. 28, 1869; educated at Yale Univ., Univ. of Berlin, Germany, and at the Harvard Law School; grad. Yale 1890, A. B.; elected to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from New York.

Parsons, Justin W., murder of, in Turkey, referred to, 4627.

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Parsons, Marilla, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5025.

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Partridge, James R., mentioned, 3262.

Passamaquoddy Bay, between Maine and New Brunswick, commissioners to mark international boundary in, referred to, 6063.

Passamaquoddy Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Passport.—A document issued by competent civil authority granting permission to the person specified in it to travel or authenticating his right to protection. In some nations no person is allowed to leave the country without a passport from his government; but the regulations of the different jurisdictions regarding the use of passports have greatly varied and of late years have exhibited a tendency toward a relaxation of stringency, extending in many countries to their total abolition. Passports of the United States, which are given under the seal of the Secretary of State, request that the person named therein be permitted to pass freely and safely, and in case of need that aid and protection be afforded him.

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Patagonian Boundary between Chile and Argentine Republic, referred to, 4629.

Patapsco River, Maryland, act for improvement of navigation, vetoed, 2921.

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Patents.—Literally, open letters. In England the word is applied to all licenses and authorities granted by the Crown. Patents for titles of nobility were first granted by Edward III. in 1334. The earliest patent for the exclusive privilege of printing books was granted in 1591. The property right of inventors and discoverers to their arts and manufactures was first secured by letters patent by an act passed in 1623. In the United States a patent is generally understood to mean the right to the exclusive use for a limited number of years, of a new or useful invention or discovery by the inventor or discoverer or his heirs or assigns. A few patents had been issued by the States. In 1790 the first patent law was passed by the General Government, and granted letters patent for 14 years to both citizens and foreigners. Application had formerly to be made to the Secretaries of War and State and the Attorney-General. In 1793 an act was passed permitting the issue of patents to citizens only and requiring a fee of $30. The States were not permitted to issue patents. This was decided in the case of Gibbons *vs.* Ogden, (q. v.), from New York. In 1836 the patent laws were revised and the present patent system in this country may be said to date from that year. One of the most important changes then introduced was the regulation requiring a preliminary examination of the novelty and patentability of an invention. In 1839 an inventor was given the right to use his invention before applying for a patent, but such use was limited to two years. Under the law of 1842 patents were granted for a term of 7 years; the term was subsequently extended to 14 years, and finally in 1861 the present 17 year term was granted. The patent laws were revised in 1870 and patents were allowed to all persons, both citizens and foreigners, who could prove the novelty and usefulness of their inventions. The salient features of the patent laws of to-day, however, are still those of the law of 1836. The number of patents granted annually is about 30,000. Since the year 1836, no less than 885,635 patents have been issued by the United States, while the combined total of foreign countries amounts to 1,863,836. (See also Department of the Interior.)

Patents. (See Department of the Interior.)

Patents, Commissioner of, recommendations of, referred to, 4115.

Patriotic Societies, National.—(See Index Articles on following subjects.)

American Continentals.
American Cross of Honor.
American Flag Association.
American National Red Cross Association.
Anti-Saloon League.
Army and Navy Union.
Aztec Club of 1847.
Carnegie Hero Fund.
Cincinnati, Society of.
Colonial Dames of America.
Colonial Society of America.
Daughters of the American Revolution.
Daughters of the Revolution.
Dames of the Revolution.
Grand Army of the Republic.
Huguenot Society of America.
Interstate National Guard Association.
Loyal Legion, Military Order of.
Medal of Honor Legion.
Mayflower Descendants.
Military Order of Foreign Wars.
Mount Vernon Ladies Association.
National Association of Naval Veterans.
Naval Order of the United States.
Navy League of the United States.
Order of Indian Wars of the United States.
Order of the Founders and Patriots.
Purity Federation.
Regular U. S. Army and Navy Union.
Societies of Spanish War Veterans.
Societies of the Union Army of 1861-65.
Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States.
Societies of the War of 1812.
Society of Colonial Wars.
Sons of the American Revolution.
Sons of the Revolution.
Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.
Tammany Society.
Union Veteran Legion.
United Confederate Veterans.
United Daughters of the Confederacy.
United Sons of Confederate Veterans.
United States Daughters of 1812.
Veterans of Indian Wars.
Washington Headquarters Association.
Woman's Relief Corps.

Patroons.—A title given to certain early Dutch settlers of New Netherlands. In 1629 the Dutch West India Co., in order to effect a permanent agricultural colonization of New Netherlands, granted a charter of "privileges and exemptions" to any members of the company who should within four years plant a colony of 50 anywhere in New Netherlands except on Manhattan Island. The lands were purchased from the Indians and the titles were confirmed by the Dutch Government. The first to make such purchases were Kiliaen VanRensselaer, who obtained a tract on the Hudson River, with Albany as its center, and extending 24 miles north and south, and 42 miles east and west; Samuel Godyn and Samuel Bloemart, who purchased lands on the Delaware River, and Michael Pauw, who secured all the land on the west bank of the Hudson River from the Kills which separate Staten Island from the mainland of New Jersey to Hoboken. Livingston, Phillipse, Van Cortland, and others came afterwards.

Patroons—*Continued.*
These wealthy grantees were called patroons and were privileged to rule their colonies in absolute feudal style, the colonists being bound to them for a stipulated number of years. This system proved faulty in that it debarred the poorer class of colonists; so in 1640 the charter of the Dutch Company was amended so as to extend the privileges of colonization to any good citizen of the Netherlands. In later years there were frequent quarrels between the patroons and the provincial government.

Patterson, Eliza W., act for relief of, permitted to become law and reasons therefor, 4806.

Patterson, James O'Hanlon; b. Barnwell, S. C., June 25, 1857; admitted to the bar, 1886; twice elected probate judge of Barnwell County; member of the South Carolina legislature, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, and 1904; elected to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from South Carolina.

Patterson, William, associate justice, Supreme Court, nomination of, void, 129.

Patton, Rachel, act granting pension to, vetoed, on the ground of remarriage and subsequent divorce, which does not recover the former status of soldier's widow, 6107.

Paul vs. Virginia.—An important case before the United States Supreme Court. The statutes of Virginia required the deposit in the State treasury of certain moneys in State bonds by insurance companies not incorporated under the State laws in return for licenses to do business in the State. This law was enacted Feb. 3, 1866, and later in the month a supplemental act was passed. In the same year Samuel Paul, a citizen of Virginia, acting as agent for a New York insurance company, was indicted before the circuit court of Petersburg and sentenced to pay a fine of $50 for refusing to comply with the above law. The court of appeals of Virginia affirmed the decree of the circuit court, and, the case having been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, that tribunal affirmed the judgment of the State court of appeals on the ground that the State law in question did not conflict with that clause of the National Constitution which declares that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States," nor with the power of Congress to "regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States." Justice Field, for the court, held that issuing a policy of insurance is not a transaction of commerce. The policies are local transactions and are governed by the local law. Justice Field stated that corporations are not citizens within the meaning of the Constitution.

Paulding, Hiram, arrest of William Walker and associates in Nicaragua by, 2997.
Referred to, 3001, 3017.

Pauls, George, death of, referred to, and appropriation to widow of, recommended, 5494.

Paulus Hook (N. J.), Capture of.—In the summer of 1779 the British had a garrison of 383 men stationed at Paulus Hook, N. J., opposite New York City. At 3 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 19, Maj. Harry Lee, with a force of 300 picked men, made a descent upon the fort and in a short engagement killed 30 men and took 160 prisoners. The British having retired to a small circular redoubt too strong for Lee's men, he returned to camp with his prisoners. Congress rewarded Lee with thanks and a gold medal.

Pauncefote, Lord, British ambassador:
Agreement between United States and Great Britain for *modus vivendi* regarding Bering Sea fisheries, signed by, 5581.
Communications in regard to Venezuelan boundary, transmitted by, 6087.
Death of, 6745.

Paupers, Foreign:
Introduction of, into United States, 1686, 2368.
Legislation respecting, recommended, 4757.
Request of President to withdraw articles regarding, from consideration of House, 1692.
Involuntary deportation of convicts, idiots, insane persons, and, to United States, referred to, 4219, 4588.

Pawnee Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Pawnee Reservation, Ind. T., enlargement of, bill for, 4695.

Payette Forest Reserve, Idaho, proclaimed, 7194.

Payne, Henry Clay (1843-1904); politician and Cabinet officer; b. Ashfield, Mass.; removed to Milwaukee and entered politics as a Republican; succeeded Charles Emery Smith as Postmaster-General in Roosevelt's Cabinet, 1902.

Payne, John Howard, minister to Tunis, nomination of, referred to, 2611.

Payne, Lewis:
Implicated in assassination of President Lincoln, proceedings of trial and verdict of military commission, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3540, 3545, 3546.
Persons claiming reward for apprehension of, directed to file claims, 3551.

Payne, Sereno Elisha; b. Hamilton, N. Y., June 26, 1843; graduated University of Rochester, 1864; admitted to the bar in 1866; elected to the 48th, 49th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from New York.

Paynter, Thomas H.; b. Lewis Co., Ky., Dec. 9, 1851; educated in Rand's Academy, and Center College, Danville, Ky.; studied law; admitted to the bar in 1872; elected to the 51st, 52d, and 53d Congresses; elected judge of the court of appeals of Kentucky in November, 1894, for an eight-year term and to accept which he resigned in January, 1895, as a member of the 53d Congress; was reelected judge of the court of appeals in 1902, which position he held until Aug. 1, 1906, when he resigned; elected to the United States Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1907 from Kentucky.

Payson Forest Reserve, Utah, proclaimed, 6849, 7273.

Pazos, Mr., mentioned, 601.

Pea Patch Island, Delaware River:
Fortifications for, 1038, 1725.
Jurisdiction of, should be secured by Government, 1725.
Private claims to, 695, 799.
Proceedings to try title to, referred to, 1809.

Pea Ridge (Ark.), Battle of.—Called by the Confederates the battle of Elk Horn. In December, 1861, Gen. Samuel R. Curtis took command of the 12,000 Federal troops at Rolla, Mo., and advanced against Gen. Sterling Price, who retreated before him into Arkansas. Gen. Price was joined by Gen. Ben. McCulloch. In January Gen. Earl Van Dorn assumed command of the combined Confederate forces, estimated at 16,000, including some 5,000 Cherokee Indians recruited for the service by Albert Pike. Curtis had about 10,000 men in line and 48 pieces of artillery. Mar. 7, 1862, Van Dorn attacked Curtis in his position on Pea Ridge, a line of bluffs along Sugar Creek, in Benton County, Ark. Skillful manipulation of the artillery in Sigel's division did much toward determining the result. Fighting continued all day, and during the night both armies changed positions. The battle was renewed at sunrise on the 8th, and after 2 hours Van Dorn's forces retreated. The Confederate Generals McCulloch and McIntosh were killed and Price and Slack were wounded. The Confederate losses were about 1,300. The Union army lost 1,351 in killed, wounded, and missing.

Peabody, Charles A., provisional judge for Louisiana, appointed, 3323.

Peabody, George, medal presented to, referred to, 3897.

Peace Commission.—In May, 1778, Lord North sent a peace commission to the Colonies. It consisted of the Earl of Carlisle, George Johnstone, and William Eden. They arrived at Philadelphia June 4. The commission offered many conciliatory terms, including an extension of the privileges of trade, an abolition of the quartering act, a representation of the Colonies in Parliament, an arrangement for sustaining continental bills of credit, and an almost independent colonial administration. As the commissioners had no power to acknowledge the independence of the Colonies, Congress declined to appoint commissioners to meet them.

Peace Commission:
In 1867, treaties concluded by, 4005.
Spanish-American, at Paris, 6321, 6322.

Peace Conference.—In January, 1861, a resolution was passed by the legislature of Virginia inviting the various States to appoint delegates to meet at Washington to devise means to avert, if possible, the impending war. The conference, at which 21 States were represented, met Feb. 4 and adjourned two weeks later. It proposed a constitutional amendment which prohibited slavery north of latitude 36° 30′ north. South of this line it was not to be interfered with. The proposed amendment denied the right of Congress to pass laws giving freedom to slaves temporarily in free States or to fugitive slaves. It also forbade Congress controlling slavery in the Southern States, but prohibited the slave trade. The amendment was brought up in the Senate, but was not introduced in the House. In July, 1864, President Lincoln sent Horace Greeley to confer with representatives of the Confederates in the interest of peace. Clement C. Clay, jr., of Alabama, James P. Holcomb, of Virginia, and others met Mr. Greeley

Peace Conference—*Continued.*
at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, but the conference was without result. About the same time Rev. James F. Jaques, of the Seventy-third Illinois Regiment, and J. R. Gillmore visited Richmond and held a fruitless peace conference with Jefferson Davis. Another conference was brought about by Francis P. Blair, sr., at Hampton Roads, Feb. 3, 1865, between Alexander H. Stephens, John A. Campbell, and R. M. T. Hunter, on the part of the Confederates, and President Lincoln and Secretary Seward, on behalf of the Federal Government. This was also without result.

Peace Congress, International, at Washington, 4684, 4717.
Invitation extended, American nations to attend, 4685.
Postponement of, referred to, 4717.

Peace Establishment of Navy. (See Navy.)

Peach Tree Creek (Ga.), Battle of.—July 17, 1864, Sherman's army advanced across the Chattahoochee River and Johnston fell back toward Atlanta. Just at this time Johnston was superseded in command of the Southern army by Gen. John B. Hood. Before the Federal forces could be brought into line of battle before Atlanta they were attacked by Hood's army near Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864. The attack fell mainly upon Newton's division of the Fourth Corps, the Twentieth Corps, and Johnston's division of the Fourteenth Corps. After a severe battle the Confederates retired into their intrenchments, leaving upon the field 500 dead, 1,000 wounded, 7 stand of colors, and many prisoners. The Federal loss in killed, wounded, and missing was 1,500. Gen. Hood censured Hardee for the reverse.

Peacock, The.—A United States sloop of war, carrying 18 guns, commanded by Capt. Lewis Warrington. On Apr. 29, 1814, when off the coast of Florida, this vessel attacked the British brig *Epervier*, also mounting 18 guns. After a battle lasting 40 minutes, in which 22 of her men were killed or wounded, the *Epervier* surrendered. It proved a rich prize, as it had on board $118,000 in specie. On June 30, 1815, the *Peacock* attacked and captured the *Nautilus*, of 14 guns. This capture took place after the treaty of peace. Next day, on ascertaining this fact Capt. Warrington released the *Nautilus* and returned home.

Pearce, Samuel, ensign in Navy, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 3357.

Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, improvement and fortification recommended, 7484.

Pearl River, Hawaiian Islands, improvement of harbor of, and establishment of naval station at, recommended, 5623.

Pearre, George Alexander; b. July 16, 1860, Cumberland Md.; his early education was had at private schools, Allegheny Couny Academy, St. James College, University of West Virginia, and Princeton University; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1882, having graduated at the law school of the Maryland University, Baltimore; was elected to the State senate and served in the sessions of 1890 and 1892; in 1895 elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Maryland.

Peck, Ferdinand W., commissioner-general to Paris Exposition, 6330.

Peck, Mr., labor commissioner of New York, mentioned, 5742.

Pedersen, Peder, Danish minister, mentioned, 911.

Peirpont, Francis H., governor, to be aided in restoring Virginia into Union, 3535.

Pelletier, Antonio, imprisonment of, in Haiti, and claims arising out of, discussed, 3829, 4665, 4918, 5120.

Pembina, Minn., proclamation granting privileges of other ports to, 2859.

Pendee, Joseph S., dismissal of, from volunteer regiment referred to, 2455.

Pendergrast, Garrett J., correspondence with, while commander of the *Boston*, 2302.

Pendleton, George H., report of, on diseases of swine in Germany referred to, 5197.

Penitentiaries.—The first penitentiary in the United States was founded in Philadelphia in 1786 through the influence of the Society of Friends. This was followed soon afterwards by the New York prisons at Sing Sing and Auburn. Sept. 23, 1789, Congress recommended to the several States to make it the duty of keepers of jails to receive prisoners committed under authority of the United States. In 1790 the legislature of Pennsylvania passed a law to try the system of solitary confinement of prisoners at hard labor as a reformatory measure. A society for the improvement of prison discipline and for the reformation of juvenile offenders was established in Boston in 1815, and in 1825, the House of Refuge on Blackwells Island, N. Y., the first institu-

Penitentiaries—*Continued.*
tion in the United States for reforming juvenile delinquents, was opened. The contract system of leasing prisoners to private parties began with the Mississippi penitentiary Feb. 21, 1867. Territorial penitentiaries were placed under control of United States marshals and the Attorney-General was authorized to prescribe rules for their government by act of Congress of June 10, 1871. In 1874 the United States Military Prison was established at Fort Leavenworth. In 1886 a United States jail was located at Fort Smith, Ark. In 1891 Congress authorized three United States prisons, there being now, besides those mentioned above, a United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., one on McNeil's Island, State of Washington, a United States jail in the District of Columbia, and a Territorial prison at Yuma, Arizona. There is also one penitentiary in Hawaii, and in the Philippine Islands two such institutions for the confinement of offenders against the civil law. In the several States, under State jurisdiction, there are altogether 56 prisons and penitentiaries. United States prisoners not confined in Federal institutions, are kept in those of the various States.

Penitentiaries:
State laws regulating, discussed, 5755.
Uniform credit for good behavior in, recommended, 5755.

Penitentiaries, Government:
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Military prison at Fort Leavenworth, use of, as discussed, 6161.
Recommended. 5969.

Penitentiary Congress, International, at London, 4162.

Penn, D. B., mentioned, 4250, 4263.

Penn vs. Baltimore.—This is a case decided in the English courts, but important to Americans on account of the subject of the litigation being the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland and Virginia, or, as it was at the time of the dispute, the boundary between Penn's and Lord Baltimore's land grants. Lord Baltimore met Penn's deputy in 1682 and Penn himself in 1683. Nothing was decided, though Penn secured a new grant from the Duke of York. This grant gave territory extending into Delaware and Maryland. Penn also obtained a letter from the King requesting Baltimore to hasten the adjustment of the boundary. The case was taken to London and there decided in Penn's favor. A compromise was arranged in 1732 and enforced by the court of chancery in 1760, in accordance with which a line was run about 1766 by Mason and Dixon, two eminent mathematicians, fixing the boundary where it now remains. (See also Mason and Dixon's Line.)

Penn Yan, N. Y., special agent to take charge of post-office in, referred to, 3799.

Pennamite War. (See Wyoming Controversy.)

Pennsylvania.—One of the thirteen original States; nicknamed, "The Keystone State;" motto, "Virtue, Liberty and Independence." It extends from lat. 39° 43′ to 42° 15′ north and from long. 74° 40′ to 80° 34′ west. It is bounded on the north by Lake Erie and New York, on the east by New York and New Jersey (separated from both by the Delaware River), on the south by Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia, and on the west by Ohio and West Virginia.

It has an area of 45,215 square miles. It was originally named Sylvania ("forest country"). In 1681 William Penn obtained a grant of 40,000 sq. miles of land from Charles II in payment of a debt of £16,000 due Penn's father, an admiral in the English navy. The King gave the territory the name of Pennsylvania in honor of Penn. In 1682 the city of Philadelphia was laid out on plans drawn in England. Penn established a popular form of proprietary government and offered inducements to immigrants by his wise administration and honorable dealings with the Indians. His rights passed to his heirs from whom they were purchased by the State in 1776. Pennsylvania had been settled by a colony of Swedes in 1638, prior to the grant of the territory to Penn. The United States Constitution was ratified by a State convention Dec. 12, 1787. A new State constitution was made in 1790, another in 1838, and the present in 1873.

The State is traversed from northeast to southwest by low parallel ranges of the Alleghanies, and is drained by the Ohio, Susquehanna, and Delaware rivers. It is the first State in the production of petroleum and the manufacture of iron and second in general manufactures.

The farm area in 1900 was 19,371,015 acres, of which 13,209,183 were

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improved. In 1908 the chief crops were: corn, 57,275,000 bushels; wheat, 29,415,000 bushels; oats, 27,382,000 bushels; tobacco, 39,008,000 pounds. There were 607,000 horses, 41,000 mules, 1,152,000 milk cows and 965,000 other cattle, 1,102,000 sheep, and 990,000 hogs. The wool clip of 1907 was 2,700,000 pounds, valued at $1,647,000.

The anthracite coal mines in 1907 employed 163,000 persons and the bituminous, 152,000. The output of both kinds of coal was valued at $319,248,082. Crude petroleum and natural gas were sold to the value of $36,414,862. The total value of the mineral output of the state for the year was $657,783,345.

In 1905 there were 23,495 manufacturing establishments with a combined capital of $1,995,836,988, employing 829,363 persons who converted $1,142,942,707 worth of raw material into $1,955,551,332 worth of finished goods, consisting of iron and steel products, leather, textiles, flour, tobacco, liquors, sugar, oil, lumber and glass.

In 1906 the state contained 11,265 miles of steam railway and 3,626 miles of electric lines. The population in 1900 was 6,302,115; an estimate for 1909 places the figures at 7,450,000.

Pennsylvania (see also Philadelphia):
Buckshot War referred to, 1724, 1725.
Combinations, unlawful, in, discussed and proclamation issued against, 4424, 4451.
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Penobscot River:
Ship channel of, referred to, 1038.
Survey of 1128.
Penrose, Boies; b. Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1860; graduated from Harvard College in 1881; read law with Wayne MacVeagh, and was admitted to the bar in 1883; practiced his profession in Philadelphia; member of the State legislature, 1884-91; elected to the United States Senate from Pennsylvania, for the term beginning March 4, 1897; reelected in 1903 and 1909.
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Act to amend, by increasing pension of soldiers and sailors who lost arm or leg in service returned, 4994.
Pension Vetoes. (See Cleveland, Grover; Grant, Ulysses S.)
Pensions.—The word "pension" is derived from the word *pensio*, a payment, and refers to allowances of money paid in fixed amounts at certain intervals by a government to such persons as have rendered some valuable public service, or to the de-

Pensions—*Continued.*
pendent relatives of such. In England pensions are granted to those "who by their useful discoveries in science and attainments in literature and the arts have merited the gracious consideration of their sovereign and the gratitude of their country." Aug. 26, 1776, the Continental Congress passed an act to provide by pension for the disabled soldiers of the Revolution. It was also resolved during the same year that all the officers who should continue in the service until the end of the war should receive half pay for 7 years after peace had been established. A few years later the widows and orphans of those who had died were included in the provision of this act. In 1785 Congress recommended that the several States provide for invalid soldiers. By laws passed in 1789 and 1808 the United States assumed the pension obligations of the several States.

Officers and seamen of the Navy disabled in service were placed on the pension lists by act of July 1, 1797, and by acts passed in 1799 and 1800 money accruing from prizes was made to constitute a fund for the payment of naval pensions. By an act passed April 24, 1816, the rate of pension for total disability was fixed at $17 per month for first lieutenants, $15 for second lieutenants, and $8 for noncommissioned officers and privates. In 1818 an act was passed granting pensions to all who had served 9 months or more in the Revolutionary Army and were in indigent circumstances. More claimants applied than could possibly have survived from Washington's army. The amount required to be paid the first year was eleven times what had been estimated, and the second year seventeen times the estimate. In 1868, when all the Revolutionary pensioners had died, there remained 888 widows of such soldiers. There remained on the pension rolls as late as 1908 two daughters of Revolutionary soldiers. Acts of July 14, 1862, and subsequent dates provided pensions for soldiers and sailors disabled in the Civil War and for the dependent relatives of those who had died. Under these acts expenditures for pensions reached $34,443,895 in 1871, and then declined until, on Jan. 25, 1879, the arrears act was passed, allowing back pay on all claims theretofore allowed. In 2 years this act doubled the total annual sum paid for pensions. Meanwhile, in 1871, another act had pensioned all who had served a certain time in the War of 1812, and their widows if married before the treaty of Ghent. The last survivor of the War of 1812 who was on the pension rolls was Hiram Cronk, of Ava, N. Y., who died May 11, 1905, at the age of 105 years.

The act of June 27, 1890, pensioned all who served 90 days in the Civil War, and were honorably discharged, and who were incapacitated for manual labor, and the widows, children, and dependent parents of such. This act has nearly doubled the number of pensioners and increased the annual expenditures for pensions to nearly $160,000,000—nearly twice the ordinary annual expenditure for the German army. The total number of pensioners reported for the year 1905 was 998,441. Should an original claim be allowed by the provisions of one law the claimant is dropped from the rolls under any other law by the terms of which he may have received benefits. The total amount expended on pensions for the year 1908 amounted to $153,093,086, while the total disbursements for pensions since the year 1864 as aggregated $3,691,230,634.

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For relief of dependent parents and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors now disabled and dependent vetoed, 5134.
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Pensions, Bureau of.—Up to 1833 the disbursement of pensions had been under the supervision of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. In that year Congress established the Pension Bureau and placed J. L. Edwards in charge. He immediately assumed the business theretofore under the War Department, and in 1840 the pension affairs of the Navy Department were transferred to this Bureau. In 1849, when the Department of the Interior was created, the Pension Bureau was placed under its jurisdiction. The chief officer of this Bureau is called the Commissioner of Pensions.

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Transfer of, from Interior Department to War Department recommended, 4060.

Pensions, Commissioner of, provision for continuance of, recommended, 1789.

People's Party.—In December, 1889, a meeting of the Farmers and Laborers' Union of America was held at St. Louis, Mo., for the purpose of consolidating the various bodies of organized farmers which had been formed at different times and places in the United States since 1867, and which were known under the general name of Grangers (q. v.). The consolidated body was called the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union. On December 2, 1890, a national convention was held at Ocala, Fla. Thirty-five States and Territories were represented by 163 delegates. Independent political action was decided upon, and a platform was adopted advocating free silver, the subtreasury plan, equal taxation, a graduated income tax, election of President, Vice-President, and Senators by direct vote, and prohibition of alien ownership of land. (See Ocala Platform.) The second convention was held at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 19, 1891. Thirty States and Territories were represented by 1,418 delegates. At this convention the Ocala platform was heartily indorsed and the name People's Party was adopted. A third national meeting was held at St. Louis, Mo., in February, 1892. It was decided to put in the field candidates for President and Vice-President, and on July 2, 1892 a national body of delegates met at Omaha, Nebr., and nominated Gen. James B. Weaver, of Iowa, for President, and James G. Field, of Virginia, for Vice-President. Weaver obtained a popular vote of 1,030,128 and an electoral vote of 23.

In 1896 the People's Party met at St. Louis, Mo., and nominated for President William J. Bryan of Nebraska, and for Vice-President Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia. Mr. Bryan had been previously nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic party. In the popular vote the Bryan and Watson ticket (straight Populist) received 245,728 votes, and Bryan and Sewall ticket (Democratic and straight fusion ticket) 6,257,198 votes. In the electoral college McKinley and Hobart (Republican candidates) received 271 votes, Bryan 176, Sewall 149, and Watson 27. On May 10, 1900, a con-

People's Party—*Continued.*
vention of the fusion wing of the party met at Sioux Falls, S. D., and nominated William J. Bryan for President and Charles A. Town for Vice-President. Mr. Town withdrew in favor of Adlai Stevenson, the Democratic candidate, and on August 28th the executive committee nominated Mr. Stevenson. The anti-fusion wing of the party met at Cincinnati on May 10th and nominated Wharton Barker for President and Ignatius Donnelley for Vice-President. The Democratic and fusion nominees received 6,374,397 popular votes and 155 electoral votes. The anti-fusion (middle of the road) wing of the People's Party received 50,373 popular votes. In 1904 the People's Party nominated Thomas E. Watson for President and Thomas H. Tibbles for Vice-President and they received 120,903 votes. In 1908 Watson and Samuel Williams of Indiana were nominated to head the ticket. The vote this year fell to 33,871.

Peoria Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Pequot, or Pequod Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Perjury.—In law the willful giving, under oath lawfully administered in a judicial proceeding, of false testimony in regard to a matter or thing material to the issue or point of inquiry. The early Romans threw perjurers from the Tarpeian Rock. The Greeks branded them with a mark of infamy. After the Empire became Christianized any person who swore falsely upon the Gospels was sentenced to have his tongue cut out. The canons of the early church imposed 11 years' penance. In some countries the perjurer was liable to any punishment to which his false testimony had exposed an innocent person. In England perjury was punished by fine, the pillory, and imprisonment. It is now in both England and America a statutory offense, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

Perkins, Benjamin W., claim of, against Russia, 3826.

Perkins, George Clement; b. at Kennebunkport, Me., 1839; was reared on a farm, attended public school; shipped "before the mast" on the sailing ship *Galatea*, for San Francisco, in 1855; engaged in mercantile business, banking, farming, mining, whale fishery, and steamship transportation; in 1869 he was elected to the State senate, serving eight years; governor of California, 1879-83; appointed United States Senator to fill vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Leland Stanford, 1893; elected by legislature in 1895, 1897, 1903, 1909, to represent California in the Senate.

Perkins, James Breck; b. St. Croix Falls, Wis., Nov. 4, 1847; graduated University of Rochester, 1867; admitted to the practice of law, 1868; author of "France Under Mazarin." "France Under the Regency," "France Under Louis XV," and "Life of Richelieu," as one of the "Heroes of the Nation" series; in 1897 received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Rochester; member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters; in 1898 served in the New York State assembly; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from New York.

Permanent Taxation. (See Revenue, Public; Taxation.)

Pernicious Activity.—A phrase contained in an Executive order of President Cleveland. It occurred in the following sentence: "Individual interest and activity in political affairs are by no means condemned. Officeholders are neither disfranchised nor forbidden the exercise of political privileges, but their privileges are not enlarged nor is their duty to party increased to pernicious activity by officeholding," 5079.

Perpetual Emigrating Fund Co., suit instituted by Government for termination of, discussed, 5379.

Perry, Benjamin F., provisional governor of South Carolina, appointed, 3524.

Perry, Horatio J., mentioned, 3072.

Perry, Matthew Calbraith; naval officer; b. about 1821; made lieutenant, 1848, and served for several years in the coast survey; commissioned captain, 1867, and placed on retired list; died New York City, Nov. 16, 1873.

Perry, Matthew C.:
Directed to protect rights of American fishermen in British possessions, 2694.
Report of, on light-houses of England and France, 1819.

Perry, Oliver Hazard; naval officer; b. South Kingston, R. I., Aug. 21, 1785; commissioned midshipman, 1799; served in the Mediterranean fleet in campaign of 1801-03, against pirates; after the surrender of Gen. Hull, at Detroit, Perry asked to be put in command on the lakes, then in undisputed possession of the English; built a fleet on Lake Erie in 1813, consisting of eight vessels, and with

Perry, Oliver Hazard—*Continued.*
about 500 men defeated the British fleet of six vessels fully manned, and sent the laconic message to Gen. Harrison: "We have met the enemy, and they are ours;" rendered further service on the great lakes; in the defense of Baltimore, and in the Mediterranean; he was highly honored for his achievements; died of yellow fever at Trinidad, in the West Indies, Aug. 23, 1819, while in command of the *John Adams;* his remains were transferred to Newport, R. I., Dec. 4, 1826.

Perry, Oliver H.:
Death of, referred to, 631.
Victory of naval forces under, on Lake Erie discussed, 519.

Perry, Rodger, commander in Navy, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 3354.

Perryville (Ky.), Battle of.—Oct. 1, 1862, the Confederate forces under Bragg and Kirby Smith having united at Frankfort, Ky., Bragg issued a proclamation calling the people of Kentucky to his assistance. He inaugurated a provisional government at Frankfort, with Richard Hawes as governor. Buell's army, divided into 3 corps, under McCook, Gilbert, and Crittenden, advanced against the Confederates by way of Louisville. Oct. 8, McCook's corps was attacked near Perryville, and after a fight lasting all day Bragg's army was repulsed. The engagement, while not general all day, was severe. During the night the Confederates retired, and later retreated to Cumberland Gap, leaving 1,200 wounded and sick behind. The Federal losses were 916 killed (including Generals Jackson and Terrell), 2,943 wounded, and 489 missing—a total of 4,348. The Confederates lost 510 killed, 2,635 wounded, and 251 missing—a total of 3,396.

Persia.—A constitutional monarchy of western Asia. The native name is Iran. It is bounded on the north by Russia, the Caspian Sea, and Russian Central Asia, on the east by Afghanistan and Baluchistan, on the south by the Arabian Sea, the Strait of Ormuz, and the Persian Gulf, and on the west by the Persian Gulf and Turkey. It extends 900 miles from east to west and 700 miles from north to south. The surface is largely mountainous table-land. Much of the country is desert and without drainage to the sea. Wheat, fruit, and sugar are produced. The leading manufactures are silks, carpets, shawls, embroidery, etc. The Government up to the year 1906 was similar to that of Turkey. The Shah was an absolute ruler within the limitations imposed by the Mohammedan religion, and regarded by the people as the vice-gerent of the prophet. In January, 1906, it was announced that the Shah had given his consent to the demands of the people for a representative government. Oct. 7, 1906, a national council composed of princes of the reigning dynasty, clergy, chiefs, nobles, landowners, merchants and tradesmen met. They were welcomed by the Shah in a speech, and the representative government was outlined. The National Council may consist of 200 members, and a Senate of 60 was provided for. Muzaffar-ed-din died in 1907 and was succeeded by his son, Mohammed Ali Mirza. The mother of Mohammed Ali Mirza was not a Kajar princess, as the constitution requires, and the present Shah is not, therefore, the heir apparent to his father. By a rescript of Feb. 11, 1907, he confirmed a previous rescript, which he had signed Dec. 30, 1906, as heir apparent. Oct. 8, 1907, he signed the constitution and Nov. 12, took the prescribed oaths before the House.

Aug. 31, 1907, Great Britain and Russia agreed to limit the sphere of their respective interests in Persia to the provinces adjoining the Russian frontier on one hand and the British frontier on the other. The two powers respect the integrity and independence of Persia.

The prevailing religion is Mohammedanism. According to the most reliable authority, the ancient Persians came to Elam (the original name of Persia) from Parsua, near Lake Urumiah, the traditional birthplace of Zoroaster, about 600 B. C., and about 549 B. C., under Cyrus the Great, overthrew Astyages. The monarchy of the Medes and Persians rose to power under Cyrus, Cambyses, and Darius. The country was overcome by Alexander the Great 333 B. C., and ruled by him and the Seleucidæ until the rise of the Parthian Monarchy, about the middle of the third century B. C. The prosperity of the Empire was at its height during the sixth and seventh centuries. It has been engaged in wars with all the powers of the ancient world, and in modern times has fought with Russia (in 1827) and Great Britain (1856-57). Persia has an area of 628,000 square miles and a population of about 9,500,000.

Persia:
Diplomatic relations with, 2977, 4678, 4718, 4761, 5088.
Diplomatic representation of, in United States, 5368.
Minister of United States to, recommended, 2977.
Legation established, 5088.
Protection of American citizens in, referred to, 4678.
Resources of, developed by American citizens, discussed, 5471.
Treaty with, 2682, 2956.
Referred to, 2977.

Persia, Treaties with.—A treaty of friendship and commerce was concluded in 1856. Provision is made for the reception and protection of ambassadors and diplomatic agents on terms of the most favored nation; freedom of travel is secured to all citizens, and of trade in conformity with the laws of the country in which such is carried on. Such privileges as may at any time be conferred upon other powers are to be enjoyed by citizens and subjects of the two contracting powers. No exceptional or discriminating tax upon import or export is to be charged. Suits and disputes are to be tried before the proper Persian officer in the presence of the consul or of his agent or representative at the place of consular residence. Disputes between citizens of the United States are to be settled by and before the consul.

Disputes between citizens of the United States and subjects of other powers in Persia are to be settled by their consuls. The goods and effects of a citizen or subject dying in the country of the other shall be delivered to his heirs or successors; when such are not represented, the effects shall be delivered to the consul for disposition. Each country shall appoint a diplomatic agent to reside at the seat of government of the other, and three consuls, those of the United States to reside at Teheran, Bender Bushir, and Tauris; those of Persia at Washington, New York, and New Orleans. No greater number of domestics may be retained by the diplomatic agent in Persia than are allowed to Russia by treaty.

Personal-Liberty Laws.—A name given to laws passed by some of the Northern States for the purpose of impeding the operations of "fugitive-slave laws." In 1840 and the years immediately prior and subsequent thereto most of the Northern States enacted statutes for the protection of negroes within their borders. Indiana and Connecticut had previously provided that fugitive slaves might have trial by jury. After the Prigg decision many of the States forbade the use of their jails for the detention of fugitives. The bitter opposition in the North to the fugitive-slave law of 1850 induced many of the State legislatures to enact personal-liberty laws. Besides prohibiting the use of State jails, these laws forbade State judges and officers to assist claimants or issue writs. Trial was to be given all alleged fugitives. Such acts were passed by Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and heavy penalties were provided for their violation. New Jersey and California alone of the Northern States sanctioned the return of fugitives. It was claimed by the people of the South that these laws were in violation of Article IV., section 2, of the Constitution, which reads as follows: "No person held to service or labour in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due."

Perthshire, The, appropriation to owners for detention of, recommended, 3247.

Peru.—A Republic of South America. It is bounded by Ecuador on the north, Brazil and Bolivia on the east, Chile on the south, and the Pacific Ocean on the west and southwest. The western part is traversed by 3 ranges of the Andes, inclosing several high plateaus. In the northeast are vast wooded plains which are drained by the Amazon River. The country is rich in gold, silver, and other minerals. It produces lumber, cinchona, cocoa, india rubber, wool, sugar, petroleum, spirits, borax, cotton, etc. It is governed by a President and a Congress consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. The prevailing language is Spanish and the religion is Roman Catholic. The country, which had been highly developed under the Incas, was conquered by the Spaniards under Pizarro in 1533-34. Independence was proclaimed in 1821: Peru has suffered from frequent revolutions and has several times been ravished by earthquakes. A war with Chile began in 1879. Lima, the capital, was entered by the Chileans in 1881. By the treaty of 1883

Peru—*Continued.*
Peru ceded Tarapacá to Chile and granted temporary occupancy of other provinces, Peru has an area of 695,733 square miles and a population estimated at 4,609,999.
The Peruvian Corporation has a concession of about 2,750,000 acres in the rich central districts, but less than half of the concession is occupied for lack of labor and transportation facilities. Sugar, cotton and coffee are the chief agricultural products. Cocoa cultivation is extending. There are twenty rice mills in the country. Cocaine to the extent of 5,914 kilos was made in 1907. The guano deposits on Huanillos, Punta Lobos, and Pabellon de Pica have reverted to the Chilean government, but some beds yet remain in the possession of Peru.
The most active mining operations are American. The mineral output for 1907, according to the President's message, was £3,499,057.
A thousand looms in cotton factories turn out about 15,000,000 yards of cloth per year.

Peru (see also Peru-Bolivian Confederation):
Alleged agreement between ministers of United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy in, referred to, 4745.
Claims against, of—
Members of Hydrographic Commission of the Amazon, 6099.
United States, 1594, 2193, 4463, 4919, 5988, 6092, 6335.
Arbitration of, 6335.
Convention for adjustment of, referred to, 1933, 1944, 2135, 2193, 2294, 2400, 2586, 3353, 3381, 3396, 3893, 3987, 5088.
Amendment to, recommended, 3553.
Indemnity paid, 2400.
Indemnity stipulated to be paid, 2586.
Payment of mutual claims, 3445.
Claims of, against United States (see also *Georgiana*, The; *Lizzie Thompson*, The)—
Appropriation for, recommended, 4013.
Convention for adjustment of, 3893, 4013.
Commercial relations with, 1159, 2745.
Domestic disturbances in, discussed, 5960.
Earthquakes in, 3885.
Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 4068, 4247.
Termination of, referred to, 4919.
Government in, restored, 5088.
Guano imported from. (See **Guano.**)
Gunboats constructed by Spain in and near New York to operate against, discussed, 3987.
Imprisonment of American citizens by, and claims arising out of, 5988, 6092, 6335.
Lobos Islands, discussed. (See Lobos Islands.)
Naval force of United States on shores of, 875.
Neutral rights, treaty with, regarding, 2953.
Proceeds of cargo of the *Macedonian* seized in, by authorities of Chile. (See *Macedonian*, The.)
Railroads operated by American citizens in, questions affecting American interests in connection with, 5470.
Relations of, with Chile, referred to, 4662, 4673.
Treaty with, transmitted and discussed by President—
Buchanan, 3001.
Cleveland, 5179, 5369.
Fillmore, 2600, 2680.
Grant, 4068, 4212, 4247.
Pierce, 2952.
Polk, 2422, 2479.
Tyler, 1944, 2116, 2135.
Termination of—
Notification of, given by Peru, 6335.
Referred to, 4919.
Vessels purchased for, from United States, detained, 3831, 3835.
Vice-President of, refuge given to, by the *St. Louis*, 1133.
War between Chile, Bolivia, and, 4522, 4563, 4628, 4717.
Claims of United States arising out of, 4913, 5083, 5369, 5514.
Conditions of peace proposed by Chile, discussed, 4662, 4717, 4760.
Efforts of United States to bring about peace, discussed, 4522, 4563, 4582, 4662, 4717.
Stable government restored in Peru, 5088.
Terminated, 4822.
Treaty of peace, discussed, 4760.

Peru, Treaties with.—A convention declaring the rights of neutrals at sea was concluded in 1856. Both parties recognize the principle that free ships make free goods and that the property of neutrals on an enemy's vessel is not subject to detention or confiscation unless contraband of war. The rights resulting from a formal recognition of these principles shall be conferred upon all other countries who desire to accede. (For extradition terms of 1899, see Extradition Treaties.)

Peru-Bolivian Confederation (see also Bolivia; Peru):
Dissolution of, referred to, 1751.
Treaty with, 1563, 1694, 1706.
Pet Banks. (See Banks, Pet.)
Peters, Andrew James; b. Jamaica Plain, Boston, April 3, 1872; member of the Massachusetts legislature in 1902; of the State senate 1904 and 1905; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Massachusetts.
Peters, Elizabeth C., mentioned, 7350.
Petersburg, Va., explosion of mine in front of, referred to, 3471.
Petersburg (Va.), Siege of.—When Grant crossed the Rapidan, May 4, 1864, with the Army of the Potomac to operate against Lee, he ordered Gen. Butler, with the Army of the James, to proceed up the James River toward Richmond. Butler's army consisted of the Tenth and Eighteenth army corps, under Generals Gillmore and W. F. Smith, and numbered 38,648 officers and men and 90 guns. May 5 he occupied City Point and Bermuda Hundred, 18 miles southeast of Richmond. On the evening of May 13 and the morning of the 14th he carried a portion of the first line of defenses of Richmond at Fort Darling, on Drurys Bluff. On the 16th Butler was attacked and driven back to Bermuda Hundred. June 10 he sent a force under Gillmore and Kautz against Petersburg. The cavalry entered the town, but were driven back, and the expedition returned to Bermuda Hundred. June 15, after a march of 55 miles from Cold Harbor in two days, Grant was ready to cross the James. The army of 130,000 men crossed by pontoon bridge in three days. The two armies were now united and prepared for final operations against Richmond. The first step toward taking Richmond seemed to be the occupation of Petersburg, 22 miles to the south, on the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad. June 16, 1864, after the junction of the Army of the James and the Army of the Potomac, an attack was made on Petersburg by W. F. Smith's corps. The assaults were continued for four days. Reenforcements were sent from Richmond to defend the place, and the attempts cost Grant 7,881 men.

During parts of June and July a powder mine was dug beneath portions of the Petersburg intrenchments. It was intended to explode this and make an assault through the breach thus made. The mine, known as "the Crater," was charged with 8,000 pounds of powder, and at 4 o'clock A. M., July 30, 1864, was exploded. A Confederate battery and most of a regiment were blown up. The assault, which was made by 50,000 men under Burnside, Warren, and Ord, was a total failure, and 4,000 men were lost in it. Gen. Mahone commanded the Confederate force that recovered the line broken by the explosion. During this siege a number of brilliant sorties were made. The losses in Lee's army are not fully reported. Elliott's brigade lost 677 men. Petersburg was not surrendered until Apr. 3, 1865, nearly a year afterward.
Petition.—The Constitution prohibits Congress from making any law to abridge "the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances." Feb 11, 1790, a petition signed by Benjamin Franklin was offered to Congress praying for the abolition of slavery, but no notice was taken of it. Between 1830 and 1844 numerous petitions from Abolitionists poured into Congress. May 26, 1836, the House resolved, by a vote of 117 to 68, that "all petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers relating in any way to the subject of slavery or the abolition of slavery shall, without being printed or referred, be laid on the table, and that no further action be taken thereon." This was the first of the famous "gag rules" of Congress. John Quincy Adams championed the cause of the Abolitionists and opposed the gag rules for 10 years, finally securing their repeal. In 1837 he presented a petition to Congress purporting to come from slaves. This was the first of the kind ever offered, though in 1800 Congress was thrown into an uproar of debate by a petition from freed negroes.

In his annual message to Congress, Dec. 2, 1835, President Jackson asserted that publications addressed to the passions of slaves and stimulating them to insurrection were being circulated through the mails, and suggested laws to prohibit, under severe penalties, such circulation (1394.) One of the most noted laws under this recommendation was the Atherton gag, introduced by C. G. Atherton, of New Hampshire. It was rescinded in 1845. The rules of Congress now provide that petitions, when presented, shall be indorsed with the name of the member presenting them and the committee to which they are referred. They are entered by the Clerk on the Journal and then

Petition—*Continued.*
transmitted to the proper committee. The notice of their introduction appears in the Congressional Record.

Petrel, The, mentioned, 6297.

Petroleum, taxation of, in Holland, etc., referred to, 4979, 4986.

Pettaquamscut Purchasers. — In 1660 John Hull, who had become well known through his coinage of pine-tree money (q. v.), organized a company and purchased a tract of land from the Narraganset Indians, about Pettaquamscut Rock, on the south shore of Rhode Island, between Point Judith and Wickford. About the same time lands near Wickford had been purchased by a company headed by Humphrey Atherton, of Massachusetts, the two companies claiming the same territory. When the boundary line between Connecticut and Rhode Island was settled, in 1662, the Atherton Company had its region placed under the government of Connecticut. In 1665 the royal commission ordered the Indians to return the price paid by the Atherton Company, and that the lands be returned to them. The disputed territory became the King's province. It was later made part of Rhode Island and was known as King's County until the Revolution, when the name was changed to Washington County. It was a subject of contention between Connecticut and Rhode Island for 50 years.

Pewter Muggers. — A faction of the Democratic party in New York City which in 1828 bolted the Tammany candidates. These dissatisfied Democrats held their meetings over a resort in Frankfort street, New York, locally famous for its refreshments served in pewter mugs; hence the name.

Phelps, John S., military governor of Arkansas, appointment of, revoked, 3377.

Philadelphia, The:
Attacked by vessel of Morocco, 352.
Disavowal of, by Emperor of Morocco, 353.
Wrecked on coast of Tripoli, 356, 362.
Claims of officers and crew arising out of, 1025.

Philadelphia, Pa.:
Centennial anniversary of framing Constitution, proposition to celebrate, in, discussed, 5118.
Centennial Exposition held in, discussed, 4158, 4215, 4254, 4308.
Appropriation for, recommended, 4270, 4314.
Commission, referred to, 4272, 4315.
Correspondence regarding, referred to, 4311.
Executive orders, regarding, 4235, 4280.
Government aid to, recommended, 4215.
Proclamation regarding, 4181.
Removal of Government exhibit to Washington for permanent exhibit, recommended, 4364.
Exhibits of foreign nations contributed for, 4365.
Report of board on behalf of Executive Departments, printing and distribution of, recommended, 4381, 4429.
Report of commission, referred to, 4364, 4465.
Results of, discussed, 4355, 4364, 4465.
Congress assembles in, 240, 244, 247.
Courts, Federal, in, provision for accommodation of, discussed, 2832.
Appropriation for, recommended, 2899.
Dry dock at, 2414.
Completed, 2669.
National Conference of Electricians at, referred to, 4956.
Officers continued in, without consent of Senate referred to, 3663.
Post-office building to be erected in, 2911.
Appropriation for, recommended, 2912.
Seat of Government transferred to Washington from, 281, 295, 298.
Sickness prevalent in, does not prevent convening of Congress at, 240.

Philadelphia (Pa.), Occupation of.— The defeat of Washington's army at Brandywine Creek and the disaster to Wayne's forces at Paoli rendered Howe's occupation of Philadelphia merely a successful manœuver. Sept. 25, 1777, he entered Germantown, and the next day sent Cornwallis to occupy Philadelphia. The occupation was effected without a battle.

Philbin, Eugene A., mentioned, 6862.

Philippine Commission, mentioned, 6720, 6935.

Philippine Islands.—The Philippine Islands form a great part of the vast archipelago lying southeast of Asia. They were discovered by Magellan in 1521, but it was not until 1564 that the group received its present name, in honor of Philip II. of Spain. In many respects these islands were Spain's best possessions, due to the abundance and variety of products, numerous good ports, character of inhabitants, and the vicinity of certain countries of eastern Asia which

Philippine Islands—*Continued.*

are now entering upon a high stage of civilization and commerce.

From the year of discovery until 1542 several expeditions from Spain attempted to gain possession of the islands, but all failed. In 1564 another expedition, commanded by Migul de Legaspi, was dispatched and a footing established in Cebu. Headquarters were later transferred to Luzon, and in 1571 the city of Manila was founded. Various attempts to drive out the Spaniards were made during the following years by the Portuguese, Dutch, and Chinese. 1762 Manila was taken and held by the English for a ransom of £1,000,000. This, however, was never paid, and the islands were finally returned to Spain. The archipelago extends from lat. 5° 32′ to 19° 38′ north and from long. 117° to 126° east. It thus covers about 1,000 miles north and south and 600 east and west. On the north and northwest the islands are separated from China by the China Sea and the Indo-Chinese Peninsula. Toward the east is the Pacific. On the north a number of small islands stretch out toward Formosa. On the south, while a double connection is formed with Borneo by the lines of the Palawan, Balabac, and Sulu islands, the basin of the Celebes Sea extends for a distance of 300 miles between the southernmost island (Mindanao) and the Celebes.

The number of islands is not definitely known, but it is variously estimated at from 1,200 to 2,000. New ones are being continually added to the maps. Some members of the vast archipelago, as well as the more remote districts in the larger islands, lying beyond the direct control of the Spanish, have remained unexplored. The principal islands are Luzon, Mindanao, Palawan, Samar, Panay, Mindoro, Leyte, Negros, Cebu, Masbate, Bohol, Catanduanes, Polillo, Marinduque, Tablas, Burias, and Ticao. The coast line of all the islands is very irregular and broken, the ocean cutting in and forming many gulfs, bays, isthmuses, and peninsulas. There are long stretches of canals and passages between the islands, but these are not always navigable. The whole surface of the Philippines is essentially mountainous, the only plains that occur being alluvial districts at the river mouths and the spaces left by the intersection of the ranges. The principal ranges have a tendency to run north and south, with a certain amount of deflection east and west, as the case may be, so that the orographic diagram of the archipelago as a whole has a similarity to a fan, with northern Luzon as its center of radiation. The three lines of partially submerged ridges stretching from Indonesia toward the Philippines, running north and south, continue their main axis and strike the southern part of the same region at the Saragani Volcano. East of this range is found a broad chain, occupying all the eastern section of Mindanao, which borders on the Pacific. While none of the mountain peaks greatly exceed 8,000 feet in height, Apo, in Mindanao, is over 9,000 feet; Halson, in Mindoro, is over 8,900 feet, and Mayón, in Luzon, over 8,200 feet. The latter is an active volcano, which has been the scene of several eruptions during the present century. Extinct or active craters are relatively as numerous in the Philippines as in the eastern archipelago, and as a consequence of these subterranean forces earthquakes are frequent and violent. In 1627 one of the most elevated mountains of Cagayan disappeared, and on the island of Mindanao, in 1675, a passage was opened to the sea and a vast plain emerged. The more recent of the convulsions occurred in 1863 and in 1880. The destruction of property was great, especially in Manila. The general belief is that the Philippines once formed a part of an enormous continent, from which they were separated by some cataclysm. This continent probably extended from Celebes to the farthest Polynesian islands on the east, to New Zealand on the south, and to Ladrone and Sandwich islands on the north. The immense coast line of the islands contains a great number of good harbors, but as a consequence of the exclusive policy of the Spanish Government in closing them to foreign commerce very little is known except to coast-wise navigators. Trade is confined chiefly to Manila, Iloilo, Cebu, Sual, and Zamboanga, on the island of Mindanao. The bay of Manila, one of the finest in the world, is about 120 miles in circumference, with very few dangers to navigation. Of the interior roads little can be said, and of those running along the coast positive information is not available. The extreme length of the Philippine group from north to south, their

Philippine Islands—*Continued.*

northern extremity reaching to the northern limit of the tropical zone, causes a considerable variety of climate. However, the general characteristics are tropical. In the region of Manila the hottest season is from March to June, the greatest heat being in May, before the rains set in, when the maximum temperature ranges from 80° to 100° in the shade. The coolest weather occurs in December and January, when the temperature falls at night to 60° or 65° and seldom rises in the day above 75°. From November to February the sky is bright, the atmosphere cool and dry, and the weather in every way delightful. The gales of the Philippines occur chiefly in the northern islands, and their direction is from the northward. Typhoons have their origin to the east or to the southeast of the Philippines, whence their course is westward, with a slight divergence to the north or south, the average direction appearing to be west by north. They occur in all months of the year, but the greater number take place about the time of the equinoxes. Among the Philippine Islands when the sun has north declination the higher tides occur during the day, and when it has south declination during the night.

The population has been estimated at about 8,000,000, of which the bulk is of Malay origin. On their first arrival the Spaniards found a part of the natives somewhat civilized, but while they had a written language, of which some specimens have been preserved, it was of no value in throwing light upon their early history, and their traditions are very few. The soil is most fertile, but agriculture almost wholly undeveloped. The people are skillful weavers of cotton and silk. They tan leather and make rude wagons and carts.

The islands are very rich in woods, ebony, cedar, ironwood, sapanwood, logwood, and gum trees being plentiful. Gutta-percha is found in certain localities. The cocoa palm is of great value, trunk, branches, leaves, fruit, shell, and husk all being used. Bamboo and areca palm are abundant and of great utility. Two woods—the "banava" and the "malave"—resist the destructive action of water for centuries. Many plants have medicinal value. Mangoes, plantains, jack fruits, and the Malayan fruits are met with. Rice is the staple food, but often not enough is raised to supply the demand. Potatoes, pease, and even wheat are raised in the higher localities.

Deer abound in the thickets of all the islands. There are also many buffalo ("caravaos") and wild horses. The buffalo, called "karbo" by the Malays, is the great beast of burden. It is very strong and docile if domesticated, but dangerous in the wild state. The Philippine horse is small and of poor appearance, but it is a strong and sturdy animal. The bull (of Spanish origin) has propagated his species very numerously, and is found wild. There are various kinds of monkeys, mountain cats, and the "naisigan," a small quadruped that is an enemy to rats. Among reptiles are found the "boa" or "culebra casera," the python, and the terrible "dehenpalay." The bite of the latter is almost instantly fatal. Of birds there are many species. Fish are plentiful and sharks and alligators are found in the seas. Swampy and damp localities swarm with insects, the mosquito being conspicuous. The "anay," a sort of ant, destroys all wood except the "molane" with astonishing rapidity.

From what is known of the mineralogy of the islands there is no doubt that a scientific geological survey would prove that they are rich in ore deposits of many kinds. Gold is found, especially in the mountainous districts of Luzon and on the islands of Mindanao and Mindoro. It is not believed that true coal is to be found in large deposits. Iron ore of excellent quality is abundant, but from lack of means of transportation and machinery it has so far been found cheaper to depend upon importation. Rich deposits of copper exist, and galena and zinc blends have been found. Sulphur is found in the vicinity of many of the ancient volcanoes. Early commerce with the world was greatly restricted by the efforts of Spain to secure a monopoly for her subjects. It was not until 1809 that the first English firm obtained permission to establish a business house in Manila. In 1814 this permission was more general. It is, however, only since 1834 that greater freedom of intercourse and larger introduction of foreign capital and methods have materially affected the development of natural resources. Internal commerce as well as foreign trade suffer from lack of facilities for transportation. But one railroad has been built, running from Manila

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to Pangasinán. A single-track road, it is of substantial construction and connects the capital with the rice-growing districts. Great improvements are now being effected, railroads and highroads are being rapidly built. The principal staples of export are tobacco, manila hemp, sugar cane, and cacao. The principal manufactures consist of a variety of textile fabrics, hats, mats, baskets, ropes, coarse pottery, and musical instruments. The chief imports are rice, flour, dress goods, wines, coal, and petroleum.

The Philippine Islands came into the possession of the United States as a result of the war with Spain through the treaty of Paris, December 10, 1898. Two days before the ratification of the treaty the Filipinos, under Aguinaldo, attacked the American soldiery in Manila and an insurrection was set on foot which lasted for two years.

Civil government was established in the Philippines by an act of the United States Congress passed July 1, 1902. William H. Taft was appointed governor by the President. The present government consists of James F. Smith, governor, four American commissioners and four Filipino commissioners appointed by the President. The four American commissioners are the heads of departments of the government—Interior, Finance and Justice, Commerce and Police, and Public Instruction. There are thirty-nine provinces, each with a governor, a supreme court with seven judges, and fourteen judicial districts. In accordance with an act of Congress, an election of delegates to a Philippine Assembly was held July 20, and the new body was opened October 16, 1903 by Secretary of War, Taft. Only about 1 per cent. of the population voted at this, the first election in the islands.

In December, 1901 the Supreme Court of the United States decided that free trade existed between this country and the Philippines until Congress provided for a tariff. Accordingly a tariff bill was immediately introduced which became law in March, 1902; this tariff has since been frequently modified till, at the present time, there is free trade with this country in all articles except sugar, rice and tobacco.

A general amnesty was granted to all except criminals under the common law and rebels who persisted in remaining under arms on July 4, 1902. The Roman Catholic religion owns the allegiance of the vast majority of the Filipinos and the religious orders, especially the Dominicans, Augustinians and Franciscans were particularly strong in the islands. During the three centuries of their work in the Philippines the orders had acquired considerable property which was sold, after protracted negotiations, to the government for $7,239,784. These lands are being gradually resold.

In March, 1903, Congress provided a new coinage for the islands, the unit of value being the gold peso (value 50 cents) divided into 100 centavos. An educational system has been established upon American lines, the islands are policed by a military force. Under American rule commerce has improved considerably. For 1908 the net revenue (excluding refundable export duties and postal revenue), and the net expenditure (excluding customs expenditure, refunded export duties and postal expenditure), amounted to: Revenue, $17,698,560; expenditure, $17,735,052.

For the year ending Dec. 31, 1908, the exports of merchandise from the United States to the Philippines were $11,455,707, and the total shipments from the Philippines to the United States were $10,164,223. The imports of merchandise into the Philippines from foreign countries for the year ending Dec. 31, 1907, were $23,630,496, and the exports were $21,634,153. The principal countries trading with the Philippines are Great Britain, French East Indies, China and Spain.

During the year ending June 30, 1907, 13,898 passengers arrived at the Philippines. Of these 3,058 were Americans, 8,141 Chinese, 374 Japanese, and 2,325 of other nationalities. Under the Chinese exclusion act (applied to the Philippines in 1902) Chinese immigration is prohibited. There are about 25,000 Americans and Europeans in the islands and about 50,000 Chinese.

According to the census taken in 1903 the total population was 7,635,426 of which 6,987,686 were civilized and 647,740 were wild people.

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Pickett, Charles Edgar; b. Van Buren Co., Iowa, Jan. 14, 1866; graduated from collegiate department of the State University in 1888 and from the law in 1890; elected to the 61st Congress from Iowa.
Pickett, George E., major-general, Confederate army, application for pardon of, 3657.
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Pierce, Franklin (fourteenth President United States):
Pierce was elected by the Democratic party. At the national convention which met at Baltimore in June, 1852, thirty-five ballots were taken for a Presidential candidate without a choice being reached and without mention of Pierce's name. Up to that point Lewis Cass and James Buchanan were leaders in the balloting. Virginia then presented Pierce's name and he was chosen on the forty-ninth ballot. The platform of the Democratic party commended rigid economy in public expenditure and a tariff for revenue and for the gradual payment of the public debt;

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opposed the national banking system as being unconstitutional; favored free immigration and ease of naturalization; deprecated Federal interference in domestic affairs, and especially in imposing restrictions upon slaveholding; supported the Fugitive Slave Act; characterized the war with Mexico as just and necessary; and condemned monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few.

The Whig National Convention at Baltimore, in June, 1852, nominated General Winfield Scott on the fifty-third ballot, over Millard Fillmore and Daniel Webster. The party stood upon a platform embodying strict construction of the Constitution; freedom from entangling alliances with foreign countries; a tariff for revenue and for the encouragement of American industry, internal improvements; and support of the Fugitive Slave Act. The Free-Soil Democrats met at Pittsburg in August, 1852, and nominated John P. Hale, on a platform setting forth strict construction of the Constitution; "no more slave States, no slave territory, no nationalized slavery, and no national legislation for the extradition of slaves;" the abolition of slavery; the repugnance of the Fugitive Slave Act to the Constitution; the inconsistence with Democracy of the Compromise Measures of 1850; the natural right of all men to the soil; the holding in trust of the public lands for the landless settlers; the keeping of government funds separate from banking institutions; the provision by Congress of internal improvements; the hostility of the Free Democratic Party to both the Whigs and the Democrats; and embodying the principles of the party in the phrase: "Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, and Free Men."

The popular vote in thirty-one States—California participating for the first time—gave Pierce, 1,601,274; Scott, 1,386,580; and Hale, 155,825. The electoral vote, counted on Feb. 9, 1853, gave Pierce 254 votes, and Scott 42.

Party Affiliation.—Pierce gave his earliest political allegiance to the cause of General Jackson, whom he supported throughout. In Congress he opposed the abolition of slavery within the District of Columbia, and the policy of internal improvements. When he left Congress and retired temporarily to private life, he favored the annexation of Texas; and led the Democrats of his State in the memorable struggle against John P. Hale. In 1850, he reluctantly supported the several compromise measures, including the Fugitive Slave Act and the admission of California as a free State. He was thus in hearty accord with the principles enunciated by his party when elected to the Presidency.

Political Complexion of Congress.—In the Thirty-third Congress the Senate was composed of 62 members, of whom 38 were Democrats, 22 Whigs, and 2 Free-Soil. The House was composed of 234 members, of whom 159 were Democrats, 71 Whigs, and 4 Free-Soil. In the Thirty-fourth Congress the Senate of 62 members was made up of 42 Democrats, 15 Republicans, and 5 Americans. The House of 234 members was divided as follows: 83 Democrats, 108 Republicans, and 43 Americans.

Slavery.—In his Inaugural Address (page 2730) the President set forth his conviction that slavery was constitutional, as was also the Fugitive Slave Act, and denounced slavery agitation. "Such," he says, "have been, and are, my convictions, and upon them I shall act. I fervently hope that the question is at rest, and that no sectional or ambitious or fanatical excitement may a g a i n threaten the durability of our institutions or obscure the light of our prosperity." Doubtless he was sincere in his hopes and wishes, but the enforcement of his policies was fraught with tremendous and lasting results. The two most important pre-slavery measures supported by the Pierce administration were the "Ostend Manifesto" and the Kansas-Nebraska bill. President Pierce reviews the historical and constitutional aspects of slavery in his Third Annual Message (page 2860), and, in concluding his denunciation of abolitionist reformers, says: "I know that the Union is a thousand times stronger than all the wild and chimerical schemes of social change which are generated one after another in the unstable minds of visionary sophists and interested agitators." In his Fourth Annual Message (page 2930) he is especially severe in his arraignment of the slavery reformers, of whom he said: "They are perfectly aware that the change in the relative conditions of the white and black races in the slave-holding States which they would promote is beyond their lawful authority; that to them

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it is a foreign object; that it cannot be effected by any peaceful instrumentality of theirs; that for them and the States of which they are citizens the only path to its accomplishment is through burning cities, and ravaged fields, and slaughtering populations, and all there is most terrible in foreign, complicated with civil and servile, war; and that the first step in the attempt is the forcible disruption of a country embracing in its broad bosom a degree of liberty and an amount of individual and public prosperity to which there is no parallel in history, and substituting in its place hostile governments, driven at once and inevitably into mutual devastation and fratricidal carnage, transforming the new peaceful and felicitous brotherhood into a vast permanent camp of armed men, like the rival monarchies of Europe and Asia.''

But for the wanton opening of the slavery question, Pierce's administration would have been one of the most creditable in the nation's history. But for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the popular excitement attending the whole question of slavery the defection from the Democratic party and the formation of the Republican party in 1856 would have been at least longer delayed.

Tariff.—In his First Annual Message, President Pierce (page 2747) asks the attention of Congress to the consideration of a decrease in duties, in view of the surplus in the Treasury. Again, in his Third Annual Message he says (page 2871): ''The conspicuous fact that the annual revenue from all sources exceeds by many millions of dollars the amount needed for a prudent and economical administration of public affairs, can not fail to suggest the propriety of an early revision and reduction of the tariff of duties on imports.'' In his Fourth Annual Message (page 2941) he urges a reduction so that the revenue from customs should not exceed forty-eight or fifty millions. Congress accordingly passed the act of March 3, 1857, ''reducing the duty on imports, and for other purposes.''

Finance.—The platform of the Democratic party upon which Pierce was elected committed the administration to a policy of rigid economy in the expenditure of the public funds. The practice of this economy, and opposition to internal improvements, curtailed the expenditure and left a surplus in the Treasury, which was applied to the reduction of the public debt, and made the subject of an argument in favor of a reduction in the tariff. The condition of the public finances is referred to and discussed in each of the annual messages, but as the statements cover dissimilar periods, the following table will better show the financial status of the country during the administration at the end of each fiscal year:—

Year.	Public Debt, Less Cash, in Treasury.	Receipts, Total Net, Ordinary.
1853.....	$59,803,117.70	$61,587,032.00
1854.....	42,242,222.42	73,800,341.00
1855.....	35,586,956.56	65,350,575.00
1856.....	10,965,953.01	74,056,699.00

Year.	Expenditures, Total Net, Ordinary.	Total Money in Circulation.
1853.....	$44,078,156.00	$402,238,107.00
1854.....	51,967,528.00	425,551,240.00
1855.....	56,316,198.00	418,020,247.00
1856.....	66,772,528.00	425,846,625.00

Foreign Policy.—In his Inaugural Address (page 2730) President Pierce advocated the cultivation of peace with the nations of the world. He said: ''The rights, security and repose of this Confederacy reject the idea of interference or colonization on this side of the ocean by any foreign power beyond present jurisdiction as utterly inadmissible.'' During this administration, no fewer than twenty-eight treaties with foreign powers were signed. Among the most important of them was that with Japan by Commodore Perry; the settlement with Great Britain of the fisheries rights in Canada, and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, and the Gadsden Treaty with Mexico. Complications with Nicaragua caused the bombardment of Greytown in the spring of 1854, by the United States vessel *Cyane,* in retaliation for property stolen from Americans; and in 1856, William Walker conducted a filibustering expedition against Nicaragua with such temporary success that President Pierce recognized the Minister sent by him to the United States. The British Minister and the Consuls at New York, Philadelphia, and Cincinnati were dismissed by President Pierce for complicity in recruiting in the United States for the Crimean War, in 1854 and 1855. Bills for the reorganization of the diplomatic and consular systems were signed by the President in 1855. The attempts to gain Cuba from Spain, in which the ''Ostend Manifesto'' was an in-

cident, in 1854, proved abortive by reason of the unfriendly attitude of European powers and the excitement at home over the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. In his Fourth Annual Address, he said (page 2950): "In foreign relations we have to attemper our power to the less happy condition of other Republics in America and to place ourselves in the calmness and conscious dignity of right by the side of the greatest and the wealthiest of the Empires of Europe."

Internal Improvements.—In his First Annual Message (page 2751) President Pierce declares that the subject of internal improvements "has stood as a deep graven line of division between statesmen of eminent ability and patriotism;" refers to President Jackson's message of May 27, 1830, on the subject; and asks Congress for a reconsideration of the subject, with a view to adopting a settled standard of action. In vetoing certain bills making appropriations for works coming under this head (page 2790), the President fully discusses the several phases of the question and clearly defines his opposing attitude, summing up with these words: "On the other hand, so long as these improvements are carried on by appropriations from the Treasury the benefits will continue to inure to those alone who enjoy the facilities afforded, while the expenditure will be a burden upon the whole country and the discrimination a double injury to places equally requiring improvement, but not equally favored by appropriations." He seeks to illustrate the difficulty of knowing what improvements may properly be provided by the national government and what should be left to individual or State enterprise, by concrete examples of railroads and harbor improvements. Again, in 1856, several bills of the same nature were vetoed by the President. In fact, nearly all of the vetoed measures during this administration were bills of this nature.

Commerce.—In his Second Annual Message (page 2808), President Pierce was able to say: "Our foreign commerce has reached a magnitude and extent nearly equal to that of the first maritime power of the earth, and exceeding that of any other." Especial emphasis was laid in this message upon the necessity of securing by treaty with the other world powers a recognition of the rights of neutrals in time of war as the best means of conserving the commercial interests and safety of the country. Great progress was made by the administration in securing from European nations a treaty agreement to the principle that free ships make free goods, except in the case of articles contraband of war, and that neutral property other than contraband, though on board enemy's ships, shall be exempt from confiscation. The condition of the commercial aspects of the country during the four years' administration is presented in the following table:

	1853	1854
Imports	$263,777,265	$297,803,794
Exports	203,489,282	237,043,764
Miles of Railway	15,360	16,720
Tons of Vessels Built	427,494	536,046
No. of Immigrants	368,645	427,833
	1855	1856
Imports	$257,808,708	$310,432,310
Exports	218,909,503	281,219,423
Miles of Railway	18,374	22,016
Tons of Vessels Built	583,450	469,293
No. of Immigrants	200,877	195,857

Army.—In his Second Annual Message, President Pierce (page 2819) urges that the forces be increased to prevent the Indian atrocities on the frontier, and adds: "Without increase of the military force these scenes will be repeated, it is to be feared, on a larger scale and with more disastrous consequences." At the previous session of Congress a bill was passed increasing the pay of the rank and file of the Army, which the President reports "has had beneficial results, not only in facilitating enlistments, but in obvious improvement in the class of men who enter the service." He regrets that the increase had not been extended to the officers. To meet the present needs of the nation, he asks for four new regiments, two of infantry and two of cavalry. Several suggestions are made in this message to reform the Army organization, especially in the direction of the creation of a retired list in order to provide for officers who, having rendered distinguished or even meritorious service, would by the standard of seniority be promoted to posts which impairment by age would render them unfit to fill. He asks that a test of one year be made of the efficacy of the plan proposed. The organization of the artillery is subjected to criticism because the force as then organized required infantry duty from the force, because

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of its arrangement in regiments instead of batteries. In his Fourth Annual Message (page 2941) he commends the work of the Army in suppressing the hostile demonstrations of the Indians and reiterates his recommendation for the adoption of measures of reform in the organization and in the increase of the force which "during the past year has been so constantly employed against the hostile Indians in various quarters that it can scarcely be said to have been a peace establishment."

Navy.—The Navy was substantially increased during this administration by the addition of six new steam frigates, of which the President says (page 2942): "The condition of the Navy is not merely satisfactory but exhibits the most gratifying evidences of increased vigor. . . . . The new frigates ordered by Congress are now (1856) afloat and two of them are in active service. They are superior models of naval architecture and with their formidable battery add largely to public strength and security." Among the reforms in the organization of the Navy carried through by this administration were the apprentice system by which boys were trained for service on a three years' cruise in national vessels, the permission granted to honorably discharged seamen, to enlist after a few months, without cessation of pay, and the law for the promotion of discipline in the naval force.

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Pierpont, Rachael Ann, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5145.
Pierrepont, Edwards, commissioner to examine cases of State prisoners, 3310.
Pigott, Michael, act for relief of, vetoed, 5401.
Pike, James S., mentioned, 3272.
Pike, Zebulon M., report of, on exploration of Mississippi River referred to, 396, 436.
Pikes Peak Forest Reserve, Colorado, proclaimed, 7137.

Pikes Peak Timber Land Reserve, Colorado, superseded, 7136.
Pilcher, J. E., act for relief of, vetoed, 5253.
Piles, Samuel Henry, b. Livingston Co., Ky., Dec. 28, 1858; after being admitted to the bar in 1882 located in the Territory of Washington, at Seattle, where he resided and practiced law; elected Jan. 28, 1905, to the United States Senate, to succeed Hon. A. G. Foster.
Pilgrim Fathers.—A name given by William Bradford in his journal to certain emigrants under the leadership of Bradford, Brewster, Cushman, Carver, and Miles Standish, who came to New England early in the seventeenth century on account of religious differences in England and founded the colony of Plymouth. Those who came in the first 3 ships are also called "old comers" or "forefathers." The first ship, the *Mayflower*, arrived on the coast in December, 1620, and had on board 108 souls. The *Fortune* came in November, 1621, with 29, and the *Anne* and *Little James* came in August, 1623, bringing 46 persons. In religion the Pilgrims were Separatists or Independents, while the settlers of Massachusetts Bay were Puritans, who at first adhered to the Church of England and endeavored to purify it.
Pillow, Gideon J., courts of inquiry in case of, referred to, 2444, 2454.
Pinal Mountains Forest Reserve, Arizona, proclaimed, 7089.
Pinchot, Gifford, mentioned, 6875.
Pinckney, Charles:
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Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth (1746-1825); politician; b. Charleston, S. C.; fought with the continental army in the Revolutionary War; member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787; special envoy to France on the "X. Y. Z. mission;" Federalist candidate for Vice-President, 1800, and for President, 1804 and 1808.
Pinckney, Charles C.:
Minister to France and envoy extraordinary, nomination of, 235.
Pinckney, Thomas; soldier, lawyer, jurist; b. Charleston, S. C., Oct. 23, 1750; governor of South Carolina, 1787-89; minister to Great Britain, 1792-94, and in the latter year went on a mission to Spain, where he made the treaty of St. Ildefonso, securing to the United States the free navigation of the Mississippi River; returned to Charleston in 1796, and was elected to Congress, 1799-1801; died Charleston, S. C., Nov. 2, 1828.
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Minister to negotiate with Spain, nomination of, 164.
Pine Mountain and Zaca Lake Forest Reserve, California, mentioned, 6944.
Pine Ridge Sioux Indian Reservation, addition to, 7019.
Pine-Tree Money.—On May 27, 1652, the general court of Massachusetts passed an act establishing a mint at Boston. John Hull was appointed mint master, and he began the coinage of snillings, 6d. pieces, and 3d. pieces. This was called pine-tree money from a design on the obverse of a pine-tree encircled by a grained ring, with the legend "Masathusets. In." The coinage was discontinued on the death of the mint master, Oct. 1, 1683.
Pines, Isle of, Cuba, referred to, 6779.
Pinkney, William; lawyer; b. Annapolis, Md., March 17, 1764; member of convention which ratified the Federal Constitution; representative in Congress from 1789 to 1792; member State legislature in 1795; sent to England in 1806 as envoy extraordinary, and in 1806 raised to the rank of minister plenipotentiary; attorney-general of Maryland in 1811, and representative in Congress in 1815-16; later he was sent as minister to Russia and as envoy to Naples; elected to the United States Senate in 1819, and continued in that position till his death, in Washington, Feb. 25, 1822.
Pinkney, William:
Commissioner appointed by United States under treaty with Great Britain, 188.
Minister to Russia, nomination of, 557.
Minister to settle questions with Great Britain, nomination of, 390.
Letter received by Secretary of State from, 456.
Piracy.—Robbery on the high seas. In the law of nations the essential element of piracy is the intention of preying indiscriminately on the human race, and not a desire to interfere with the trade of some distinct power. As the high seas are not under the jurisdiction of any one state, the crime of piracy is triable in any court. The difference between a pirate and a privateer consists in these facts, that whereas the former is a sea rover who preys on the vessels and goods of any nation he may chance to run across, or who makes

Piracy—*Continued.*
descents upon land for purposes of plunder, a privateer, on the other hand, has for his purpose the preying upon the commerce of a hostile nation only; he is under bond to the state whose flag he flies and of which he carries the commission or letter of marque granting him a share in the prizes taken. A privateer exceeding his commission might not be considered a pirate, but one with commissions from two opposite belligerents would be, for it would be apparent that his motive would be plunder of both. A vessel of a part of a country organized for rebellion has been held to be piratical because, although it may have a commission, such commission issued by an unknown and unrecognized power can not be admitted as valid, as it offers no guaranty of legal belligerent behavior. Piracy in the international sense of the word, however, is a crime against all nations; but any nation may class other crimes under this head.

The United States in 1820 made the slave trade piracy for any of its citizens on any ship and for persons not citizens on any of its vessels. Notwithstanding this law passed by the United States, slave trading was not piracy in the international sense of the word. Search of a vessel by a public ship of another state is a war right only, but the right to search on suspicion of piracy exists at all times. The usual penalty for piracy is the confiscation of the vessel and hanging of the crew, while the penalty for privateering is at most imprisonment. (See also privateering.)

Piracy:
Cuba, piracies from, suppressed, 782.
Gulf of Mexico, force employed in, for suppression of, 826.
Mediterranean Sea infested with piracies, 929.
Practice of—
Death penalty for, discussed, 2202.
Must be suppressed, 848.
Prizes captured by pirates, recommendations regarding recapture of, 3248.
Puerto Rico, piracies from, suppressed, 783.
Sumatra, American vessels attacked by pirates on coast of, 1159.
Vessels instructed to defend themselves against, 3248.
West Indies, 758, 765, 984.
Suppression of, in, 929.

Piron, Pierre, claims of, against United States, 2585.

Pitcairn, Joseph, vice-consul to Paris, nomination of, 165.

Pitner, George W., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5288.

Pittsburg Landing (Tenn.), Battle of.—(See Shiloh (Tenn.), Battle of.)

Pi-Ute Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Plague, The, (see also Contagious Diseases; International Sanitary Conference; Quarantine Regulations.)
Regulations to prevent introduction of, into United States, 4501.
Revoked, 4509.

Plaster of Paris, restriction on importation of, removed by proclamation, 603, 605.

Platforms.—In politics the platform of a party is the public declaration of the principles that the party represents. In May, 1832, a national assembly of young men was held in Washington, D. C., to indorse the nomination of Henry Clay by the National Republican party. They agreed to the first platform ever adopted by a national convention. In 1844 both the Whigs and Democrats drew up platforms, but in 1848 the Whigs refused to commit themselves by a platform. After this time the adoption of party platforms by national conventions became general.

Platt Amendment. (See Cuba.)

Plattsburg, The, surrender of persons charged with murder on board of, referred to, 1808.

Plattsburg (N. Y.), Battle of.—The overthrow of Napoleon by the allied powers in 1814 released many British soldiers from service in Europe, and several thousand of them were sent to reenforce the little army in Canada. By Aug. 1, Governor-General Prevost had 15,000 troops under his command at Quebec, most of them hardened veterans from the Peninsula. One brigade was sent west. The remainder were held for a contemplated invasion of New York. Wilkinson and Hampton had been retired from the American Army and Gen. George Izard was placed in command of the right wing of the Army of the North, May 4, 1814, with headquarters at Plattsburg, N. Y., near the head of Lake Champlain. Notwithstanding it was evident that the British contemplated a descent upon New York by way of Lake Champlain and the Hudson, Izard was detached from his command and sent with 4,000 men to the Niagara frontier, leaving Gen. Macomb in command with about 3,500 men. Sept. 6, 1814, the British army, fully 14,000 strong, already upon American soil,

Plattsburg (N. Y.), Battle of—*Continued.*
marched toward Plattsburg. Maj. Wool, with a body of about 300 regulars, met the invading army at Beekmantown, about four miles north of Plattsburg, and subjected it to a harassing fire all the way to the Saranac River. Wool's retreating column crossed the stream to South Plattsburg and destroyed the bridges. Though in overwhelming force, the British army was checked, with a loss in killed and wounded of more than 200 men. The American loss was 45.

From Sept. 7 to 11, Prevost's army rested, preparatory to acting in conjunction with the fleet on Lake Champlain. On the 11th, while the forces of Macomb and Prevost contended on land, a desperate naval battle was fought on Lake Champlain between the American and British fleets, the former under Macdonough and the latter under Downie. This battle lasted for two hours, resulting in victory for the Americans. The British lost 200 men and the commodore of the fleet. The news of the naval victory reached the contending armies at a critical point of the battle and turned the tide in favor of the Americans. Prevost fled with his army to Champlain, leaving behind his sick and wounded and large quantities of stores. Sept. 24 the British returned to Canada, having lost in the expedition about 2,000 men.

Plattsburg, N. Y., battle of, British troops defeated in, 534.

Pleasant Hill (La.), Battle of.—After the defeat of the Federal army under Gen. Banks at Sabine Cross Roads, Apr. 8, 1864, it retreated by way of Pleasant Grove to Pleasant Hill, about 18 miles south, where Banks was joined by Gen. A. J. Smith with 10,000 men. Occupying a strong position here, the Federals awaited the pursuing force under Kirby Smith and Dick Taylor. Apr. 9, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Confederates came up and began the attack. In the battle which ensued they were checked and some of the guns they had taken the day before at Sabine Cross Roads were retaken. Banks now returned to the Red River at Grand Ecore, having lost in the campaign 18 guns, 5,000 men, 130 wagons, 1,200 horses, and many small arms.

Pleuro-Pneumonia among cattle, discussed, 4578, 4580, 4771, 5112, 5383, 5764, 5887.

Plum Creek Timber Land Reserve, Colorado, superseded, 7136.

Plumas Forest Reserve, California, proclaimed, 7093.

Plumley, Frank; b. Eden, Vt., Dec. 17, 1844; admitted to the bar 1869; appointed umpire by President Roosevelt in 1903 of the mixed commissions of great Britain and Venezuela, and Holland and Venezuela sitting in Caracas; was later selected by France and Venezuela as umpire in the French-Venezuela mixed commission, which sat in Northfield in 1905; has the honorary degrees of A. M. and of LL. D.; elected to the Vermont house of representatives in 1882, and in 1894 was elected to the Vermont senate; elected to the 61st Congress from Vermont.

Plymouth Colony.—The earliest settlement in Massachusetts. It was founded by a party of English Separatists who arrived in this country Dec. 21, 1620, and landed for permanent settlement in the following January. These Separatists were dissenters from the Church of England. Unlike the Puritans, who sought to purify the church, they regarded such purification as hopeless, and therefore advocated and practiced separation. The Plymouth colonists came to America from Delft, Holland, whither they had emigrated from Plymouth, England. One of the chief objects in coming to America was to enjoy their religion without molestation. The company named their settlement Plymouth, partly because it had been so called by Capt. John Smith, who had previously surveyed the harbor, and partly because the people of Plymouth, England, had treated them kindly. Miles Standish was made captain, with military authority, soon after landing, and John Carver was chosen the first governor of the colony. They entered into a treaty with Massasoit, chief of the Wampanoags, which was faithfully kept for 55 years. No royal charter was ever granted. With the arrival of the ship *Fortune* and 29 immigrants in 1621 came a land patent from the Council for New England. The patent did not fix territorial limits, but allowed 100 acres of land to each immigrant and 1,500 for public buildings, and empowered the grantees to make laws and set up a government. After enduring many hardships and privations the first colonists were joined by others from England and material prosperity followed. Plymouth Colony became a member of the New England Confederation in 1643. By the Massachusetts charter of 1691 it was

Plymouth Colony—*Continued.*
united with the Colony of Massachusetts Bay.

Plymouth Company.—In 1606 a company of merchants of Bristol and Plymouth, England, were incorporated under a charter granted by James I and called the North Virginia Company. They became a rival of the London Company. In 1607, having obtained a grant of land between Long Island and Passamaquoddy Bay, they sent out two ships carrying a company of colonists commanded by George Popham. A settlement was attempted on the Kennebec, but Popham died and the other colonists returned home. The company continued to exist till 1620, when it was reorganized as the New England Company or Council for New England.

Plymouth, N. C., capture of, referred to, 3458.

Pocatella Forest Reserve, Idaho, proclaimed, 6843.

Pocatello, Idaho, referred to, 6699, 6700.

Pocket, The, convention with Texas, for adjustment of claims in case of, 1686.

Pocket Vetoes. (See the several Presidents; the several messages.)

Poindexter, George; lawyer, jurist; b. Louisa Co., Va., 1779; moved to Mississippi and was made attorney-general; delegate to Congress from that Territory from 1807 to 1813, when he was appointed Federal judge of the Territory; representative in Congress from 1817 to 1819, and was second governor of Mississippi under the constitution, 1819-21; United States Senator, 1830-35; died Jackson, Miss., Sept. 5, 1853.

Poindexter, George:
Commissioner to investigate affairs of New York custom-house, 2005.
Notes and bills discounted at Bank of United States for benefit of, inquired into, 1346.

Poindexter, Miles; b. Memphis, Tenn., April 22, 1868; was educated at Fancy Hill Academy, Rockbridge Co., Va., and at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., in both the academic and law departments, and took the degree of B. L. 1891; Oct 10, 1891, located at Wallawalla, Wash., and began the practice of law; Oct. 10, 1897, moved from Wallawalla to Spokane; for six years was assistant prosecuting attorney for Spokane County, until elected judge of the superior court of the district, in 1904; remained upon the bench from that time until nominated for Congress at the primary election, Sept. 8, 1908; was elected to the 61st Congress from Washington.

Poinsett, Joel Roberts; author, scientist; b. Charleston, S. C., March 2, 1779; representative in Congress from South Carolina, 1821-25; appointed minister to Mexico and was Secretary of War under President Van Buren; was a botanist of some note, the genus Poinsettia having been named in his honor; author of "Notes on Mexico," made in 1822; died in Statesburg, S. C., Dec. 14, 1851.

Poinsett, Joel R.:
Correspondence regarding Canadian outrages on American frontier, 1618.
Minister to Mexico, recall of, requested, 1010.
Letter of, to Mr. Clay, regarding pledge to Mexico, referred to, 907.
Referred to, 910.
Reports regarding Canadian outrages on American frontier, 1618.

Point Barrow, Alaska, refuge station established at, 5476.

Points, Abraham, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5066.

Polar, Melissa G., act for relief of, returned, 4805.

Polar Congress, International, at Hamburg, Germany, 4535.

Policy, Foreign. (See Foreign Policy.)

Political Expenses, appropriation for, suggested, 7486.
Contributions from corporations should be prohibited, 7370.

Political Prisoners. (See Civil War.)

Polk, James K. (eleventh President United States):
Polk was elected by the Democratic Party, Nov. 5, 1844. He was the first "dark-horse" candidate ever nominated by a prominent party. At the Democratic National Convention held in Baltimore, May 27-29, 1844, Van Buren and Cass were the leaders in the first eight ballots. On the ninth ballot, Polk's vote rose from 44 in the eighth to 233, sufficient for the nomination. The platform of the party reaffirmed the nine sections of the platform of 1840 and added three more sections. These specified that the public lands should be held as the Constitution provides, and that proceeds from the sale should not be distributed among States; that the veto power of the President should in no wise be curtailed; and that all of Oregon belonged to the United States, and that Texas should be reannexed as soon as practicable.

At the Whig National Convention held at Baltimore in May, 1844, Henry Clay was endorsed for the Presidency and the first Whig national platform

was formulated. It advocated a well regulated currency, tariff for revenue and protection, distribution of the money derived from sales of public lands, a single term for the Presidency, curtailing of Executive power, and an effective, careful, and economical government. The Liberty Party met at Buffalo in convention on Aug. 30, 1843, and nominated James G. Birney for the Presidency. The platform adopted at that convention announced belief in human brotherhood, the abolition of slavery.

The popular vote cast by twenty-six States gave Polk, 1,337,243; Clay, 1,299,068; and Birney, 62,300. The electoral vote, counted on Feb. 12, 1845, gave Polk 170 and Clay 105.

Party Affiliation.—Polk was brought up a Jeffersonian in politics and, during the whole period of Jackson's administration, he was a leading supporter of his policies. As Speaker of the House (1835-1839) he supported Van Buren's administration. His opposition to the reforms advocated by the anti-slavery party was firm but not rabid. As Governor of Tennessee (1839-1841) he opposed the national bank, Federal taxation for revenue surplus, and the policies of the Abolitionists. He strongly favored the reannexation of Texas, and it was upon this issue that he was elected President.

Political Complexion of Congress.—In the Twenty-ninth Congress (1845-1847), the Senate of 56 members was composed of 30 Democrats, 25 Whigs, and 1 vacancy; and the House of 225 members was made up of 141 Democrats, 78 Whigs, and 6 Americans. In the Thirtieth Congress (1847-1849), the Senate of 58 members was composed of 37 Democrats and 21 Whigs; and the House of 227 members was made up of 108 Democrats, 115 Whigs, and 4 Independents.

Public Debt.—The public debt of the United States during the years of Polk's administration stood as follows:—

July 1, 1846.....	$15,550,202.97
July 1, 1847.....	38,826,534.77
July 1, 1848.....	47,044,862.23
July 1, 1849.....	63,061,858.69

In his First Annual Message (page 2252) President Polk referred to the total extinguishment of the public debt by a previous administration and cherished the hope that, by especial effort, his administration might bring about the same most desirable result. But the expenses due to the wars in which the country became involved soon dispelled all hope of accomplishing his purpose.

Tariff.—In his First Annual Message (page 2253), President Polk discusses the tariff, in theory and the scale of the tariff of 1842 specifically. He points out the difference between the revenue standard and the protection standard, and says: "It does not follow that Congress should levy the highest duty on all articles of import which they will bear within the revenue standard, for such rates would probably produce a much larger amount than the economical administration of the Government would require." Such incidental protection as a tariff for revenue carries with it should in his opinion be so regulated that the tax may be made to bear equally upon consumers, and should be so arranged as to justly protect all industries alike. He refers to the fact that the tariff of 1842 was passed by a majority of only one vote in the Senate and two in the House (page 2255). He recommends a reduction in the tariff and prefers the *ad valorem* to the specific duty. "Such a system, when once firmly established, would be permanent, and not be subject to the constant complaints, agitations, and changes, which must ever occur when duties are not laid for revenue, but for the "protection merely of a favored interest." In a special message of June 16, 1846, the President presents a plan from the Secretary of the Treasury for the modification of the duties. He says (page 2301): "The high duties at present levied on many articles totally exclude them from importation, whilst the quantity and the amount of others which are imported are greatly diminished. By reducing these duties to a revenue standard, it is not doubted that a large amount of the articles on which they are imposed would be imported, and a corresponding amount of revenue be received at the Treasury from this source." On July 30, 1846, Congress passed an act "reducing the duty on imports, and for other purposes." This act went into effect on December 1, 1846. In his Third Annual Message, the President (page 2403) reports the satisfactory working of this act in its first year, and says: "All the beneficial effects which were anticipated from its operation have been fully realized." The revenue for the year was increased over $8,-

Polk, James K.—*Continued.*

000,000. "While the repeal of the prohibitory and restrictive duties of the act of 1842 and the substitution in their place of reasonable revenue rates levied on articles imported according to their actual value has increased the revenue and augmented our foreign trade, all the great interests of the country have been advanced and promoted." These results are reported as continuing during the following year (page 2497). The President's attitude on the question of protection is fully enunciated in his discussion of the American System in his Fourth Annual Message (page 2504).

Foreign Policy.—Of the annexation of Texas and the possible interference by foreign powers, the President said in his Inaugural Address (page 2230): "I regard the question of annexation as belonging exclusively to the United States and Texas. They are independent powers competent to contract, and foreign powers have no right to interfere with them or to take exceptions to their reunion. Foreign powers do not seem to appreciate the true character of our government. . . . . Foreign powers should therefore look on the annexation of Texas to the United States not as the conquest of a nation seeking to extend her dominions by arms and violence, but as the peaceful acquisition of a territory once her own, by adding another member to our confederation, with the consent of that member, thereby diminishing the chances of war and opening to them new and ever-increasing markets for their products." In his First Annual Message (page 2237) the President, in referring to the same subject, said: "We may rejoice that the tranquil and pervading influence of the American principle of self-government was sufficient to defeat the purposes of British and French interference, and that the almost unanimous voice of the people of Texas has given to that interference a peaceful and effective rebuke." From this example, European governments may learn how vain diplomatic arts and intrigues must ever prove upon this continent against the system of self-government which seems natural to our soil, and which will ever resist foreign interference." In the same message he reviews the conditions of the war with Mexico. The proclamation of war against Mexico (page 2320) was issued by President Polk on May 13, 1846. In his Second Annual Message (page 2321), the President goes fully into the Mexican War history. A special message (page 2361) accompanies the treaty with Granada, which by its thirty-fifth article confers upon the United States the right of passage across the Isthmus of Panama. The President says: "The importance of this concession to the commercial and political interests of the United States can not be easily overrated. The route by the Isthmus of Panama is the shortest between the two oceans, and from the information herewith communicated it would seem to be the most practicable for a railroad or canal. In his Third Annual Message, in speaking of the Mexican War (page 2394), he says: "I am persuaded that the best means of vindicating the national honor and interest and of bringing the war to an honorable close will be to prosecute it with increased energy and power in the vital parts of the enemy's country." In his Fourth Annual Message (page 2481), in speaking of the effects of the Mexican War, the President says: "One of the most important results of the war into which we were recently forced with a neighboring nation is the demonstration it has afforded of the military strength of our country. . . . . The great results which have developed and been brought to light by this war will be of immeasurable importance in the future progress of our country. They will tend powerfully to preserve us from foreign collisions, and enable us to pursue uninterruptedly our cherished policy of 'peace with all nations, entangling alliances with none.'"

Slavery.—In his Fourth Annual Message, President Polk gives his views on slavery (page 2491) in these words: ". . . . . No duty imposed on Congress by the Constitution requires that they should legislate on the subject of slavery, while their power to do so is not only seriously questioned but denied by many of the soundest expounders of that instrument. Whether Congress shall legislate or not, the people of the acquired territories, when assembled in convention to form State constitutions will possess the sole and exclusive power to determine for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits. . . . Any and all of the States possess this

Polk, James K.—*Continued.*
right, and Congress can not deprive them of it. The people of Georgia might if they chose so alter their Constitution as to abolish slavery within its limits, and the people of Vermont might so alter their Constitution as to admit slavery within its limits."

Polk, James K.:
Acquisition of Yucatan, discussed by, 2431.
Advice of Senate desired by, 2299.
American system, discussed by, 2504.
Annexation of Texas, discussed by. (See Texas.)
Annual messages of, 2235, 2321, 2382, 2479.
Biographical sketch of, 2221.
Cession of California and New Mexico, discussed by. (See California or New Mexico.)
Constitutional treasury recommended by, 2256.
Successful operation of, discussed by, 2406, 2498.
Death of announced and honors to be paid memory of, 2546.
Discretionary power of President over nominations, removals, and other acts, discussed by, 2232, 2281, 2416, 2452, 2529.
Finances discussed by, 2252, 2346, 2401, 2406, 2496.
Foreign policy discussed by, 2229, 2236, 2248, 2276, 2322, 2337, 2361, 2386, 2431, 2437, 2444, 2480.
Geographical distinctions in country, discouraged by, 2413.
Inaugural address of, 2223.
Internal improvements, discussed by, 2310, 2460, 2506.
Large standing army unnecessary in time of peace, 2263.
Mexican War discussed by, 2287, 2295, 2300, 2306, 2321, 2363, 2383, 2415, 2437, 2481.
Monroe doctrine, reasserted by, 2248, 2390, 2432.
National banks, discussed by, 2504.
Pocket veto of, 2460.
Portrait of, 2221.
Powers of Federal and State Governments, discussed by, 2310, 2456, 2460, 2490, 2506.
Principles of laws of war, discussed by, 2444.
Proclamations of—
Discriminating duties suspended on vessels of—
Brazil, 2372.
France, 2371.
Existence of war between United States and Mexico, 2320.
Extraordinary session of Senate, 2539.
Privileges of other ports granted Lewiston, N. Y., 2319.
Retrocession of Alexander County to Virginia, 2320.
Treaty with Mexico, 2477.
Request of House for—
Account of expense for foreign intercourse refused, 2281.
Information regarding foreign intercourse refused by, 2416, 2452.
Referred to, 2529.
Request of Senate for information regarding annexation of Texas refused by, 2232.
Slavery discussed by, 2490.
State of the Union discussed by, 2321, 2382, 2479.
Tariff discussed by, 2253, 2301, 2348, 2366, 2403, 2497, 2506.
Texas, relations with, discussed by. (See Texas.)
To cultivate peace and good will with all nations, policy of American people, 2383.
Veto messages of—
Continuing works in Wisconsin, reasons for applying pocket veto, 2460.
French spoliation claims, 2316.
Improvement of rivers and harbors, 2310.
Veto power of President discussed by, 2512.
Warehousing system, discussed by, 2405.

Polk, William, district supervisor, nomination of, 91.

Poll Tax.—An individual or head tax levied upon the male citizens of some foreign countries and a portion of the United States. The Federal Government has the power to levy such a tax in proportion to the census (20) but has never exercised it. Before the Revolution the Colonies levied poll taxes at various times. In 1898 27 States and Territories levied and collected a poll tax. Some States, as South Carolina, have constitutional provisions for levying the poll tax. In Ohio and some other States any tax on polls is prohibited by the constitution. In others, as in Massachusetts and Tennessee, its payment is made a qualification for voting. Many of the States devote their revenues from poll taxes to free schools.

Pollock vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. (See Income Tax Cases.)

Polygamy (see also Mormon Church):
Discussed by President—
Arthur, 4644, 4731, 4771, 4837.
Buchanan, 2985.
Cleveland, 4946, 5379.
Garfield, 4601.
Grant, 4105, 4157, 4309, 4310.

Polygamy—*Continued.*
Harrison, Benj., 5553, 5641.
Hayes, 4511, 4557.
Roosevelt, 7428.
Pardons granted persons guilty of unlawful cohabitation under color of polygamous marriage, 5803, 5942.
Ponca Commission, appointment and report of, discussed, 4582.
Ponca Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Poncarar Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Ponce, Porto Rico:
Land reserved for custom house at, 6840.
Pier and wharves at, 6773.
Railroads at, 6899, 7063, 7064.
Ponce and Guayama Railroad Company, concession to, 7064.
Ponce Railway and Light Company, concession to, 7063.
Pontiac's War.—A war between the English garrisons and settlers on the western frontier and a confederacy of the Delaware, Shawnee, Mingo, Ottawa, Chippewa, and other Indian tribes, led by Pontiac, an Ottawa chief. Pontiac assembled a great council of Indians near Detroit Apr. 27, 1763, and unfolded his plans for retarding or preventing white settlers locating west of Pittsburg. To capture Detroit was Pontiac's special task, and May 7 was the date selected, but the commander of the post was warned of the plot by an Indian girl, and the attempt was not made. The town was surrounded, however, and July 31 the garrison made a night attack on the Indians, in which 59 English were killed or wounded. Oct. 12 Pontiac raised the siege and retired. Forts Sandusky, St. Joseph, Miami, Ouatanon, Mackinaw, Presque Ile, Le Bœuf, and Venango were taken and their garrisons massacred by the Indians in this war. A treaty of peace was made in 1766. Pontiac was murdered by a Kaskaskia Indian in 1769.
Pontifical States. (See Italy; Papal States.)
Poor Richard's Almanac.—In 1732 Benjamin Franklin began the publication of Poor Richard's Almanac. It contained many homely but very striking maxims, and for this reason became famous.
Pope, Benjamin F., assistant surgeon in Army, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 4275.
Pope, John; soldier, author; b. Louisville, Ky., March 16, 1822; prominent officer during Civil War; made major-general in regular army, 1882; assigned to Department of the Pacific, 1884, and retired in 1886; published a valuable work on "Explorations from the Red River to the Rio Grande," and a memoir entitled: "Campaign in Virginia"; died Sept. 23, 1892.
Pope, John:
Directed to assume command of Military Division of Pacific and Department of California, 4754.
Instructions to, referred to, 3826.
Mentioned, 3345.
Pope of Rome, sentiments of regard for President, conveyed, referred to, 2761.
Popular Sovereignty.—This was the name applied to the doctrine that the principle of slavery "should be kept out of the National Legislature and left to the people in their respective local governments." In 1847 the doctrine was thus stated substantially by Lewis Cass. Many of the Northern Democrats indorsed it. On the other hand, Mr. Calhoun contended that a man's right to his property, even if it was in slaves, should everywhere be maintained, and that a man could take his slaves into any Territory regardless of the wishes of the inhabitants thereof. Mr. Douglas was the chief supporter of the former doctrine. He maintained that it was the basis of the compromise of 1850. Another effort was made to apply it in the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Calhoun nicknamed the doctrine "squatter" sovereignty. It was charged that the inhabitants of some of the Territories had become citizens thereof for political purposes only and were only "squatters," or temporary tenants, on the lands of others.
Population.—The first United States census having been taken in 1790, all population figures previous to that date are based upon estimates. Figures obtained from the best possible sources place the population of New Hampshire in 1700 at about 5,000; Massachusetts and Maine, 70,000; Rhode Island 6,000; Connecticut, 25,000; New York, 25,000; New Jersey, 14,000; Pennsylvania, and Delaware, 20,000; Maryland, 30,000; Virginia, 80,000; and the Carolinas, 15,000. By 1750 the thirteen Colonies are thought to have contained 1,500,000 inhabitants, and at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War something less than 3,000,000. The population of New England was almost purely English; that of New York largely Dutch. Pennsylvania and the Colonies to the southward contained many German, Scotch-Irish, and a few Huguenot settlers, and South Carolina

Population—*Continued.*
many of the last named. The census of 1790 showed a total population of 3,929,214; that of 1800, 5,308,483; 1810, 7,239,881; 1820, 9,633,822; 1830, 12,866,000; 1840, 17,069,453; 1850, 23,191,876; 1860, 31,443,321; 1870, 38,558,371; 1880, 50,155,783; 1890, 62,622,250; 1900, 76,303,387.

Population. (See Census.)

Population, Center of.—At the time of the first census in 1790, the center of population in the United States lay some 23 miles to the east of Baltimore. In 1800 it was about the same distance west of Baltimore; in 1810, about 40 miles west-northwest of Washington; in 1820, 16 miles north of Woodstock, Va.; in 1830, 19 miles west-southwest of Moorfield, W. Va.; in 1840, 16 miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va.; in 1850, 23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.; in 1860, 20 miles south of Chillicothe, Ohio; in 1870, 48 miles east by north of Cincinnati, Ohio; in 1880 in Kentucky, 8 miles west by south of Cincinnati; in 1890, 20 miles east of Columbus, Indiana, and in 1900, 6 miles southeast of the same town. The center of the Negro population is near Rome, Ga., and is moving gulfward. The center of population is about three-quarters of a degree south and more than 13 degrees east of the center of area.

Pork Products. (See Animals and Animal Products.)

Port Gibson (Miss.), Battle of.—On the night of Apr. 16, 1863, the Federal gunboats under Admiral Porter succeeded in running past the batteries at Vicksburg. Grant ordered Sherman to make a feint on the Cenfederate batteries at Haines Bluff, above Vicksburg, while Porter covered the landing of McClernand's and McPherson's corps at Bruinsburg, a few miles below Grand Gulf. Immediately upon landing McClernand pushed forward toward Port Gibson. A march of 8 miles brought him in sight of the Confederates, whom he forced back until dark. The next day (May 2) the Confederates held a strong position, which they stubbornly defended. That night the troops slept on their arms. During the night the Confederate forces retired across the Bayou Pierre, pursued next day by McPherson's corps. The Federal loss was 131 killed, 719 wounded, and 25 missing—a total of 875. One thousand prisoners and 5 cannon were taken from the Confederates.

Port Hudson (La.), Surrender of.—As early as August, 1862, Confederates began to fortify Port Hudson, a point on the Mississippi River in Louisiana, at the terminus of the Clinton and Port Hudson Railroad, 25 miles above Baton Rouge and 147 above New Orleans. Dec. 14, 1862, Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks took command of the Department of the Gulf, and in March, 1863, made a demonstration against Port Hudson while Farragut's fleet attempted to run the batteries to assist Porter in the naval investment of Vicksburg. The attempt was a failure. May 26, 1863, Banks again invested Port Hudson, and was reenforced by Maj. Gen. Augur, Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, and Gen. Weitzel, increasing his forces to 12,000 men. An unsuccessful assault was made on the 27th, which showed the place to be strongly fortified. Banks lost 2,000 men in the assault. June 14 a second assault was made after a bombardment of several days by Farragut's fleet. This was also repulsed, with a loss of 700 killed and wounded. Banks now invested the place by a series of approaches. July 6 the news of the surrender of Vicksburg reached Port Hudson, and 3 days later Gardner surrendered, with 6,340 men and 51 guns. Besides, the garrison lost about 500 prisoners or deserters before the surrender, and about 700 killed and wounded.

Port Republic (Va.), Battle of.—June 9, 1862, the morning after the skirmish between the forces of Ewell and Frémont at Cross Keys, Jackson drew in Ewell, crossed the branch of the Shenandoah, and destroying the bridges cut off two brigades of Shields's advance from Frémont, defeated them in battle, and captured some 450 prisoners and 800 muskets.

Port Royal S. C., blockade of, removed by proclamation, 3290.

Port Royal (S. C.), Expedition of.—Oct. 29, 1861, a strong naval and military expedition left Hampton Roads under command of Commodore Samuel F. Du Pont and Gen. Thomas W. Sherman. The first was composed of the steam frigate *Wabash*, 14 gunboats, 22 first-class, and 12 smaller steamers, and 26 sailing vessels. The land forces under Sherman consisted of 13 regiments of volunteers, forming 3 brigades and numbering 10,000 men. After a tempestuous voyage the fleet arrived off Port Royal, S. C., Nov. 3. Upon each side of the mouth of the Broad River is an island on which the Confederates had built forts. On

Port Royal (S. C.), Expedition—*Continued.*
Bay Point Fort Beauregard mounted 23 guns, and on Hilton Head, opposite, Fort Walker had 6, some of them of the largest caliber. A fleet of 8 steamers lay inside the harbor. The guns of the fort were fully manned by 1,700 South Carolians, and a field battery with 500 men supported one of them. On the 7th Du Pont brought his gunboats into action. He manœuvered his fleet in a circle around the harbor between the forts, firing broadsides as he passed the Confederate batteries. His shells wrought havoc in the works, but the moving ships were little damaged. For 4 hours the battle raged, when the garrison retreated leaving everything behind. Forty-three guns were captured. Hilton Head was made the center of later naval operations.
Portage Lake, Mich., act authorizing establishment of new harbor lines in, returned, 5506.
Portales Forest Reserve, New Mexico, proclaimed, 7303.
Porter, David; naval officer, author; b. Boston, Mass., Feb. 1, 1780; became captain of the frigate *Essex,* July, 1812, and within the year captured the British man-of-war *Alert* and a number of English merchant ships; in 1813 he cruised to the Pacific Ocean in the *Essex,* and took many prizes; the *Essex* was attacked near Valparaiso, in March, 1814, by two British vessels, and, after a long and desperate resistance, captured; naval commissioner, 1815-23; chargé d'affaires in Turkey, 1831; minister resident at Constantinople, 1839; died at Pera, 1843; he was the father of Admiral David D. Porter and Commodore William D. Porter.
Porter, David:
Frigate in command of, surrenders to British, 534.
Mentioned, 845.
Naval talents of, commented on, 782.
Porter, David Dixon; Admiral of the Navy; b. Chester, Pa., near Philadelphia, June 8, 1813; entered the navy as midshipman, 1829; made lieutenant, 1841, and served in Mexican War; commander, 1861, of mortar boats and gunboats on lower Mississippi; cooperated with Gen. Grant in operations against Vicksburg, for which he was promoted to rear-admiral, July 4, 1863; commanded naval forces, which reduced Fort Fisher Jan. 15, 1865; appointed vice admiral, July 25, 1866; admiral, Aug. 15, 1870; died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 16, 1891, and was buried in Arlington Cemetery.
Porter, David D.:
Admiral of Navy, death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 5569, 5600.
Captain in Navy, nomination of, 3356.
Rear-admiral in Navy, nomination of, 3393.
Thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277, 3284, 3352.
Porter, Fitz-John; soldier; b. Portsmouth, N. H., June 13, 1822; graduated West Point, 1845; served in Mexican War; brevetted brigadier-general and served in Civil War until November, 1862, when he was arrested and placed under court-martial, which resulted in his dismissal from the army; reinstated by act of Congress, 1886; after his retirement from the army he was appointed commissioner of public works in New York City, and later police commissioner; at the expiration of his term in that office he was appointed fire commissioner, also cashier of New York post office and assistant receiver of the New Jersey Central Railroad.
Porter, Fitz-John:
Act for relief of, vetoed, 4808.
Appeal of, referred to, 4857.
Proceedings and report of board in case of, referred to, 4474.
Relieved from command of corps, 3325.
Sentence of court-martial in case of, in part remitted, 4712.
Porter, Horace, member of court to try assassins of President Lincoln, etc., 3534.
Relieved from duty, 3534.
Porter, Moses, mentioned, 701.
Portland Company, bill for relief of, vetoed, 5527.
Portland, Oreg., proclaimed port of delivery, 2588.
Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition at, 6872.
Porto Rico. (See Puerto Rico.)
Ports. (See Rivers and Harbors.)
Portsmouth, N. H., dry dock at, about completed, 2669.
Site for, 934.
Portsmouth, Ohio, act to erect public building at, vetoed, 5152.
Portsmouth, Treaty of.—A treaty of peace between Russia and Japan, at Portsmouth, N. H., September 5, 1905, bringing to a close the war that had been waged between those two countries since February 11, 1904. Shortly after the battle of the Japan Sea, May 27-29, 1905 (see Japan), President Roosevelt, after conference with

Portsmouth Treaty—*Continued.*
the Russian Ambassador and the Japanese Minister, sent identical notes to the Governments of the two countries, urging them to begin direct peace negotiations with each other, and offering the services of the United States in bringing their envoys together. Japan accepted the proposition two days later, and Russia within a week. Various places were proposed for the meeting: Paris, The Hague, Cheefoo, Geneva, and Washington. As the summer heat made the latter place unsuitable, the United States Government offered the use of a building at the United States Navy Yard, at Portsmouth, N. H., and the offer was accepted. The envoys appointed were, on the part of Japan, Baron Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Kogoro Takahira, Minister to the United States; and on the part of Russia, Count Sergius Witte and Baron Rosen, Ambassador to the United States.

On August 5 the envoys assembled on the United States Cruiser, *Mayflower*, near Oyster Bay, L. I., and were introduced by President Roosevelt. The sessions of the conference began August 9, when the Japanese presented their terms: I. Recognition by Russia of the preponderating influence of Japan in Korea; II. Simultaneous evacuation of Manchuria by Russia and Japan; III. Transfer to Japan of the Russian leases of Port Arthur and Dalny; IV. The return of Manchuria to China according to the previous agreement between Russia and China; V. The cession of Sakhalin Island to Japan; VI. The transfer to Japan of all public property in Port Arthur and Dalny, rights of private property to be respected; VII. The transfer to Japan of the Manchurian railroad between Port Arthur and Dalny and Harbin; VIII. Russia to retain the main line to Vladivostok; IX. The reimbursement of Japan for the expenses of the war; X. The surrender to Japan of the Russian warships interned at neutral ports; XI. Limitation of Russia's naval strength in the Pacific; XII. Fishing rights for citizens of Japan in Russian waters.

To some of these Russia agreed at once; but the questions of indemnity and the cession of the Island of Sakhalin still remained open, and by the 19th of August the negotiations seemed certain to end in failure. The pressure of neutral nations, brought to bear on both parties, and especially the influence of President Roosevelt, led to a compromise. Japan waived the question of indemnity, and withdrew her demand for the interned warships; while Russia consented to the surrender of the southern half of the island of Sakhalin. Each nation agreed to pay the cost of the maintenance of its prisoners of war, an arrangement much to the advantage of Japan. An agreement was reached August 29th, and the formal treaty was signed September 5, 1905.

The official provisions of the more important articles of the treaty are as follows:

ARTICLE II.

The Imperial Russian Government, acknowledging that Japan possesses in Korea paramount political, military, and economical interests, engage neither to obstruct nor interfere with the measures for the guidance, protection, and control which the Imperial Government of Japan may find necessary to take in Korea.

It is understood that Russian subjects in Korea shall be treated in exactly the same manner as the subjects and citizens of other foreign powers; that is to say, they shall be placed on the same footing as the subjects and citizens of the most favored nation.

It is also agreed that in order to avoid causes or misunderstanding that the two high contracting parties will abstain on the Russian-Korean frontier from taking any military measure which may menace the security of Russian or Korean territory.

ARTICLE III.

Japan and Russia mutually engage:

First—To evacuate completely and simultaneously Manchuria except the territory affected by the lease of the Liao-tung Peninsula in conformity with the provisions of the additional Article I, annexed to this treaty, and

Second—To restore entirely and completely to the exclusive administration of China all the portions of Manchuria now in occupation or under the control of the Japanese or Russian troops with the exception of the territory above mentioned.

The Imperial Government of Russia declare that they have not in Manchuria any territorial advantages or preferential or exclusive concessions in the impairment of Chinese sovereignty or inconsistent with the principle of equal opportunity.

ARTICLE V.

The Imperial Russian Government transfer and assign to the Imperial Government of Japan, with the consent of the Government of China, the lease of Port Arthur, Ta-Lien, and the adjacent territory and territorial waters and all rights, privileges, and concessions connected with or forming part of such lease, and they also transfer and assign to the Imperial Government of Japan all public works and properties in the territory affected by the above mentioned lease.

The two contracting parties mutually engage to obtain the consent of the Chinese Government mentioned in the foregoing stipulation.

The Imperial Government of Japan on their part undertake that the proprietary rights of Russian subjects in the territory above referred to shall be perfectly respected.

Portsmouth, Treaty of—*Continued.*

ARTICLE VI.

The Imperial Russian Government engage to transfer and assign to the Imperial Government of Japan without compensation and with the consent of the Chinese Government the railway between Chang-chun-fu and Kuan-chang-tsu and Port Arthur, and all the branches together with all the rights, privileges, and properties appertaining thereto in that region, as well as all the coal mines in said region belonging to or worked for the benefit of the railway. The two high contracting parties mutually engage to obtain the consent of the Government of China mentioned in the foregoing stipulation.

ARTICLE VII.

Japan and Russia engage to exploit their respective railways in Manchuria exclusively for commercial and industrial purposes and nowise for strategic purposes. It is understood that this restriction does not apply to the railway in the territory affected by the lease of the Liao-tung Peninsula.

ARTICLE IX.

The Imperial Russian Government cede to the Imperial Government of Japan in perpetuity and full sovereignty the southern portion of the Island of Sakhalin and all the island of Sakhalin or the adjacent isworks and properties thereon. The fiftieth degree of north latitude is adopted as the northern boundary as the ceded territory. The exact alignment of such territory shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the additional Article XI. annexed to the treaty.

Japan and Russia mutually agree not to construct in their respective possessions on the Island of Sakhalin or the adjacent islands any fortifications or other similar military works. They also respectively engage not to take any military measures which may impede the free navigation of the Strait of Laperonse and the Strait of Tartary.

ARTICLE XI.

Russia engages to arrange with Japan for granting to Japanese subjects rights of fishery along the coasts of the Russian possessions in the Japan, Okhotsk, and Bering Seas.

It is agreed that the foregoing engagement shall not affect rights already belonging to Russian or foreign subjects in those regions.

Ratifications of the treaty were exchanged on October 14, 1905. (See also Japan.)

Portugal.—A Kingdom of western Europe. It extends from lat. 36° 58′ to 42° 10′ north and from long. 6° 10′ to 9° 30′ west. It is bounded by Spain on the north and east, and by the Atlantic Ocean on the south and west. The principal exports are wine, cork, fish, live stock, olive oil, dairy produce, fruit, and copper. The trade is mostly with Great Britain, Brazil, the United States, and France.

Portugal is a hereditary constitutional monarchy, the legislative power being vested in the Cortes. The territory was partly included in the ancient Lusitania. Portugal became a Kingdom under Alfonso I. in 1139, and was a great maritime power in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It has an area of 35,400 square miles; population (1900) 5,423,132. In addition it has colonial possessions with an area of 802,952 square miles, having a population of 9,158,952.

Portugal (see also Lisbon; Oporto):

Blockade established by, claims of United States growing out of, 1098, 1113, 1243.

Brazil, questions with respecting escape of insurgent Admiral Da Gama, 5956.

Citizens of, effort made to improve condition of, 762, 786.

Claims of United States against, 1071, 1113, 1157, 1243, 1317, 2268, 2453, 2550, 2618, 2680, 2759. (See also *General Armstrong*, The; *Miles*, The.)

Admitted, but payment of, delayed, 1456.

Convention for adjustment of, referred to, 2618, 2642, 2655.

Payment of, 1157, 1243, 1368, 1749, 2655.

Commercial relations with, 811.

Vessel sent to protect American interests, 1099.

Copyright privilege extended, by proclamation, 5830.

Cotton culture in African possessions of, referred to, 3267.

Diplomatic relations with, resumed, 1008.

Duties on rice reduced by, 1243.

Friendly disposition of, toward United States, 919.

Government of, removed to Lisbon, 674.

Internal tranquility restored to, 1317.

Minister of United States in, 90.

Salary of, referred to, 3667.

Railroad in, operated by American citizens, seized by Government of, 5470.

Claim regarding, submitted to arbitration, 5546.

Relations with, 89, 168, 820.

Revenue laws of United States, complaints of, against, referred to, 1956.

Slavery in colonies of, abolition of, discussed, 4289.

Treaty with, referred to, 1821, 1839, 1894, 2127.

Vessels of—

Discriminating duties on, suspended by proclamation, 4080.

Report regarding, 1135, 1443.

Requested by Portugal, 1442.

Duties on, 1135.

Proclamation levying duties on, 1589.

Referred to, 1592.

Vessels of United States seized or interfered with by, 1070, 1098, 1113, 1243.

Portugal—*Continued.*
Vice-consul of, to United States, exequatur of, revoked, 4038.
Wines of, duties on, referred to, 2127, 2250.

Portugal, Treaty with.—A reciprocal commercial arrangement was made with Portugal in 1900. It provides for a preferential tariff on goods (chiefly wines, their products, and works of art) coming into the United States; and on certain classes of goods (chiefly food-stuffs, machinery, oils, tar, and pitch) entering Portugal, the Azores, and Madeiras from the United States. Should the United States at any time impose high duties on crude cork and coffee from Portugal, that country reserves the right to arrest the operation of this convention on three months' notice.

Post-Office. (See Post-Office Department.)

Post-Office Building:
Destruction of, by fire referred to, 1483.
Erection of—
Appropriation for, recommended, 1483, 1911.
Recommended, 1477, 1720.
Erection of, for joint use of Washington City post-office and Post-Office Department recommended, 5479.
Extension of, referred to, 2915, 2917.
Heating and ventilating of, referred to, 3110, 3112.
Referred to, 1798.
Uniform standard in amount of gross receipts to fix right of community to, recommendations regarding, 5377.

Post-Office Department, The.—This Department of the Executive branch of the Government was established under the Constitution on September 26, 1789, but the work then taken up by it had been in continuous operation from early colonial times. Up to 1693 the postal service was entirely carried on by the towns and villages. From that year until 1707 it was administered under the patent granted Thomas Neale by the King in 1691, Andrew Hamilton having been appointed Postmaster-General of America. He established a weekly service from Portsmouth, N. H., to Virginia, and so successful was his administration that he has been called "the Father of American posts." He was succeeded by his son, John Hamilton, in 1703.

In 1707 the entire American postal system came under the supervision of the General Post-Office in London, and John Hamilton was continued as Postmaster-General of America, with an annual salary of 200 pounds. He served until 1730 and was followed by Alexander Spotswood, 1730-39; Head Lynch, 1739-43, and Elliott Benger, 1743-53. In the latter year Benjamin Franklin and William Hunter were appointed joint Postmasters-General. Hunter was succeeded in 1761 by John Foxcroft, while Franklin served until 1774, when he was removed by the Crown. In 1763 the North American postal system was organized in two districts, the Northern and the Southern, the Postmasters-General named above, with headquarters in New York, serving the Northern district and the following, with headquarters in Charleston, S. C., in the southern: Benjamin Barows, 1765-66; Peter de Lancey, June 1766-71; and George Roupell, 1771-82. In the meantime great advances had been made in the service. Free delivery had been introduced in Philadelphia, and the great routes from Maine to Florida and New York to Quebec had been established. On November 13, 1755, was begun the first regular monthly packet service between Falmouth, England, and New York, and the Atlantic mail system then created has never ceased. In 1773 the mail between New York and Philadelphia was carried every other day; and between New York and New Hampshire every third day. The movement towards an independent or American post-office was begun in 1773 when Paul Revere became a private post-rider in Massachusetts, and when William Goddard, of Baltimore, advocated an American rather than an English post.

On December 25, 1774, Postmaster-General Foxcroft announced the end of the British postal system in North America, and on July 26, 1775, nearly a year before political independence was declared, the Continental Congress appointed Benjamin Franklin Postmaster-General of the Colonies. When Franklin was sent to Europe in 1776, Richard Bache, his son-in-law, was made Postmaster-General. In the passage of the postal ordinance of October 18, 1782, which unified all previous postal acts, Congress required the payment of postage in silver or its equivalent, and newspapers were admitted to transportation in the mails. It was in this year that the Post-Office Department, in distinction from the postal service, was prac-

Post-Office Department, The—*Continued.*

tically created, and from this time the modern American post-office dates its origin. In the same year Ebenezer Hazard was appointed Postmaster-General. Under his administration an American Atlantic service was established and the domestic service perfected and extended until, at the end of his term, 1789, there were 85 post-offices in the country and 2,399 miles of post-roads, the volume of business being about 300,000 letters a year. Up to this time the means of transportation had been almost entirely by horseback, but an act of Congress of September, 6, 1785, gave the Postmaster-General power to make contracts for the transmission of mail by stage-coach. After the establishment of the Constitution, in 1789, the postal service was for a time carried on under the direction of the Treasury Department, although the postal ordinance of 1782 remained in force until 1792, when a new postal law reforming the postage tariff was passed.

The law permanently and definitely establishing the Department was passed May 8, 1799. In 1810 the office of Second Assistant Postmaster-General was created, a new postage tariff (8 to 25 cents, according to distance for single letters, and one cent each for newspapers not going beyond the State of publication) was established, and the various post-routes connected in one system. In 1811 the Department established a service between Baltimore and Philadelphia in coaches owned by the Government, and two years later the Postmaster-General was authorized to make use of steamboats in the transportation of mail.

The organic law of the Department was again changed in 1825, provision being made for the building of a General Post-Office at the seat of Government, and the Postmaster-General being given great powers in the conduct and development of the service. In 1827 the salary of the Postmaster-General was made $6,000 a year, the same as that of heads of the other Executive Departments, and two years later he was called to a seat in the Cabinet. Up to 1836 the Postmaster-General had not only made all contracts for the carrying of the mail, but he had kept the accounts of the Department and received the money due it. By the act of July 2, of that year, however, the accounting was transferred to the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department, and it was required that all revenues of the Department be paid into the United States Treasury. Until the passage of this act all postmasters had been appointed by the Postmaster-General, but from this time those whose commissions amounted to $1,000 or more a year were to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of four years. This act also created the office of Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

The money order system was established on May 17, 1864; and the special delivery system on October 1, 1883. The free rural delivery system was begun in 1897, and two years later the registry system was extended in cities so that letters might be registered at the home of the sender. The duties of the Department as at present organized are divided among five principal offices, viz.: those of the Postmaster-General; First Assistant Postmaster-General; Second Assistant Postmaster-General; Third Assistant Postmaster-General, and Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.

The Postmaster-General appoints all officers and employees of the Department except the four assistant postmasters-general and the purchasing agent, who are appointed by the President, the Senate concurring. He also appoints all postmasters whose compensation is not more than $1,000 annually; makes postal treaties with foreign governments, with the advice and consent of the President; awards and executes contracts; and directs the management of the domestic and foreign mail service, including that of the insular possessions of the United States. The duties of the First Assistant Postmaster-General are divided among the following divisions: The Division of Appointments; the Division of Bonds and Commission; the Division of Salaries and Allowances; the Division of City Delivery and the Division of Correspondence to which are referred inquiries regarding the construction of the post-office law, etc. In the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General the transportation of all mail is cared for.

The various divisions of the office are: the Division of Railway Mail Service; the Division of Foreign Mails; the Division of Railway Adjustment; the Division of Contracts; the Division of Inspection, and the Division of Mail Equipment. In the office of the Third Assistant Post-

Post-Office Department, The—*Continued.*
master-General are supervised all matters of postal finance. The divisions are the Division of Finance; the Division of Stamps; the Division of Money Orders; the Division of Registered Mails; the Division of Classification, and the Division of Redemption. The office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General deals with rural free delivery and miscellaneous postal business; it is composed of the Division of Rural Delivery; the Division of Supplies; Division of Dead Letters, and the Division of Topography.

The following have been Postmasters-General under the Constitution: Samuel Osgood, Massachusetts; Timothy Pickering, Pennsylvania; Joseph Habersham, Georgia; Gideon Granger, Connecticut; Return J. Meigs, Jr., Ohio; John McLean, Ohio; William T. Barry, Kentucky; Amos Kendall, Kentucky; John M. Niles, Connecticut; Francis Granger, New York; Charles A. Wickliffe, Kentucky; Cave Johnson, Tennessee; Jacob Collamer, Vermont; Nathan K. Hall, New York; Samuel D. Hubbard, Connecticut; James Campbell, Pennsylvania; Aaron V. Brown, Tennessee; Joseph Holt, Kentucky; Horatio King, Maine; Montgomery Blair, District of Columbia; William Dennison, Ohio; Alexander W. Randall, Wisconsin; John A. J. Creswell, Maryland; J. W. Marshall, Virginia; Marshall Jewell, Connecticut; James N. Tyner, Indiana; David M. Key, Tennessee; Horace Maynard, Tennessee; Thomas L. James, New York; Timothy O. Howe, Wisconsin; Walter Q. Gresham, Indiana; Frank Hatton, Iowa; William F. Vilas, Wisconsin; Don M. Dickinson, Michigan; John Wanamaker, Pennsylvania; Wilson S. Bissell, New York; William L. Wilson, West Virginia; James A. Gary, Maryland; Charles Emory Smith, Pennsylvania; Henry C. Payne, Wisconsin; Robert J. Wynne, Pennsylvania, and George B. Cortelyou, New York; George von L. Meyer, Massachusetts.

Post-Office Department:
Act regarding post-office, vetoed 4339.
Assistant for, recommended, 4938, 5102.
Building for. (See Post-Office Building.)
Clerks in, referred to, 3585.
Discussed. (See Postal Service Discussed.)
Funds of, deficit in, 1335, 2943, 3107.
Issuance of commissions to officials by Postmaster-General, recommended, 4063, 4193.
Laws of, recommendations regarding, 784.
Reforms in, recommended, 6163.
Revenues and expenditures of—
Appropriation for, 2202, 2992.
Bill providing for, failure of, to pass, 3102.
Discussed by President—
Adams, J. Q., 877, 929, 956, 985.
Arthur, 4639, 4728, 4769.
Buchanan, 2992, 3054, 3056, 3107.
Cleveland, 4937, 5101, 5377, 5880, 5969, 6161.
Fillmore, 2625, 2670.
Grant, 3994, 4151, 4203, 4250, 4363.
Harrison, Benj., 5551, 5633, 5756.
Hayes, 4426, 4452, 4526, 4574.
Jackson, 1023, 1090, 1253, 1335, 1393, 1476.
Johnson, 3561, 3650, 3775, 3882.
Lincoln, 3252, 3332, 3386, 3450.
McKinley, 6335.
Monroe, 784, 827.
Pierce, 2748, 2822, 2872, 2943.
Polk, 2264, 2355, 2502.
Roosevelt, 7043.
Tyler, 1902, 2056, 2202.
Van Buren, 1610, 1719, 1755, 1836.
Treasurer for, should be appointed, 1336.

Post-Offices:
Classification of fourth-class recommended, 6172.
Clerks in, legislation regarding classification of, recommended, 5378.
Consolidation of, recommended, 6164, 6172.
Number of, 784, 6344.
Increase in, 877, 933, 956, 985, 1610, 1719, 1755, 2355, 2625, 2670, 2992, 4203, 4574, 4769, 5376, 5756, 5881, 5971.
Recommending fourth-class, 6172.

Post Roads. (See Mail Routes.)

Postage.—The price established by law to be paid for the conveyance of a letter or other mailable matter by a public post. Rates of postage were fixed by the Continental Congress in 1789 as follows: Single letters under 60 miles, 7.4 cents; between 60 and 100 miles, 11.1 cents; between 100 and 200 miles, 14.8 cents, and 3.4 cents for each additional 100 miles. As early as 1794 a delivery system was inaugurated, a fee of 2 cents being required for each letter delivered. In 1814 the rates of postage were increased by 50 per cent., but the old rate was restored in 1816. Mails were first carried on horseback, later

Postage—*Continued.*
by stage coach, and in 1834 by railway. July 7, 1838, Congress declared every railroad to be a mail route.

In 1838 the act authorizing the Postmaster-General to make use of the railroads in the service was passed; and on March 3, 1845, laws were enacted placing the postage tariff on a weight basis (five cents for less than one-half ounce for distances not exceeding 300 miles); making it obligatory to let contracts to the highest bidder; curtailing the franking privilege; prohibiting private expresses from carrying mail matter; and extending the foreign mail service. In 1851 the price of postage was again reduced, being made three cents per half ounce for distances less than 3,000 miles. Since March 3, 1855, the prepayment of postage has been required, the use of postage stamps having been authorized by an act of Congress of March 3, 1847.

The next reduction in the rate of postage was on October 1, 1883, when it was made two cents per half ounce on first-class matter. On July 1, 1885, the unit of weight was made one ounce instead of one-half ounce, and on second-class matter the rate was made one cent a pound instead of two cents. An act of March 3, 1853, provided for the appointment of the Assistant Postmasters-General by the President instead of by the Postmaster-General. The free delivery system was practically begun in 1825 when letters were delivered at certain places in the cities at a cost of two cents each. In 1830 newspapers and pamphlets were delivered for half a cent each and letters collected for two cents. In 1851 drop-boxes were first used, at a cost of two cents, and in 1863 branch post-offices in cities and free delivery from house to house were established. The railway mail service was extended in 1864 by assorting the mail while in transit.

In 1847 and 1848 post-offices were established at Astoria, San Diego, Monterey, and San Francisco. The rate of postage between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts was fixed at 40 cents. Mar. 3, 1851, letter postage was reduced to 3 cents per half ounce for distances under 3,000 miles, postage prepaid. The domestic letter rate is now (1909) 2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof, and it applies to the island possessions of the United States, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Cuba, Canada, Germany (sent by sea direct and not by way of either Great Britain or France), Mexico, Newfoundland, Shanghai (China), the Canal Zone, and the Republic of Panama. The foreign letter rate is 5 cents for the first ounce of each letter and 3 cents for every additional ounce or fraction thereof, and it applies to all other foreign countries in the Universal Postal Union.

Merchandise was first admitted to the mails in 1861. Registration was begun in 1855, and postal money orders were first issued in 1864.

All valuable letters and parcels, as well as those the delivery of which is of importance to the sender, should be registered if sent in the mails. An indemnity, not to exceed $25 will be paid for the value of lost domestic registered first-class mail matter and 50 francs ($10) in case of the loss of a registered article addressed to a country in the Universal Postal Union, under certain conditions. Letter carriers are required to accept for registration all matter presented to them properly prepared.

The free-delivery system was established in 1872 in cities of 50,000 population or over, and in 1887 the system was extended. In 1896 the experiment of free delivery in rural districts was tried and proved to be a success, since that date the principle has been adopted and is being extended all over the country. (See also Post-Office Department.)

Postage (see also Franking Privilege.)
Census papers discussed, 654.
Increase in, recommended, 3056.
On census papers discussed, 654.
Reduction in—
Discussed, 2202, 2264, 2412, 2560, 2671, 2713, 2943, 4835, 4937, 5101.
Recommended, 1476, 1836, 2503, 2560, 2625, 4728, 4769, 4836.
Revenue derived from. (See Post-Office Department, revenues, etc., of.)

Postage Stamps.—An official mark or stamp affixed to or embossed on letters sent through the mails as evidence of the prepayment of postage. Adhesive stamps were made as an experiment by James Chalmers in his printing office in Dundee in 1834, but they were not made public till November, 1837. In February, 1837, Sir Rowland Hill proposed a postage stamp for prepayment of letter postage. In 1840 Mulready's envelope was introduced, bearing an allegorical design of England attracting the commerce of the world, but this was soon superseded by the adhesive stamp. Local

Postage Stamps—*Continued.*
stamps were in use in various cities in the United States as early as 1842—in New York, St. Louis, Baltimore, and Brattleboro. By act of May 3, 1847, the use of postage stamps was authorized, and issues of 5 and 10 cent stamps were made by the Government bearing, respectively, designs of the heads of Franklin and Washington. In 1851 three new values were added—1, 3, and 12 cents. From this time till 1860 a complete series was issued in values from 5 to 90 cents. In 1869 a new series was brought out in various dseigns, such as a horseman, a locomotive, eagle, steamship, landing of Columbus, Declaration of Independence, heads of Franklin, Washington, and Lincoln. The series of 1870-72 bore heads of Franklin, after Rupricht's bust; Jackson, after Powers; Washington, after the bust by Houdon; Lincoln, after Volk; Stanton, from a photograph; Jefferson, after Powers's statue; Clay, after the bust by Hart; Webster, after the Clevenger bust; Scott after the bust by Coffee; Hamilton, after Cerrachi; and Perry, from Wolcott's statue.

At the International Postal Conference held at Berne, Switzerland, in 1874, the Universal Postal Union was formed, with rates of 5 cents per half ounce on all letters passing between the countries composing the union. In 1875 a 5-cent stamp was issued for this foreign service, bearing the head of Jackson, taken from a photograph, and in 1882 another of the same value with the head of Garfield. Stamped envelopes were issued in 1852 and postal cards in 1872.

Postal Congress, International, at—
Berne, 4250.
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Postal Conventions:
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Sweden and Norway, 4203.
Switzerland, 3775, 3883, 4250.

Postal Crimes, act relating to, etc., returned, 5204.

Postal Currency.—During the Civil War, when silver became very scarce, a substitute for fractional currency was invented by Gen. Spinner, United States Treasurer under President Lincoln. It consisted of postage stamps pasted upon paper used for Government securities and representing different sums. These pieces of paper were circulated among the clerks of the Department and became for a while the medium of exchange in a small way.

Postal Matter, abuse of classification of, 6675.

Postal Notes. (See Money-Order System.)

Postal Savings Banks.—To encourage people of small means to deposit their savings where they would be immediately available in emergency, and at the same time be secure from misappropriation while earning a small interest, postal savings banks have been established in most other progressive countries, and in the United States the question has been frequently discussed. The subject was called to the attention of Congress by Presidents Arthur (4639), Grant (4152 and 4204), Hayes (4574), Roosevelt (7482), Taft (7667).

President Roosevelt said, in his Seventh Annual Address, Dec. 3, 1907: "I commend to the favorable consideration of the Congress a postal savings bank system, as recommended by the Postmaster-General. The primary object is to encourage among our people economy and thrift and by the use of postal savings banks to give them an opportunity to husband their resources, particularly those who have not the facilities at hand for depositing their money in savings banks. Viewed, however, from the experience of the past few weeks, it is evident that the advantages of such an institution are still more far-reaching. Timid depositors have withdrawn their savings for the time being from national banks, trust companies, and savings banks; individuals have hoarded their cash and the workingmen their earn-

Postal Savings Banks—*Continued.*

ings; all of which money has been withheld and kept in hiding or in safe deposit box to the detriment of prosperity. Through the agency of the postal savings banks such money would be restored to the channels of trade, to the mutual benefit of capital and labor."

In continuation of Mr. Roosevelt's policy and in accordance with the declarations of the platform on which he was elected, Mr. Taft, in his Inaugural Address, March 4, 1909, said: "The incoming Congress should promptly fulfill the promise of the Republican platform and pass a proper postal savings bank bill. It will not be unwise or excessive paternalism. The promise to repay by the Government will furnish an inducement to savings deposits which private enterprise cannot supply and at such a low rate of interest as not to withdraw custom from existing banks. It will substantially increase the funds available for investment as capital in useful enterprises. It will furnish absolute security which makes the proposed scheme of government guaranty of deposits so alluring, without its pernicious results."

The Republican platform declaration to which Mr. Taft refers is as follows: "We favor the establishment of a postal savings bank system for the convenience of the people and the encouragement of thrift." The Sixty-first Congress deferred action on the matter.

Postmaster-General Meyer, in his annual report for the year ended June 30, 1908, urgently recommended that legislation be enacted permitting him to establish postal savings banks or depositories in connection with postoffices. Continuing, he argued:

"The deposits in savings banks of the United States as reported to the Comptroller of the Currency are as follows:

New England (6 States)	$1,257,537,895
New York	1,378,232,780
New Jersey	92,631,487
Pennsylvania	160,638,670
Maryland	78,469,584
Ohio	53,930,291
Illinois	181,361,054
Iowa	132,748,558
California	254,695,083
In 14 States (98.4 per cent.	$3,590,245,402
In remaining 32 States and all Territories (1.6 per cent.)	70,308,543
Total	$3,660,553,945

"In certain States, such as New York and Massachusetts, where special attention has been given to the establishment of mutual savings banks and where they are conducted on a very conservative basis prescribed by law, the wage-earners and people of moderate means have availed themselves of the opportunities offered. In Massachusetts the amount is $706,940,596.

"The table also demonstrates that while the money in savings banks amounts to $3,660,553,945, only 1.6 per cent., or $70,308,543, is in 32 States. The 14 other States are fortunate in possessing savings bank deposits to the amount of $3,590,245,402, or 98.4 per cent. This is of great advantage to the latter States, as it increases their financial resources and thus aids in their development.

"In the 32 States referred to there are many localities where there are no savings banks and in some cases no banks of any kind. It is there that considerable money is held in hiding, which is neither absolutely safe nor in circulation for the benefit of the community. It has been estimated that altogether fully half a billion dollars not to-day placed in any bank, due to want of opportunity or lack of confidence, might be brought back into circulation through the agency of postal savings banks.

"In Japan the total amount of deposits in postal savings banks is about $46,000,000, an average of $5.77 to each depositor. This money would not in all probability have found its way into the channels of trade but for the postal savings banks.

"The additional opportunities for saving that can be afforded the people by postal savings banks in this country are made apparent by the fact that there are 60,624 post-offices, 40,000 of which are money-order post-offices.

"There has been apprehension in some quarters that postal savings banks would enter into serious competition with established banking institutions. The foregoing figures show conclusively that the postal banks would operate principally in a territory not now covered by private enterprise.

"As an evidence of the demand for postal savings banks we have reports from postmasters that they have been compelled to refuse to accept deposits offered by foreigners

Postal Savings Banks—*Continued.*
for safe-keeping, and also that our own people have bought postal money orders during the last year payable to themselves to the extent of $8,104,447, on which amount fees of $25,000 were paid. These money orders were bought to the greatest extent in the States of Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Oklahoma, Ohio, Oregon, Texas, and Washington.

"A post-office inspector has reported that one family residing near a small post-office in the State of Washington has $11,000 on deposit in the postal banks of British Columbia.

"Under the bill now before the Senate with a favorable report from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, the money would be widely distributed, as it would be placed in the national banks in the districts where the deposits were first brought to the post-offices. The Government would not go into the banking business. The national banks are to pay not less than 2¼ per cent. for the deposits, the Government in turn to pay the depositors 2 per cent., retaining one-fourth of 1 per cent. in order that the system may be self-sustaining. No interest would be paid by the Government on deposits over $500.

"The deposits would be guaranteed by the Government, as it would make itself responsible by receiving them.

"Postal savings banks would foster thrift and increase the habit of saving in many States and localities where opportunities for depositing savings do not now exist, and would in the end serve as feeders to the regular stock and mutual savings banks, where greater returns would be received. Thus they would be a real benefit not only to the people, but also to existing finanical institutions. Practically all the leading nations, with the exception of the United States, have postal savings banks in successful operation. No one can justly say they are not needed in the United States, with its vast sections unequipped with facilities for the deposit of savings. With the experience of Canada in mind no one can justly say they can not be managed successfully in the United States."

Postal Savings Banks, recommended by President—
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Abuses of, discussed, 4640, 4730, 5970, 6162.
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Lincoln, 3252, 3332, 3386, 3450.
McKinley, 6344, 6386.
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Polk, 2264, 2355, 2412, 2502.
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Powder, Smokeless:
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Powell, Joseph W., naval cadet, to be made ensign for attempting to rescue force of the *Merrimac*, 6306.
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Prairie Grove (Ark.), Battle of.—Sept. 19, 1862, President Lincoln directed that Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, and the eastern portion of Indian Territory should constitute the Department of the Missouri, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis. The only important engagement that occurred in this department while Curtis was in command was at Prairie Grove, Ark. The Confederate General Thomas C. Hindman was on his way north into Missouri with a large force when, on Dec. 7, 1862, he encountered the united forces of Generals James G. Blunt and Francis J. Herron. During the engagement which ensued the Federals lost 1,148 and the Confederates, 1,317. The latter retired during the night.

Pratt, Charles C.; b. New Milford, Pa., April 23, 1854; elected to the 61st Congress from Pennsylvania.

Pray, Charles N.; b. Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; elected prosecuting attorney in 1898, 1900, 1902, and 1904; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Montana.

Preachers of Discontent, discussed by President Roosevelt, 7413.

Preble, Edward; naval officer; b. Portland, Me., Aug. 15, 1761; made midshipman in navy, 1779; commodore of the Mediterranean squadron, 1803, in command of the *Constitution;* exacted from the Emperor of Morocco a renewal of the treaty of 1786; bombarded the city of Tripoli, 1804; for his services in the Mediterranean he was voted a gold medal by Congress; died Portland, Me., Aug. 25, 1807.

Preble, Edward:
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Medal presented to, March 3, 1805, for gallantry, mentioned, 352.

Preble, George Henry; naval officer; b. Portland, Me., Feb. 25, 1816; midshipman, Oct. 10, 1835; served in China and in the Mexican War; took part in the operations against New Orleans and the lower Mississippi as far north as Vicksburg and off Mobile Bay, in the Civil War; promoted rear-admiral, Sept. 30, 1876, and retired 1878; died Brookline, Mass., March 1, 1885.

Preble, George H.:
Commander in Navy, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 3354.
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Precious Metals. (See Coins and Coinage; Gold and Silver.)

Preemption Laws.—The first law regulating the preemption of and payment for public lands was passed Mar. 3 1801. It was a special act affecting the Symmes colonization scheme on the Miami River. A number of preemption laws were passed, most of them of a more or less special nature. The first general law was passed in 1830. The law of 1841 granted, in consideration of residence and improvement, freedom of entry upon 160 acres of public lands to any person over 21 years of age; 12 to 33 months were allowed for payment, and the amount to be paid varied with the situation and value of the tract preempted. (See Lands, Public.)

Preemption Laws:
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President, The.—Previous to the War of 1812 American commerce had suffered considerably at the hands of British cruisers, which hovered about our coasts and captured many United States vessels bound for France. These cruisers also made many impressments of sailors. In May, 1811, Commodore John Rodgers, commanding the American frigate ***President,***

President, The—*Continued.*
was ordered to put to sea from Chesapeake Bay and protect our commerce. When 30 miles off Cape Charles, May 16, Rodgers gave chase to the *Little Belt*, a British frigate. The latter fired upon the *President*, attempted flight, and failed to show her colors. The fire was returned by the *President*, and in 18 minutes the *Little Belt* was disabled. A dispute arose as to which of the commanders was at fault, but it was never decided, as the discussion was dropped by mutual agreement. In September, 1814, the *President*, under Decatur, was captured by the *Endymion*, and other British vessels.

President of a State.—Some of the earlier organized States provided for a president as the executive head. To avoid misunderstanding and confusion, this was afterwards changed to governor. The first constitutions of Pennsylvania and New Hampshire, adopted in 1776 provided for an executive council of which one member was president. Delaware, South Carolina, and the New Hampshire constitution of 1784 provided for a single head, but called him president. South Carolina in 1778, Pennsylvania in 1790, and Delaware and New Hampshire in 1792 altered the title to governor.

President of United States.—The title of the Chief Executive of the United States. In 1696 William Penn proposed a plan for a general government for the Colonies in America. The plan comprehended a chief executive with the title of president. The Albany Convention proposed that of president-general. The Continental Congress had its president. In the Convention of 1787 it was decided that there should be a single executive to whom the title of President was given. In order to be eligible, the President must be 35 years of age, a native-born citizen of the United States, and a resident within the United States for 14 years. He is elected for a term of 4 years by electors chosen by the different States. These electors are chosen by direct vote of the people, on ballot tickets usually headed by the names of the candidates voted for as President and Vice-President, followed by the names of the electors, who are pledged to vote for these candidates only. (See Electoral College.)

The President's duties and powers under the Constitution are to approve or veto bills; to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in case of impeachment; to make treaties; to nominate ambassadors and other public ministers, consuls, judges of the Federal courts, etc., and, by and with the consent of the Senate appoint such officers; to fill vacancies that may occur during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session; to convene one or both Houses of Congress, and to adjourn Congress to such a time as he may deem proper in case it cannot agree upon an adjournment. He is also commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy and of the militia of the several States when called into the service of the United States. He is required to give information to Congress from time to time regarding the state of the Union and recommend to its consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; receive ambassadors and other public ministers; see that the laws are faithfully executed, etc. He receives a salary of $75,000 per annum. Up to the time of the ratification of the twelfth amendment (1804) the President and Vice-President were not separately voted for, but the candidate for President who received next to the highest number of votes was made Vice-President. Jefferson and J. Q. Adams were elected by the House of Representatives, as provided by the Constitution, neither Presidential candidate having a majority of the electoral vote.

President of United States (see also the several Presidents):
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Of Congress approved but not signed, whether in force discussed, 856.
Of Congress duly certified and approved which had not passed discussed, 1353.
Providing for performance of duties of, in case of death, etc., of Vice-President and, returned, 5674.
Appointing power of. (See Executive Nominations.)
Appointment of members of House by, in whose election they have been officially concerned discussed, 1011, 1120.
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Arbitration of boundary dispute between Brazil and Argentine Re-

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Presidential Electors:
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Method of appointment of, and effect of gerrymander discussed, 5643.

Presidential Succession.—The Constitution provides for the succession of the Vice-President in case of the death, removal, resignation, or disability of the President, and gives Congress power to provide what officer shall succeed in case of the death, removal, etc., of the Vice-President. In 1793 Congress enacted that in such case the President of the Senate should succeed, and then the Speaker of the House of Representatives. This was attended with some inconvenience and danger and there was some doubt of its constitutionality. An act of Congress approved Jan. 19, 1886, provided that the succession should pass to the members of the Cabinet in the following order: Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of the Interior. The Secretaries of the Department of Agriculture, and of the Department of Commerce and Labor, whose offices have been created since the passage of the Succession Act, are not eligible for Presidential Succession. The following Vice-Presidents have succeeded to the Presidency on account of the death of the President: John Tyler, Millard Fillmore, Andrew Johnson, Chester A. Arthur, and Theodore Roosevelt. (See Vice-Presidents, and Cabinet.)

Presque Isle, Pa.:
Obstructions to entrance of harbor of port of, 786.
Title to, proffered by marine hospital of Pennsylvania, 4735.

Press, Freedom of.—The first amendment to the Constitution, introduced in the First Congress, established freedom of speech, religion, and the press. Though the Federal Constitution was originally silent upon the subject, nearly all of the States inserted in their constitutions clauses permitting freedom of speech and publication to every citizen. Abuses of this liberty were punishable under the common law. New York and New Jersey made no provision in their first constitutions, but clauses were later embodied insuring the widest liberty of expression. During British rule of the Colonies this freedom was much restricted by the star chamber press censorship regulation of 1637, which was confirmed by Parliament in 1643.

Pretoria, Republic of, joint resolution relating to congratulations from, vetoed, 4384.

Prince, George W.; b. March 4, 1854, in Tazewell Co., Ill.; admitted to the bar in 1880; elected a member of the lower house of the general assembly of Illinois in 1888 and 1890; was elected to the 54th Congress to fill a vacancy and to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Illinois.

Prince of Wales, visit of, to United States, 3171.

Prince of Wales Island, Alaska, referred to, 6735.

Princeton, The, construction of, referred to, 2130.

Princeton (N. J.), Battle of.—The beginning of the year 1777 found the British army of 7,000 or 8,000 men encamped at Princeton, N. J. On Christmas night, 1776, Washington had turned back his retreating army, recrossed the Delaware, overcome the Hessians at Trenton, and again crossed the Delaware into Pennsylvania. To relieve Cadwalader he again crossed the river and was ready to march upon Princeton. Cornwallis, who had been sent by Howe from New York, advanced to meet him with most of his army. Washington skillfully passed around the left wing of Cornwallis's army, and on Jan. 3, 1777, encountered the British rear guard, consisting of 3 regiments and 3 troops. These were scattered, with the loss of about 500. The American loss was 25 or 30, besides officers. Cornwallis retreated to New Brunswick and Washington occupied a strong position at Morristown, remaining there until the latter part of May.

Printing executed by authority of the several Departments referred to, 2911.

Printing Office. (See Government Printing Office.)

Prioleau, Samuel, claim of representatives of, refused and reasons therefor, 2826.

Prison Congress, International, at—
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Stockholm, 4406, 4464.

Prison Congress, National, at Baltimore, 4162.

Prisoners. (See Imprisonment.)

Prisoners of War. (See Civil War; War of 1812.)

Prisons. (See Penitentiaries.)

Private Armed Vessels:
Depredations of, must be checked, 358.
Instructions were issued May 28, 1798, to commanders of armed vessels of United States to seize foreign vessels attacking those of the United States, especially those sailing under the flag of the French Republic.
Issuance of commissions to, discussed, 779.
Referred to, 2774.
Proposition to forego resort to, in case of war discussed, 2809, 2945.

Private Claims against United States:
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Report of commissioners referred to, 566.
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Private Property:
Right to capture, at sea in time of war, 6869, 6870.
Seizure and confiscation of, referred to, 3831.
Shall not be taken for public use without just compensation, 435.

Privateering:
Abolition, of discussed, 2945.
Issuance of commissions to vessels for, discussed, 779, 2774.
Not to be resorted to by—
France in war with Spain, 779.
United States in war with Spain, 6474.
Referred to, 6312.
Proposition to forego resort to, in case of war discussed, 2809, 2945.
Referred to, 2909.

Privateers.—Armed vessels owned and officered by private persons, but acting under commissions from the government known as letters of marque. It was formerly the custom of all nations in time of war to legalize private vessels to assist the regular navy in blockading the ports of an enemy, intercepting supplies, and capturing prizes. Vessels so employed are called privateers and are supplied with letters of marque on condition of their conforming to the rules and usages of war. Herein lies the difference between privateers and pirates (q. v.) These vessels and crews may be hired or impressed by the government or they may be owned, officered, and sent to sea at private expense under government commission. The latter has been a favorite way of employing sailors and merchant ships when commerce has been hampered by war, and to a nation with a small navy it affords protection against formidable naval foes.

The practice of privateering has long been looked upon as an evil by the most advanced nations. At the Declaration of Paris in 1856 (q. v.) one of the rules of warfare subscribed to was that "privateering is and remains abolished." The United States refused to agree to this clause of the declaration on the ground that without privateers it would have no adequate sea force in time of war. As the agreement was only binding on parties thereto, American commerce was left a prey to the ships of all other nations. In 1861 Secretary Seward, on behalf of the United

Privateers—*Continued.*
States, made an offer to England and France to come under the operation of the rules of war subscribed to in the Declaration of Paris, but the offer was refused on the ground that it would impose an international rule of warfare upon the Confederate States then in rebellion. In the colonial wars Great Britain derived much support from colonial privateers. Upward of 400 were fitted out and ravaged the French West Indies and made numerous captures along the coast of France.

In March, 1776, the Continental Congress accorded permission to citizens to fit out privateers against the British. During that year 342 British vessels fell a prey to privateers fitted out at Salem, Cape Ann, Newburyport, Bristol, and other seaports. This sort of warfare became so lucrative that sailors could hardly be induced to enter the regular service. Jan. 28, 1778, an American privateer surprised and captured the British fort of New Providence, in the Bahamas, and a 16-gun man-of-war. During the War of 1812 some 500 privateers were fitted out. They were mostly schooners or brigs of 200 or 300 tons and carried from 80 to 100 men. Of 400 British vessels captured in 1813 four-fifths were taken by privateers. Later in this war larger vessels, like the *Reindeer*, *Avon*, and *Blakeley*, were built. They did not confine themselves to merchant vessels, but attacked and frequently captured British war ships. They hung about the coasts of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Canary and West Indian Islands, and greatly aided the American cause.

Prize Agents, accounts of, referred to, 773, 816.

Prize Courts.—Courts which adjudicate the property in vessels captured at sea from a belligerent. The general rule is that when a captor brings home a prize the tribunal of his own country has sole jurisdiction over it and the decision rendered is binding everywhere. A prize court differs from other courts in that the property of foreigners is brought within its jurisdiction, not voluntarily, as in ordinary courts, but by force. During the colonial wars prize cases were adjudged by the admiralty courts held by colonial governors as vice-admirals, or by judges whom they appointed, with appeal to commissioners in England. With the outbreak of the Revolution the States established admiralty courts to hear prize cases. The Continental Congress established a court of appeals for such cases when in dispute between the States. Under the judiciary act of 1789 the United States district courts were made prize courts, with appeal to the Supreme Court.

Prize Money.—A dividend from the proceeds of a captured vessel and her cargo, etc., paid to the captors. Prior to Mar. 3, 1899, prize money in the United States was distributed according to an act of June 30, 1864. If the prize was equal or superior to the captor, it became the sole property of the latter. If inferior, the United States took half and the captors divided the remainder. Privateers with letters of marque kept the whole of the prize unless otherwise stipulated in their commissions. By the Navy personnel act of Mar. 3, 1899, the law authorizing the distribution of prize money among the captors of vessels was repealed.

Prize Money referred to, 2570.

Probert, Anna A., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5035.

Proclamations. (See the several Presidents or the several subjects.)

Proctor, Col., mentioned, 103.

Proctor, Redfield, resignation of, as Secretary of War and appointment as United States Senator from Vermont referred to, 5630.

Products. (See Agricultural Products; Animals and Animal products.)

Progressive Labor Party.—At the annual session of the United Labor Party held at Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1886, the radical or socialistic element withdrew and formed the Progressive Labor Party. They advocated a common inheritance of land, wealth, and industries and upheld all the tenets of extreme socialism.

Prohibition.—The prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks has long been a subject of political discussion in America. Long before the Revolution the liquor traffic was taxed, and the Continental Congress advised the States to pass laws prohibiting the distillation of grain. Prohibition became a purely State political issue first in the Maine legislature in 1837, when a prohibitory bill was introduced and defeated. In 1846 a bill with the same purpose became a law, but did not serve the purpose and was succeeded in 1851 by a more effective measure drafted by Neal Dow. This law provided for search and seizure, but the

Prohibition—*Continued.*
Prohibitionists lost their majority and the law was repealed. Later a second law was passed which was made a part of the State constitution in 1884 and is still in force. Between 1849 and 1856 prohibitory laws were passed in the following States and were repealed or made inoperative as indicated below: Illinois repealed in 1853; Rhode Island repealed in 1863; Pennsylvania repealed in 1866; Delaware repealed in 1867; Massachusetts repealed in 1868; Connecticut repealed in 1872; Michigan repealed in 1875; New York declared unconstitutional; Iowa amended in 1894 so as to be ineffective; Vermont repealed in 1902; New Hampshire repealed in 1903. North Dakota and South Dakota have prohibitory amendments in their constitutions.

Prohibition Party.—Prohibition first appeared as a national political issue in 1869 and since 1872 the Prohibition party has placed Presidential tickets in the field. The party candidates since 1872 with the popular vote polled have been as follows: 1872, James Black, of Pennsylvania, 5,608; 1876, Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, 9,522; 1880, Neal Dow, of Maine, 10,305; 1884, John P. St. John, of Kansas, 150,369; 1888, Clinton B. Fiske, of New York, 249,506; 1892, John Bidwell, of California, 255,841; 1896, Joshua Levering, of Maryland, 131,312; 1900, John G. Woolley, of Illinois, 208,555; 1904, Silas C. Swallow, of Pennsylvania, 258,838; 1908, Eugene W. Chafin, of Illinois, 241,252. In 1896 the party split on the silver question, those favoring the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 forming the National Party and nominating Charles E. Bentley, who received 13,968 votes.

Prometheus, The, firing into and seizure of, by British vessel, 2675, 2680.

Property at Sea:
International agreement to regard, as exempt from capture by belligerent powers, recommended, 6338.
International conference at Washington for security of life and, 5468, 5493, 5498.
Maritime powers invited to attend, 5370.
Recommended, 5180.
Treaty with Italy regarding, 4098.

Property, Captured:
Cotton captured and forfeited referred to, 3666.
Should not be adjudged without regular investigation, 485.

Property, Industrial, international convention at Paris for protection of, 4560, 4794, 4857, 5118.

Property, Private:
Seizure and confiscation of, referred to, 3831.
Shall not be taken for public use without just compensation, 435.

Proprietaries.—American territory was parceled out by the various crowned heads of Europe to personal friends or favorites or in recognition of some useful service to the sovereign. Persons to whom these grants were made established what were known as proprietary governments. The proprietor appointed the governor, and in general performed all those acts of government which are usually the prerogative of the Crown. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Carolinas, Delaware, and Maryland were proprietary governments. The laws of Pennsylvania and Delaware were subject to the supervision of the Crown, but those of Maryland were not.

Prosperity, National, discussed, 6749, 6750, 7024, 7853.

Protection.—In political economy the principle or system of imposing such duties on imported goods as will protect or foster domestic industries. Tariffs are either chiefly to produce revenue or to afford protection. Nearly all American tariffs previous to that of 1824 come under the former head. But the preamble of the first tariff act of 1789 declared that one of its objects was "the encouragement and protection of manufactures," and the principle of protection was ably advocated by Secretary Hamilton, in his elaborate report on manufactures, in 1791 and by many members of Congress from that time to the present. The tariff of 1816 was claimed as protective and opposed as such by Northern members, while Calhoun and other Southerners advocated it. Later the relative views of North and South were radically changed, and the North became protectionist, while Southern members (except Clay and his Whig followers) were for a low tariff for revenue only. The tariff bill introduced in the House of Representatives in 1820 by Representative Baldwin, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Manufactures was frankly stated to be a protective measure, and at that time the question of a protective duty was first suggested to be unconstitutional. This bill did not pass, but in 1824 a tariff bill became

Protection—*Continued.*
a law with average duties of 37 per cent. The protectionists claimed that many of the duties were too low for effective protection, and in 1828, after a prolonged commercial depression, a congress opposed to protection passed a high protective tariff, which satisfied neither party, and was denounced as "a bill of abominations." The failure of another act, passed in 1832, to sufficiently reduce the rates of the tariff of 1828 was the chief cause of the nullification movement (q. v.). The Clay-Calhoun tariff of 1833, known as the "Compromise of 1833," gradually reduced duties to a revenue basis. The act of 1842 was protective; that of 1846 (the Walker tariff) was strictly a revenue tariff. The Morrill tariff of 1861 and all subsequent tariff acts have been protective. The duties have been high, running from an average of 18 per cent. to 48 per cent. *ad valorem* on all dutiable articles.

In 1908, President Taft was elected on a platform which advocated a revision of the Dingley Tariff. Immediately after his election he called an extra session of Congress (7559) and recommended a reduction of duties. Congress, after deliberating nearly all summer, passed a tariff law, taking away all protection from hides, and making reductions of 10 to 15 per cent. on leather, lumber, paper, coal, iron and steel sheets, and chemicals. (See Tariff.)

Protective Tariff. (See Import Duties discussed.)

Protestant Church at American embassy at Rome, removal of, referred to, 3662, 3717.

Protestant Episcopal Church in Alexandria, Va., act incorporating, vetoed, 474.

Protests.—The official papers of the Presidents as they are sent to Congress are properly designated "messages," but on several occasions the Chief Executives have sent papers known as "protests." They are sent in the customary message form, but contain the formal protest of the President against the action of Congress as a whole or of one or the other of the two Houses.

Protests of President—
Buchanan to proceedings of House, 3145, 3150.
Jackson to resolutions of Senate charging him with violating Constitution and laws, 1288.
Additional statement regarding, 1312.
Johnson to act depriving him of command of Army, 3670.
Tyler to action of House in adopting report assailing his official conduct, 2043.

Proteus, The.—The vessel in which Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, with 24 men, sailed from St. Johns, Newfoundland, July 7, 1881, and reached Discovery Harbor (lat. 81° 44′ north, long. 64° 45′ west), Aug. 12, 1881, where he established his station. The *Proteus* was lost in Smith Sound, midway between Cape Sabine and Cape Albert, July 23, 1883, while attempting to reach Lady Franklin Bay with a relief party for Greely.

Proteus, The, loss of, and court of inquiry regarding, 4790.

Providence Plantations.—In 1636 Roger Williams and his followers, who advocated complete separation of church and state and toleration for all creeds were banished from Massachusetts Bay Colony. They journeyed southward and founded Providence. Two years later the followers of Anne Hutchinson founded Portsmouth, and in 1639 Newport was settled. In 1644 Williams obtained from the parliamentary commissioners a patent which associated the three towns in one community. Both Plymouth and Massachusetts claimed the territory, but failed to make their claims good. In 1663 a new charter was granted, which united Rhode Island to the Providence Plantations and remained substantially the fundamental law until 1842.

Providence Plantations. (See Rhode Island.)

Providencia, The, appropriation for seizure of, by American steamer recommended, 3263.

Provisional Courts in Louisiana, order regarding, 3323.

Provisional Governors (see also Reconstruction; Restoration):
Appointment of, and restoration into Union of—
Alabama, 3521.
Florida, 3527.
Georgia, 3516.
Mississippi, 3512.
North Carolina, 3510.
South Carolina, 3524.
Texas, 3519.
Referred to, 3577, 3643.
Restoration referred to—
Arkansas, 3423, 3452.
Louisiana, 3423, 3452.

Provisions, importation of, into foreign countries and rates of duty on, referred to, 5503.

Pruden, O. L., note of, to Secretary of State transmitting pocket vetoes of President Cleveland, 5069.

Prussia.—A Kingdom of northern Germany. It is bounded on the north by the North Sea, Denmark, Oldenburg, and the Baltic, on the east by Russia, on the south by Austria, Saxony, etc., and on the west by Luxemburg, Belgium, and the Netherlands. In the northern and eastern portions the country is generally level, but in the south and southwest it is hilly or mountainous. The chief agricultural products are rye, wheat, oats, potatoes, barley, millet, fruit, beet root, tobacco, and maize. Prussia is very largely engaged in manufacturing. The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy administered by a King and a Landtag consisting of two chambers.

Prussia is the principal State of the German Empire. It has 17 votes in the Bundesrath and 236 members in the Reichstag. Hanover, Frankfort, Nassau, and some other States were acquired by Prussia in 1866. This resulted in forming the North German Confederation. As a result of the war between France and Germany, 1870-71, the German Empire was formed, with the crown hereditary in the Prussian dynasty.

The agricultural area of Prussia is 28,479,739 hectares, divided, in 1905, into 3,308,651 separate holdings or farms, about two-thirds of which were of less than ten hectares (25 acres) in area. These farms supported a population of 10,948,476. The chief crops were rye, hay, oats, potatoes, wheat, and barley. There were vineyards of 18,033 hectares, yielding 370,107 hectolitres of wine.

In 1905-6, 286 establishments consumed 12,596,787 metric tons of beet root in the manufacture of 1,861,970 metric tons of raw sugar and 260,859 metric tons of molasses; 4,326 breweries made 33,600,000 hectolitres of beer—90 litres per head for the population; 6,404 distilleries produced 3,722,032 hectolitres of alcohol.

Prussia yields about half of the world's zinc; copper, lead and coal are also mined. During 1907 there were 593,845 persons employed in the mines and their wages were 788,428,337 marks. (German mark=23.8 cents.)

The area of Prussia is 135,134 square miles, and the population (1905), 37,293,324.

Prussia:
American citizens in—
Expelled from, 3123.
Impressed into military service of. (See Naturalized Citizens.)
Commercial relations with, 820.
Confederate envoys sent to Great Britain and France referred to. (See Mason and Slidell.)
Friendly disposition of, toward United States, 919.
Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 2267, 2689, 2719.
Ratification of, referred to, 2450.
Immigration treaty with, 3827.
Imprisonment of American citizens by, 1136.
Naturalization treaty with, 3827.
Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 287, 296, 968, 1002, 2267, 2689, 2719, 3827.
Impressment of American citizens into military service, violating treaty with, 3827.
Violation of, by United States complained of, 2249.
Vessels of—
Application for rights regarding, 621.
Suspension of discriminating duties on, recommended, 969.
Vessels of United States, discriminating duties on, abolished by, 969.

Prussia, Treaties with.—Of the treaty of 1785 the only article that has survived is that on the neutrality of vessels. The treaty of amity and commerce of 1799 contained many articles which expired by limitation in 1810, and some others were revived by treaty of 1828. Contraband goods may be detained; vessels are to be distinctively marked for recognition in time of war by passport, charter-party, and other specified documents. The examination and search of vessels in time of war is to be conducted with ease, freedom from embarrassment and annoyance, according to specified methods. Vessels taken by an enemy and recaptured by one of the parties hereto are to be restored to the other of these parties. Humane treatment is to be extended in cases of distress on shipboard and in wrecks. Citizens of the one party are not to act offensively against the other when at war with a third party. The neutrality of vessels and the principle that free ships make free goods are fully recognized. In case of war between the parties hereto, citizens of the one in the country of the other shall be fully protected in life, property and business. Prisoners of war are not to be sent to unsafe or

Prussia, Treaties with—*Continued.*
unhealthy localities but are to be cared for humanely and with regard to safety of life and health.

The treaty of commerce and navigation of 1828 extended freedom of trade without discrimination in shipping charges or import duties by reason of the nationality of the carrying vessels. The coastwise trade is excepted from provisions. All commercial privileges are upon the basis of the most favored nation. The establishment of consuls and consular agents is permitted and prescribed with full powers regarding the arrest and detention of deserters and the administration of the affairs of deceased persons. (For extradition terms, see Extradition Treaties.

Public Accounts. (See Accounts, Public.)

Public Acts. (See Acts, Public; Bills and Acts.)

Public Buildings. (See Buildings, Public.)

Public Buildings, Commissioner of. (See Buildings, Public, Commissioner of.)

Public Buildings, Surveyor of. (See Buildings, Public, Surveyor of.)

Public Credit. (See Credit, Public.)

Public Debt. (See Debt, Public.)

Public Defenses. (See Defenses, Public.)

Public Deposits. (See Deposits, Public.)

Public Documents. (See Records and Documents.)

Public Health. (See also Quarantine Regulations.)
Federal aid for State and city health boards recommended, 7484.
Placing federal bureaus of under one department recommended, 7609.

Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, United States:
Land reserved for, in Puerto Rico, 6742.

Public Land Laws. (See Lands, Public.)

Public Land Offices. (See Land Offices, Public.)

Public Lands. (See Lands, Public.)

Public Lands Commission, report of, referred to, 4535, 6937, 7077.

Public Libraries, discussed, 6674.

Public Money. (See Revenue, Public.)

Public Officers. (See Officers, Public.)

Public Records. (See Records and Documents.)

Public Reservations. (See Reservations, Public.)

Public Revenue. (See Revenue, Public.)

Public Roads. (See Mail Routes.)

Public Statutes of United States. (See Revised Statutes.)

Public Supplies. (See Supplies, Public.)

Public Works. (See Internal Improvements.)

Publications, Official. (See Records and Documents.)

Puebla (Mexico), Battle of.—After Gen. Scott had proceeded on his march to the City of Mexico, Gen. Rea, a guerrilla chief, was joined by Santa Anna. Col. Childs, commandant of the Puebla garrison left by Scott, sent Capt. Blanchard with 33 men to capture a band of guerrillas. Blanchard and 22 men were ambuscaded and killed the latter part of August, 1847. Sept. 25 Santa Anna demanded the surrender of the forts at Puebla. Childs, who had only about 360 men, refused and maintained his position, in spite of an almost continuous fire of the Mexicans, until relieved by reenforcements under Gen. Lane, Oct. 12.

Puerto Rico.—The easternmost island of the Greater Antilles, lying between lat. 17° 54′ and 18° 30′ 40″ north and long. 9° 45′ and 11° 25′ east from Washington. It is bounded on the north by the Atlantic, on the east and south by the Sea of the Antilles, and on the west by the Mona Channel. It is the fourth in size of the Greater Antilles and has an extent of about 3,688 sq. miles—43 miles broad and 108 miles long. It is of an oblong form, extending from east to west. Puerto Rico was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and the inhabitants were conquered by Ponce de Leon in 1508-1520. It is the first among the Greater Antilles in density of population and prosperity.

The eastern portion of the island is less populous than the western. The ground is very fertile, being suitable for the cultivation of cane, coffee, rice, and other products raised in Cuba, which island Puerto Rico resembles in richness and fertility. The climate is hot and moist, the maximum temperature often reaching 104°. Constant rains and winds from the east cool the heavy atmosphere of the low regions. On the heights of Central Cordillera the temperature is healthy and agreeable. Iron rusts and decays so that nothing can be constructed of this metal. In the mountains the inhabitants enjoy the coolness of spring, while the valleys would be uninhabitable were it not for the daily breeze, which blows generally from the northeast and east. At one place the thermometer is as high as 90°, while in another it is sometimes under 60°. Although the seasons are not so distinctly marked in this climate as they are in Europe (the trees being always green), yet there is a distinction to

Puerto Rico—*Continued.*

be made between them. The division into wet and dry season (winter and summer) does not give a proper idea of the seasons in this island, for on the north coast it sometimes rains almost the whole year, while sometimes for 12 or 24 months not a drop of rain falls on the south coast. However, in the mountains at the south there are daily showers. As in all tropical countries, the year is divided into two seasons—the dry and the rainy. In general the rainy season commences in August and ends the last of December, southerly and westerly winds prevailing during this period. The hurricanes that visit the island, and which obey the general laws of tropical cyclones, are one of the worst scourges of the country. Earthquakes are somewhat frequent, but not of much consequence. The shocks are sometimes violent, and are usually repeated, but, owing to the special construction of the houses, they cause no damage. The general relief of Puerto Rico is much inferior in altitude to that of the rest of the Great Antilles, and even some of the Lesser Antilles have mountain summits which rival it. A great chain of mountains divides the island into two parts, northern and southern, which are called by the natives Banda del Norte and Banda del Sur. The whole island may be said to form a continuous network of sierras, hills, and heights. Few countries of the extent of Puerto Rico are watered by so many streams.

Puerto Rico passed from the sovereignty of Spain to that of the United States by the treaty of Paris in 1898. Civil Government was established on May 1, 1900, and on July 25, 1901, it became a Territory of the United States, but it differs from other territories in two important respects, namely, that citizens of Puerto Rico are not *ipso facto* citizens of the United States and that the territorial form of government is not considered to be a preliminary to statehood. President Roosevelt in a message to Congress in December, 1906, (7431), recommended the granting of United States citizenship to the Porto Ricans. The Government of Puerto Rico is administered by a Governor and a Cabinet of six members appointed by the President of the United States; the Cabinet with five other persons constitutes the Executive council, of which five members must be natives of the islands. The house of delegates consists of 35 members, five from each province, elected by popular vote, the suffrage being restricted by a small property qualification and an easy educational test. The Supreme Court of five members is also appointed by the President, and the judges of the district courts by the Governor, the large majority of the justices are native Puerto Ricans. Agriculture is practically the only industry and 79 per cent. of the population are engaged in it. Sugar, coffee, and tobacco are the chief products, although fruit and vegetables are raised in considerable quantities for export. The entire product of the tobacco fields comes to this country for manufacture, but the majority of the coffee is sold in the European markets. The mineral resources of the island are as yet undeveloped, although gold, silver, copper, mercury, and platinum are known to exist. For the year ending Dec. 31, 1908, the shipment of domestic merchandise from the United States to Puerto Rico were $22,360,366. The exports of domestic merchandise to the United States were $25,885,776. The foreign trade for the year ending Dec. 31, 1907, was: Imports, $3,580,887; exports $4,899,372.

The census of 1900 reported the population at 953,243, of which 61 per cent. are whites, Puerto Rico being one of the few islands in the Antilles where the whites predominate.

Puerto Rico:
American citizens in, unlawfully punished, 783.
Campaign against, under command of Maj. Gen. Miles, 6318.
Citizenship for islanders, 7398, 7431, 7484, 7613.
Civil government of, 6678, 6812, 7398.
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Treaty regarding, 4842, 4847, 4848.
Expeditions against, referred to, 2741.
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Lands reserved in, for light-houses, 6840.
Lands reserved in, for public purposes, 6818, 6837, 6839.
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Relations of, with United States, 6658, 7398.
Sanitary problems connected with, referred to, 6341.

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Slavery in, discussed, 4100.
Release of persons held in, discussed, 4194.
Tariff laws of, evidence of modifications of, proclaimed, 5583.
Referred to, 5615, 5747.
Telephones in, 6772.
Vessels from certain ports of, duties on, suspended by proclamation, 4871.
Vessels of Spain from, discriminating duties on, suspended by proclamation, 4810, 5075, 5155.
Discussed, 5089.
Suspension revoked, 5074.
Vessels of United States, discriminating duties and fines on, in, 4626, 4714, 4763, 4786, 4788, 5961.
Abolished, 4810, 5155.
Retaliatory measures, discussed, 4763.
Visit of American naval officer to, referred to, 845.

Puget Sound.—An arm of the Pacific extending into the State of Washington southward from the Strait of San Juan de Fuca, by which it is connected with the Pacific. The sound is divided into two parts—Puget Sound proper and Admiralty Inlet. The latter is to the north and the former to the south. Fine harbors are found along the sound, the water generally being quite deep. It is about 80 miles long.

Puget Sound Agricultural Co.:
Claims of, against United States, referred to, 3888.
Treaty with Great Britain regarding, 3395, 3401.
Commissioners appointed under, 3447.
Award of, and appropriation for, recommended, 3989.
Value of possessory rights of, referred to, 2866.

Pujo, Arsene Paulin; b. Dec. 16, 1861, near Lake Charles, Calcasieu Parish, of the marriage of Paul Pujo, of Tarbes, France, to Miss Eloise M. Le Bleu; admitted to the bar Oct. 23, 1886, by the supreme court of Louisiana; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Louisiana.

Pulaski, Count Casimir, brigadier-general in Army, service rendered by and compensation to, referred to, 5124.
Statue of, at Washington, D. C., 6934.

Pumpkin Vine Creek (Ga.), Battle of.—(See New Hope Church (Ga.), Battle of.)

Puritan, The, mentioned, 6318.

Purity Federation.—The object of this Federation is to unite in national co-operation all those forces in America that are striving to promote purity in the life of the individual and in social relations through preventive educational, reformatory, rescue, law enforcement, legislative and sanitary lines of effort. It is in every sense non-sectarian, and is open to all who are sincerely and seriously striving to promote its object. Many of the leaders in religious, philanthropic and reform movements in the United States are officially connected with this Federation. Each year a largely attended national purity congress is held under the auspices of the Federation.

Purvis, H. W., report of, on slaughter of American citizens in South Carolina, 4329.

Putman, Eunice, act to pension, vetoed, 6011.

Putnam, Charles F., mentioned, 4726.

Putnam, Rufus, treaty with Indians concluded by, 127.

Putnam, William L., treaty with Great Britain on subject of fisheries concluded by, 5189.

Puyallup Commission, report of, transmitted, 5663.

Puyallup Indians. (Se Indian Tribes.)

Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nev., agreement for cession of portion of, 5649.

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Quallah Battoo, Sumatra, American citizens murdered in, 1138.

Quapaw Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Quackenbush, Mrs. Roy L., mentioned, 6847.

Quarantine.—A term derived from the French word "quarantaine" (m. Lat. quarantena), meaning "forty days." Passengers on vessels arriving at Venice from the Levant were formerly required to remain 40 days in the House of St. Lazarus or the Lazaretto. This regulation was afterwards adopted by other ports in southern Europe, and, with various changes in the period of detention, extended to travelers from all ports whence contagion might be carried. In the United States quarantine enactments were passed by the colonial legislatures and subsequently for many years by the States. The first national quarantine act was passed Feb. 23, 1799, and required Federal officers to aid in the execution of State or municipal quarantine regulations. In 1878, however, a national quarantine law was passed authorizing the establishment, in certain contingencies, of national quarantines. In March, 1883, $100,000 was appropriated by the Federal Government for maintaining quarantine stations along the coasts, and the authority for declaring quarantine was conferred upon the President. Most of the quarantine stations are under State supervision. The mode of procedure is as follows: On the arrival of a vessel she is visited by the health officer, who examines her bill of health, musters the passengers and crew, and inspects the vessel in every part. If free from contagious disease, and if she does not hail from an infected port, she is allowed to proceed without further detention. If she hail from an infected port, she is detained until the expiration of the period of incubation of the disease prevalent at the port whence she sailed. If disease is found on board, or if the vessel is in an insanitary condition, the diseased persons are removed to a quarantine hospital and the vessel allowed to proceed after a thorough purification.

Quarantine Regulations (see also Contagious Diseases; International Sanitary Conference):

Proclamation regarding, 4812.

Referred to, 4840.

Recommendations regarding, by President—

Adams, John, 261.

Arthur, 4622, 4840.

Cleveland, 5877.

Harrison, Benj., 3765.

Hayes, 4444.

Jefferson, 371.

Monroe, 854.

Roosevelt, 7044, 7078, 7484, 7609.

Quarter Dollar.—In 1786 the Continental Congress decided upon certain coins. Among these was a quarter dollar, to be made of silver. The United States Mint was established in 1792 and began coinage in 1793. It was not until 1796, however, that the silver quarter was issued. Its weight was fixed at 104 grains. It was reduced to 93 grains in 1853, and by the coinage act of 1873 was raised to 96.45 grains, or 0.200 of an ounce, the present weight, and 900 fine. The coin is legal tender to the amount of $5. The quarter dollar of 1827 is one of the rare coins of the United States. There were no issues of this coin during the years 1798 to 1803, 1808 to 1815, nor during 1817, 1824, 1826, and 1830.

Quarter Eagle.—A gold coin of the United States authorized in 1792 and first coined in 1796. It is legal tender in any sum. The present weight of the coin is 0.134 ounce, or 64.5 grains, and the fineness 900. It is coined under an act of Congress of June 28, 1834.

Quartering Acts.—Certain acts of the British Parliament distasteful to the American colonists. The first was passed in 1765 and compelled the Colonies to provide the garrisons in America with fire, candles, vinegar, salt, bedding, cooking utensils, and liquors. This was the first act requiring the colonists to tax themselves for imperial objects. In 1774 an act was passed legalizing the quartering of imperial troops in Boston.

Quartermaster-General of Army, fireproof building for records in office of, recommended, 4524.

Quebec (Canada), Battle of.—After taking Montreal Gen. Montgomery proceeded down the St. Lawrence River to Quebec, where on December 5, 1775, he joined the expedition which had been sent by way of the Kennebec and Chaudière rivers under Benedict Arnold. Their combined forces amounted to about 3,000 men, supported by about a dozen light guns. Carleton had for the defense of Quebec one company of regulars, a sloop of war, and a few marines, together with as many of the citizens as could be induced to enlist—in all something like 1,600 men. On the

Quebec (Canada), Battle of—*Continued.* night of Dec. 31 the city was attacked. Montgomery was killed, Arnold was wounded, and the troops retired in confusion. Three thousand troops were sent to reenforce Arnold, and 4,000 occupied Montreal, St. Johns and Chambly. May 6, 1776, 3 brigades of infantry, besides artillery, stores, ammunitions, transports, and men-of-war, arrived from England and the Americans retired, leaving Canada as it was before the invasion. (See also Montreal (Canada), Capture and Loss of.)

Queen, Walter W., thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Queen Anne's War.—The name by which the War of the Spanish Succession was known in America. It broke out in 1702 and was ended with the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. The New England Colonies suffered from frequent inroads of French and Indians from Canada, but the New York Colony was protected by the barrier of the Six Nations of Indians, then at peace with the English. Aug. 10, 1703, Indians under French leaders attacked Wells, Cape Porpoise, Saco, Casco, Scarboro, Spurwink, and Purpooduck, completely destroying the last two. In 1704 and 1705 James Moore, of South Carolina, with 50 whites and about 1,000 Creek Indians, attacked and destroyed several Spanish settlements in Florida. Col. Church organized an expedition in Maine in 1704 and proceeded up the coast as far as the Bay of Fundy, destroying all the settlements and taking 106 prisoners, with the loss of only 6 men. Feb. 28, 1704, about 350 French Canadians and Indians burned the town of Deerfield, Mass., massacring 40 persons and taking 100 prisoners. After three attempts by the New England troops Arcadia was finally captured. July 30, 1711, Gen. Nicholson left Albany with an army of 4,000 men and Hovenden Walker sailed from Boston with a fleet and 7,000 men, as well as a fine train of artillery, to attack Quebec and Montreal. The fleet was driven upon the rocks at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, losing 8 transports and more than 1,000 men. The survivors sailed for England and the army disbanded.

Queenston Heights (Canada), Battle of.—Early in October, 1812, Gen. Van Rensselaer resolved to invade Canada from western New York. His headquarters were at Lewiston, opposite Queenston, Canada. The American army consisted of 3,650 regulars and 2,650 militia. The British force on the western bank of the Niagara River numbered 1,500, including about 250 Indians under John Brandt. Maj. Gen. Brock, who had taken Detroit in August, had returned to the east and established his headquarters at Fort George. He posted batteries every mile along the river from there to Queenston. On the morning of October 13, 1812, the invasion was begun prematurely, insufficient boats having been provided for transportation. Reenforcements came so slowly that the advance guard was forced to surrender. Gen. Brock was mortally wounded, Van Rensselaer was disabled and the American command fell upon Captain Wool. British reenforcements and Indians pressing hard upon the Americans, they were forced to surrender. About 900 Americans were taken prisoners, 90 were killed, and about 100 wounded. The British lost in killed, wounded, and captured about 130. The number of Indians killed is not known.

Querétaro, Treaty of. (See Guadalupe Hidalgo, Treaty of.)

Qui-nai-elt Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Quids.—A name applied to the anti-Madison faction of the Republican party, led by John Randolph from 1805 to 1811. Jefferson strongly favored the succession of Madison and the Quids declared war upon the administration, charging "backstairs" influence. They opposed the restrictive system and nominated Monroe in 1808.

Quiggle, Chloe, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5233.

Quil-leh-ute Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Quint.—One of the silver coins presented by Robert Morris to the Continental Congress in 1783 for consideration as a national coin. It weighed 5 pennyweights and 15 grains and was equal to about 35 cents. On the obverse was an eye, 13 points crossing (equidistant) a circle of as many stars, and the legend "Nova Constellatio;" on the reverse, "U. S. 500," surrounded by a wreath and the legend, "Libertas Justitia." This coin was not accepted and afterwards, with the mark, became known as the Nova Constellatio coinage.

Quitman, John A., mentioned, 2415.

Quorum.—A word adopted from the Latin, meaning in the original tongue "of whom." Legally it denotes a certain specified number out of a large number necessary to act for cer-

Quorum—*Continued.*

tain purposes. Business in charge of trustees or committees might often be retarded on account of the absence of one or more members if the actions of a quorum were not legal. Unless otherwise stipulated, a majority of the members of any body is considered a quorum. In parliamentary usage a quorum is the number that must be present in order that business may be transacted. It is sometimes less than 1 per cent. of the members, as in the case of the British House of Lords, where 3 out of 450 members constitute a quorum. According to the Constitution, a majority of either branch of Congress constitutes a quorum. For the first fifty Congresses the presence of a constitutional quorum in the House was determined by a count of votes. No matter how many members were present, unless a majority voted it was considered there was not a quorum present. This sometimes led to obstructive tactics. In 1890, during the first session of the Fifty-first Congress, the Speaker of the House ruled that a quorum was present when enough members were visible to constitute a quorum, whether they voted or not. The Senate enforces the rule which requires a majority of the body to vote in order that a quorum may be counted.

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Rabun, William, mentioned, 6283.
Radcliffe, William, compensation to, 6940.
Railroad Commission:
Recommended, 5640, 5763.
Report of, on indebtedness of Pacific railroads discussed and recommendations regarding, 5181, 5384.
Railroad Employees, legislation for increased safety in use of couplers and brakes recommended, 5486, 5561, 5642, 5766.
Railroad Transportation:
Bill authorizing payment of, transmitted, 4674.
Discussed, 6172.
State laws regulating rates of, adjudged inoperative by Supreme Court, 5111.
Railroad Underground. (See Underground Railroad.)
Railroads (see also the several railroads; Interstate Commerce; Interstate Commerce Commission; Railroad Commission; Railroads; Commissioner of; Strike Commission.)
Between United States and Mexico, 4562.
Casualty list discussed, 7027.
Construction of, as military measure recommended, 3247.
Couplers and brakes upon freight trains, legislation for increased safety in use of, recommended, 5486, 5561, 5642, 5766.
Freight rates, establishment of maximum and minimum recommended, 7357.
From—
Atlantic to Pacific States recommended, 2988.
Missouri River to Pacific Ocean, uniform gauge for, 3361.
Omaha, Nebr. to Sacramento, Cal., discussed, 3881.
Government aid to, under Constitution discussed, 2753.
Grant to American citizens for lines of, through Mexico, 3665.
Hours of employees on, 7362, 7415.
In Europe, 3270.
Lands granted in aid of, discussed, 2749, 2823, 3580, 3651, 4065, 4944, 5384.
Forfeiture of, discussed, 4837, 5379.
Revocation of withdrawal of, referred to, 5197.
Military possession of, taken by United States, 3314, 3379.
National inspection and control of, recommended, 7358, 7454, 7467.
Publicity of accounts of, advocated, 7358.
Rates discussed, 7509, 7510.
Rebates, Federal abolition of, recommended, 7030, 7031, 7356, 7357, 7404, 7405, 7406.
Referred to, 3479.
Right of way for, through reservations. (See Indian Reservations.)
Safety-appliance law, 6877, 7027.
Strikes discussed. (See Strike Commission.)
Subsidies to—
Discussed, 4064.
Information regarding, transmitted, 4958.
Survey for, across continent discussed, 2753.
Recommended, 2558.
Taxation of, discussed, 4730.
Total mileage of, discussed, 5741.
Transportaion rates. (See Railroad Transportation.)
Railroads, Commissioner of, report of, discussed, 5640, 5763.
Railway Mail Service:
Classification of employees in, 5429.
Amendments to rules regarding, 5465, 5466, 5542, 5610, 5948, 5954, 5955, 6040.
Discussed, 5882.
Recommended, 4527.
Time for, extended, 5462.
Discussed, 5488.
Discussed, 5882.
Railway Postal Service. (See Postal Service; Railway Mail Service.)
Rainey, Henry T.; b. Aug. 20, 1860, at Carrollton, Ill.; graduated from Union College of Law, Chicago, in 1885, receiving the degree of B. L.; soon afterwards admitted to the bar; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Illinois.
Raleigh, The, mentioned, 6297.
Ralph, Dr. William L., mentioned, 7023.
Rambouillet Decree.—Mar. 23, 1810, after the American Congress had repealed the non-intercourse act of Mar. 1, 1810, Napoleon ordered the immediate seizure and sale of all American vessels in the ports of France or the ports of her territories occupied by French armies. In this decree Napoleon avowed his determination to prohibit any commercial intercourse with the enemies of France which was not enjoyed by that country also. Under this decree 132 vessels, with their cargoes, valued at $8,000,000 were ordered sold. (See also Berlin Decree; Embargo; Milan Decree; Nonintercourse Acts.)
Ramsay, David, arrest and maltreatment of, at Heidelberg, Baden, 2772.
Ramsden, Fred W., British consul at Santiago, Cuba, services of, to United States and subsequent death of, referred to, 6331.

Ramsey, Alexander; lawyer; b. Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 8, 1815; admitted to the Pennsylvania bar and practiced in Harrisburg, which district he represented in the 28th and 29th Congresses, 1843-47; appointed territorial governor of Minnesota, 1849, and made important treaties with the Indians of the section; mayor of St. Paul, 1855-57, and governor of Minnesota, 1860-63; from 1863 to 1875 he was United States Senator, and President Hayes appointed him Secretary of War, 1879-81; died St. Paul, Minn., April 22, 1903.

Ramsey, Alexander:
Superintendent of Indian affairs in Minnesota, misconduct of, referred to, 2760.
Treaty with Indians concluded by, 3397.

Ramsey & Carmick, claims of, referred to, 3065.

Randall, A. F., mentioned, 3809.

Randall, Alex W., correspondence of, transmitted, 3804.

Randall, Sally A., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5249.

Randell, Choice Boswell; lawyer; removed to Texas in 1879; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Texas.

Randolph, Edmund; statesman; b. Williamsburg, Va., Aug. 10, 1753; graduated College William and Mary; delegate to the Continental Congress from Virginia, 1779-83; in 1788 was a member of the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, but voted against its adoption; governor of Virginia, 1788; appointed Attorney-General of the United States, 1789, and in 1794 Secretary of State in Washington's Cabinet; died Clarke Co., Va., Sept. 13, 1813.

Randolph, Edmund, Attorney-General, procedings of Cabinet were signed by, Aug. 5, 1793.

Randolph, John, jr., letter of, demanding that certain of the navy officers who had insulted him, be punished, 291.

Ranger, The, referred to, 1030.

Ransdell, Joseph Eugene; b. Alexandria, La., Oct. 7, 1858; was admitted to the bar in 1883, and engaged in the practice of his profession until he entered Congress, Dec., 1899; elected district attorney of the eighth judicial district of Louisiana in April, 1884, which office he held for twelve years; after his election to Congress gave up the practice of law and devoted himself entirely to his Congressional duties and to his cotton-planting interests in East Carroll Parish; was one of the active leaders in reorganizing the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, and became its president; was elected to the 56th Congress to fill an unexpired term, and to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Louisiana.

Ransom, George M., thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Raritan, The, postponement of sailing of, referred to, 2129.

Ratification of Constitution.—The Constitution, by its terms, was not to become binding until ratified by nine of the thirteen States. It was signed by the delegates in convention Sept. 17, 1787, and by them submitted to Congress. Congress immediately ordered copies sent to all the States. Hamilton, Jay and Madison took leading parts in bringing about the ratification by the States. Gen. Washington's great influence was also thrown into the scale. The commercial classes in most of the States favored its adoption, but there was much opposition to it on all sides. Delaware was the first State to ratify the new document, taking favorable action thereon Dec. 7, 1787. It was then ratified by the other States in the following order: Pennsylvania, Dec. 12; New Jersey, Dec. 18; Georgia, Jan. 2, 1788; Connecticut, Jan. 9; Massachusetts, Feb. 6; Maryland, Apr. 28; South Carolina, May 23; New Hampshire, June 21; Virginia, June 25; New York, July 26; North Carolina, Nov. 21, 1789, and Rhode Island, May 29, 1790. The Constitution went into effect Mar. 4, 1789, before North Carolina and Rhode Island had ratified it.

Ratification of Constitution. (See Constitution.)

Rauch, George Washington; b. Warren, Huntington Co., Ind., Feb. 22, 1876; admitted to the bar in 1902, and began the practice of law at Marion, Ind.; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Indiana.

Rawlins, John Aaron; soldier; b. East Galena, Ill., Feb. 13, 1831; after seeing much service in the field he rose by degrees to the rank of major-general by brevet in 1865; served as chief of staff to the general commanding the armies, and on the accession of Gen. Grant to the Presidency, he was appointed Secretary of War; died Washington, D. C., Sept. 9, 1869.

Rawlins, John A.:
Secretary of War, death of, an-

Rawlins, John A.—*Continued.*
nounced and honors to be paid memory of, 3978.
Statue of, recommendations regarding erection of, 4124.
Ray, Jemes B., treaty with Indians concluded by, 931.
Raymond, Charles H., mentioned, 2210.
Raymond (Miss.), Battle of.—May 7, 1863, Sherman effected a junction with Grant, swelling the force about to proceed to the siege of Vicksburg to 50,000 men, including infantry, cavalry, and artillery. Grant immediately ordered a general movement on two parallel roads on the southeast of the Big Black River. McPherson, advancing on the road nearest the river, met two brigades of the enemy, under Gregg and Walker, at Raymond, 15 miles southwest of Jackson, on May 12, and after a sharp engagement defeated them. The Confederate loss was 103 killed and 720 wounded and missing. McPherson lost 69 killed, 341 wounded, and 32 missing.
Rayner, Isidor; b. Baltimore, April 11, 1850; educated at the University of Maryland, and the University of Virginia; admitted to the bar in 1870 and has held the following public offices: In 1878 he was elected to the Maryland legislature for two years; in 1885 he was elected to the State senate for four years; in 1886, to the 50th Congress, and later to the 52d and 53d Congresses; attorney-general of Maryland; 1889-1903, elected to the United States Senate from Maryland, for the term beginning March 4, 1905.
Read, John, agent of United States, referred to, 328.
Readjusters.—A faction of the Democratic party in Virginia in 1878. Its formation was due to the passage of a bill by the State legislature in the early part of that year providing for the refunding of the State debt. The party was led by William Mahone and was violently opposed to the payment of the entire debt, holding that the State of West Virginia should share in the payment of the debt, as that State enjoyed some of the benefits of the original loan. In 1879 and 1881, by combining with the Republicans they gained control of the State government and elected Mahone to the United States Senate, and later elected H. H. Riddleberger to the same position.
Real Estate, liens and incumbrances on property of United States referred to, 1784.
Rear-Admiral, rank of acting, conferred upon certain officers inquired into, 4848.
Rebates, apparent conflict of decisions by district judges concerning, 7404.
New York Central and Hudson River R. R. convicted for giving, 7406.
Holt (Judge), opinion and sentence quoted, 7405.
Letter showing illegal payment in California, 7514.
Rebecca, The, seizure and sale of, at Tampico, 5123, 5502.
Rebellion Records. (See War of Rebellion, Official Records of.)
Rebellion, War of. (See Civil War.)
Rebellions. (See Illegal Combinations.)
Rebello Vicenzo, seizure of, at New Orleans, 4653.
Reciprocal Trade Agreements. (See Foreign Import Duties.)
Reciprocity.—Reciprocity is the granting by one nation of certain commercial privileges to another, whereby the citizens of both are placed upon an equal basis in certain branches of commerce. A reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada was concluded in 1854 and terminated in 1866. A similar one was made with Hawaii in 1875. Other treaty arrangements of a reciprocal character were made from time to time. The subject derived the greatest interest from attention directed to it in 1888 and the final incorporation of the principal in the tariff of 1890. For many years previous to this time the anti-protection or tariff-reform party had attacked the existing tariff regulations on the ground that by levying high duties on the products of South American Republics those countries had not only to send their products elsewhere for sale, but, as a natural consequence, to purchase their goods in other markets than those of the United States; in other words that a vast trade was diverted from us to Europe because of the restrictions imposed upon commerce by our tariff.

This discussion led to the adoption of a reciprocity arrangement with Central and South American countries. The first step toward this end was the calling of the Pan-American Congress (q. v.). Among the numerous subjects of mutual interest discussed at this congress was a recommendation for reciprocity treaties. In June, 1890, the Secretary of State, James G. Blaine, sent a letter to the President for transmission to Congress calling attention to the proposed scheme. He suggested a prac-

Reciprocity—*Continued.*
tical and prompt test of the reciprocity principle by an amendment to the McKinley tariff bill, then pending, (see Tariff), authorizing the President to declare the ports of the United States free to all the products of any nation of the American hemisphere upon which no export duties are imposed whenever and so long as such nation shall admit to its ports, free of all national, provincial, municipal, and other taxes, certain specified articles from the United States. The "reciprocity section" was incorporated in the tariff law approved Oct. 1, 1890. This clause was held to be constitutional by the Supreme Court and the first treaty negotiated under it was with Brazil, Feb. 5, 1891. Treaties were also negotiated with Spain (for Cuba and Puerto Rico); with England (for some of her West Indian possessions); with Santo Domingo, Gautemala, Salvador, Costa Rico, Honduras, Nicaragua, Germany, Austria-Hungary.

These treaties were abrogated by the passage of the Wilson bill (see Tariff) in 1894. The Dingley law of 1897 provided for reciprocity treaties, to be made by the President, with regard to a limited number of articles; and for broader treaties to be negotiated by the President, subject to the ratification of the Senate. Of the first class, agreements were made with France, Italy and Switzerland; of the second class treaties were negotiated with France, Great Britain (for Jamaica, Turks and Caicos islands, Barbados, and British Guiana), Denmark (for the Danish West Indies), San Domingo, Nicaragua, Ecuador and the Argentine Republic, but none of them secured the ratification of the Senate. A reciprocity treaty with Cuba was ratified by the Senate in March, 1903, and the additional legislation necessary to put it in force was passed in December of the same year.

The tariff law passed in 1909 contained the maximum and minimum feature, which prescribed certain rates to be enforced for one year, at the end of which time 25 per cent. *ad valorem* was to be added as the maximum duty. The President is then authorized to apply the minimum rates to the imports from a country which gives its best rates to the products of the United States, and which accords to the United States treatment which he considers reciprocal and equivalent. (See Tariff.)

Reciprocity, maximum and minimum feature of, expected to remove European discriminations, 7668.
Agreement with Germany discussed, 7502.

Reclamation Act, working of, 7384.

Reclamation Service, discussed, 6875, 7038.

Reconcentrados.—The name given the agricultural inhabitants of Cuba who were by the edict of Feb. 16, 1896, of Captain-General Weyler concentrated within the lines of the Spanish armies and cities of that island. This resulted in great suffering to the persons thus herded together, many of them dying of disease and from starvation. The mortality was so frightful and their suffering so intense that their condition excited universal pity. On the suggestion of the President of the United States, Congress made an appropriation for their relief.

Reconcentrados:
Appropriation for, recommended, 6292.
Policy of Gen. Weyler regarding, discussed, 6256, 6283, 6284, 6308.
Revoked, 6285.

Reconstruction.—In American politics a term signifying the restoration of those States which had seceded of local self-government and normal relations with the Union. The period of reconstruction embraced the Administrations of Johnson and Grant and presented some perplexing problems to the statesmen of the reunited country: Were the States still in the Union, with no other disability than that of having no legal governments, or had their act of secession reduced them to the condition of territories subject to the Union? Did reconstruction mean their erection into new States or their restoration with their old names and boundaries? Did the power to reconstruct lie in the States themselves or in the General Government; and if in the General Government, did it lie with Congress or with the Executive? If it lay with the people of the disorganized State, who or what defined that people and decided who might and might not vote in the reorganization? If it lay with Congress, could the Executive without the authority of Congress, proceed to reconstruct, simply leaving it to Congress to accept or reject the States so reconstructed? President Lincoln had proceeded upon the theory that nothing more was nec-

Reconstruction—*Continued.*
essary than that a sufficient number of loyal citizens should form a State government of which the officials were loyally desirous of maintaining constitutional relations with the Union (3423). President Johnson proceeded upon nearly the same theory.

The view held by the majority in Congress was that the Southern States could be readmitted only on such terms as that body should impose. The ground taken in support of this view was that the substantial results of the war respecting the civil rights of the negro could not be secured in any other way, because of the reluctance of some legislatures to accept these results. Before Congress met in December, 1865, President Johnson had recognized provisional governments in all the Southern States except one, on their acceptance of the thirteenth amendment. Congress then proposed the fourteenth amendment and insisted upon its acceptance as a prerequisite to readmission to the Union. The same body on March 2, 1867, passed over President Johnson's veto, the military reconstruction bill introduced in the House by Thaddeus Stevens. Under this law the South was divided into five military districts under the command of generals of the Army, who were to effect a registration of voters, including negroes and excluding those persons who had been disqualified by the fourteenth amendment. These voters were to make and ratify a constitution and submit it to Congress, and if it was acceptable the State should be reinstated whenever its legislature had ratified the fourteenth amendment.

Tennessee was readmitted to the Union in 1866, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, and South Carolina in 1868, and Mississippi, Texas and Virginia in 1870. (See also Restoration.)

Reconstruction Acts:
Interpretation of, 3750.
Proceedings of President and Cabinet regarding, as set forth in National Intelligencer, discussed, 3725.
Repeal of, recommended, 3760, 3870.
Vetoed. (See Reconstruction.)

Reconstruction of Southern States (see also Restoration):
Act providing for more efficient government of rebel States vetoed, 3696.
Acts supplementary to, vetoed, 3729, 3734.
Assignments under, 3749, 3750, 3754, 3755, 3859, 3860, 3861, 3862, 3863, 3864, 3866 3869.
Expenses of carrying act into effect discussed, 3719, 3723, 3764.
Joint resolution to carry act into effect approved and reasons therefor, 3719.
Joint resolutions to carry acts into effect vetoed, 3743.
Acts to admit certain Southern States into Union vetoed, 3846, 3848.
Discussed by President—
Grant, 3965, 3982, 4050.
Referred to, 4354.
Hayes, 4394, 4410, 4445.
Johnson. (See Restoration.)
Government for Tennessee, more efficient for, and other rebel states vetoed, 3696.
Ratification of fourteenth amendment proclaimed—
Alabama, 3857.
Georgia, 3858.
Louisiana, 3856.
North Carolina, 3854.
South Carolina, 3855.

Record, Congressional. (See Congressional Record.)

Records and Documents (see also Exchanges for Official Documents; International Bureau of Exchanges.)
Building for, 4452, 4781, 6456.
Documents in care of legations referred to, 4070.
Laws for punishing persons abstracting or mutilating, recommended, 2683, 2713, 2940.

Rector, Wharton:
Conviction of, for crimes committed referred to, 1039.
Indian agent, renomination of, and reasons therefor, 1045.

Red Cloud Agency, Nebr., deficiency in supplies at, 4312, 4313.

Red Cross, American National:
Aid furnished Cubans by, discussed, 6284, 6308.
Work accomplished by, in Spanish-American War, discussed, 6320.

Red Cross Association, international conference of:
Held at Carlsruhe, Baden, referred to, 5205.
Report of, referred to, 4856.

Red Cross, International, proposition of Switzerland to extend compact of, in Spanish-American War, discussed, 6336.

Red-Line Map.—An early map of part of North America, discovered by Jared Sparks in the archives of Paris and sent to Daniel Webster during treaty negotiations with Great Brit-

Red-Line Map—*Continued.*
ain over the northeastern boundary question. It had been executed in 1746 by D'Anville, and later (1782) sent to the French minister, Vergennes, by Franklin. A strong red line drawn near the ridge in which the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers rise more than favored the English claims respecting the northeastern boundary of the United States. The map was displayed in a secret session of the Senate and before the Maine commissioners, and was, in part at least, the ground on which the Webster-Ashburton treaty was signed.

Red River:
Exploration of, 386.
Unsuccessful, 396.
Improvement of, progress made in, 1442.

Redemptioners.—A name applied to a class of indentured servants who came to the American Colonies under bond for a certain number of years in payment for their passage hither. Many were kidnapped and placed in forced slavery for a term of years. They usually served from 4 to 7 years. On their release these redemptioners were awarded 50 acres of land and became free citizens. The system was introduced into Virginia with the first colony in 1607, and in Massachusetts in 1631. It obtained also in Maryland, New York, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania, but was discontinued in 1750.

Redstone, Albert, act for relief of, returned, 5911, 6353.

Reed, Catharine, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5306.

Reed, John, sr., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5144.

Reed, Levi L., bill for relief of, vetoed, 6814.

Reed, Marinda W., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5420.

Reed, Silas, surveyor of Missouri and Illinois:
Nomination of, and reasons therefor, 1956.
Error in, corrected, 1957.
Official conduct of, referred to, 2212, 2214.

Reed, Thomas Brackett (1839-1902); politician; b. Portland, Me.; practiced law after 1865, and was active in politics in his native State; member of Congress, 1877-99, and Speaker of the House during the terms of 1889-91, 1895-97, and 1897-99; originator of the famous Reed rules, governing House procedure.

Reed, William Bradford; lawyer, diplomat; b. Philadelphia, Pa., June 30, 1806; attorney-general of Pennsylvania, 1838; United States minister to China, 1857 and 1858, and negotiated the treaty which was ratified in 1861; died New York City, Feb. 18, 1886.

Reed, William B.:
Commissioner to China, instructions to, referred to, 3015.
Dispatches of, regarding convention with China, referred to, 3071.

Reeder, Clarence, mentioned, 7023.

Reeder, William Augustus; b. Aug. 28, 1849, Cumberland Co., Pa.; when four years of age moved with his parents to Illinois, and later to Kansas, and took a claim in Mitchell County in 1871; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Kansas.

Reeves, Benjamin H., treaty with Indians concluded by, 889.

Reform Schools. (See District of Columbia.)

Refunding.—The process of substituting a series of low-interest-bearing bonds for those of a higher rate or for a floating debt not funded. Aug. 31, 1865, the debt of the United States amounted to $2,845,907,626, of which sum only $1,109,568,192 was funded. By December, 1867, the floating debt, compound-interest notes, seven-thirties, and United States notes had been converted into a funded debt of nearly $700,000,000. The refunding act of 1870 authorized the issue of certain amount of 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. bonds to take the place of the existing bonds, most of which were bearing 6 per cent. interest. During the next 10 years this substitution was carried to an extent that decreased the annual interest charges from $82,000,000 to $62,000,000. In 1881 the annual interest was decreased nearly $20,000,000 more by the Windom refunding scheme, which converted $460,000,000 5 and 6 per cent. bonds into bonds bearing 3 and 3½ per cent. interest.

Register of Debates—A record of the Congressional debates and proceedings from December, 1824, to October, 1837. It was a continuation of the Annals of Congress and contains many valuable State papers as well as the routine Congressional work. The Register of Debates was succeeded by the Congressional Globe. (See also Annals of Congress; Congressional Globe; Congressional Record.)

Registration.—A precaution taken in certain States to prevent frauds in elections. It consists of the preparation of lists of the electors of every precinct, voters being required to

Registration—*Continued.*
present themselves before the registrar on specified days prior to election to have their names recorded and to answer questions as to their qualifications as electors. These lists are open to inspection and scrutiny by the public.

Registration Bureau of naturalized citizens, recommended, 4828, 4921, 5090, 5370.

Registry, American, repeal of law denying, to ships built abroad and owned by Americans, recommended, 5985.

Regular U. S. Army and Navy Union.—A patriotic, fraternal, and beneficial organization, chartered under act of Congress, for soldiers' and sailors' rights and benefits. Headquarters, 4 Warder Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Membership is confined to regulars of the United States Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, whether discharged, retired, or in the service.

Regulators.—In 1768 the people of Orange County, N. C., oppressed by the unjust acts of Edmund Fanning, clerk of the court of Orange, formed an association, headed by Herman Husbands and William Hunter, for regulating public grievances and abuse of power. They sent messengers to the governor with a statement of their grievances. The governor and council decided that the course of the Regulators tended to high treason, and on their reassembling in July to hear the report of the messengers, the governor, at the head of a body of troops, compelled them to take the oath of allegiance to the Crown and disperse. Some of the leaders of the Regulators were held to answer in the courts for their actions. The following year another petition was rejected. The Regulators offered an organized resistance to the troops, under Governor Tryon, and at Alamance, on the Haw River, they were routed by the governor and their leaders arrested. Some of these leaders were executed. Martin, the next governor, compromised with the Regulators.

Reid, Charles Chester; b. Clarksville, Johnson Co., Ark., June 15, 1868; entered the law department of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from that institution in 1887; he also won the University's medal for oratory; began the practice of law at Morrillton, Ark.; elected to the 57th 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Arkansas.

Reid, Samuel C., battle sword of father offered to United States by, 5119.

Reid, Whitelaw, member of Spanish-American Peace Commission, 6322.

Reiter, George C., conduct of, in connection with arrest and killing of Gen. Barrundia, referred to, 5569.

Relations, Foreign. (See the several powers.)

Relief Party.—A political faction in Kentucky politics between 1820 and 1826. The party was composed of debtors and included a majority of the voters. It advocated relief of delinquent debtors and disputed the constitutionality of the replevin act. In 1823 the supreme court decided the replevin act to be unconstitutional and in 1824 the legislature of the State repealed the court of appeals act and organized a new court. The Relief Party then became known as the New Court Party. The Anti-Relief or Old Court Party, securing a majority in the legislature in 1827, restored the old court, and the issue was not renewed.

Religious Establishments:
Baptist church in Mississippi Territory, act for relief of, vetoed, 475.
Protestant church at American embassy at Rome, removal of, referred to, 3662, 3717.
Protestant Episcopal church in Alexandria, Va., act incorporating, vetoed, 474.
Separation of church and state, recommendation to declare, 4310.
Value of church property, discussed and taxation of, recommended, 4288, 4310.

Removals from Office.—The Constitution gives the President power to make appointments to civil office by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, but is silent on the subject of removals. Debate on this point arose in Congress in 1789, and it was concluded to allow the power of removal to rest with the President alone. This continued to be the policy of the Government until 1867. In this year charges were preferred in the House of Representatives against President Johnson, alleging corrupt use of the appointing, pardoning, and veto powers, corrupt disposition of public property, and interference in elections. The charges were referred to the Judiciary Committee and a bill was prepared and passed over the President's veto providing that, with certain exceptions, every officer appointed by the President with the concurrence of the Senate should retain his office until a successor should

Removals from Office—*Continued.*
in like manner be appointed. This is known as the tenure-of-office act (q. v.). Johnson's suspension of Secretary Stanton in violation of this act led to his impeachment in 1868. The law was repealed in 1887.
Removals from Office (see also Executive Nominations):
Act regulating tenure of certain civil offices, vetoed. (See Tenure-of-Office Act.)
Discretionary authority of President regarding, discussed by President—
Cleveland, 4960.
Grant, 3992.
Jackson, 1351.
Johnson, 3690, 3767, 3820.
Tyler, 1905, 1941.
For partisan purposes, discouraged, 1941.
Partisan interference in elections cause of removal, 1905.
Referred to, 1796, 1911, 1912.
Resolution of Senate regarding, and reply of President Hayes, 4433.
Rennels, Hiram G., receiver of public money, nomination of, 1040.
Reno, Jesse L., major-general in Army, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 3362.
Renshaw, William B., thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.
Renwick, James, report of, as commissioner on northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)
Representatives. — The constitutional designation of the members of the House of Representatives. They are elected by direct vote of the people, in representative districts fixed by State law, according to the apportionment made every 10 years by Congress as to the quota of each State. Representatives must be at least 25 years of age, residents of the State in which chosen, and citizens of the United States for 7 years previous to their election. (See also Congress; Apportionment; and House of Representatives.)
Representatives:
Appointment of, by President in whose election they have been officially concerned, discussed, 1011, 1120.
Appointments to office, relation of, to. (See Executive Nominations.)
Apportionment of—
According to census of 1890 necessary, 5553.
Bill for—
Approved and reasons therefor, 2012.
Vetoed, 116.
Delay in making, referred to, 2681.
Election of—
Federal supervision of, recommended, 5490, 5562, 5766.
Gerrymander, discussed, 5643.
Law appointing day for, recommended, 3103, 3181.
List of, appointed to office, referred to, 591, 911, 1196, 2360.
Loyal Senators and, denied admission to seats in Congress, discussed, 3644.
President declines to give names of, applying for office, 1958.
Representatives-at-Large. — Representatives in Congress elected on general tickets, as distinguished from those elected on district tickets, in cases where the State has failed to redistrict after it has become entitled to additional representation in Congress. (See Apportionment; House of Representatives.)
Representatives, House of. (See Congress.)
Republican Party.—In the early days of the Republic Thomas Jefferson became the leader of a party opposed to the monarchical ideas of the Federalists. This party was first known as the Democratic-Republican, and the adherents were called both Democrats and Republicans, usually the latter, until the Jackson-Adams contest. The Republican party of later days was formed in 1854, with opposition to slavery as its chief tenet. The compromise of 1850 (q. v.) had disrupted the Whig party. The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act materially influenced the general coalition that followed of Whigs, Free Soilers, Abolitionists, and Know-Nothings. They assumed the name of Republicans and at once won a plurality in the House of Representatives. They held their first national convention in Philadelphia in 1856, and nominated Frémont and Dayton for President and Vice-President. At the election which followed they were defeated, but in 1859 again came into control of the House.
In 1860 they elected Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency. For the next 14 years the party was supreme. It enlarged the powers of Congress by a broad construction of the Constitution, carried on the Civil War, abolished slavery, reconstructed the governments of the seceding States, maintained a protective tariff, and refunded the national debt. The party nominees during this period were: 1860, Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine; 1864, Abraham Lincoln, of

Republican Party—*Continued.*

Illinois, and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee (Johnson becoming President on the death of Lincoln); 1868, Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, and Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana; 1872, Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, and Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.

In 1872, those who opposed General Grant's administration left the party and formed the Liberal Republican party (q. v.). In 1874 the party lost control of the House of Representatives and did not regain it until 1880. In 1876 it elected Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, and William A. Wheeler, of New York (see Electoral Commission). In 1880 James A. Garfield, of Ohio, and Chester A. Arthur, of New York, were elected (Arthur becoming President on the death of Garfield), but the party lost control of the House in 1882.

In 1884 James G. Blaine, of Maine, and John A. Logan, of Illinois, were defeated, but the party retained control of the Senate. In 1888 Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, and Levi P. Morton, of New York, were the candidates and were successful on a tariff issue. The party also regained control of the House in that year. Dissatisfaction with the McKinley tariff law led to the loss of the House by the Republicans in 1890 and in the Presidential campaign of 1892 President Harrison (Whitelaw Reid, of New York, being the Vice-Presidential candidate) was defeated for reelection, and the party lost control of the Senate. In 1894 the Republicans again regained control of the House.

In 1896 the free coinage of silver appeared as an issue and the platform of the Republican convention at St. Louis declared against free coinage "except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world" and favored the gold standard "until such agreement could be obtained." As a result of this opposition to the gold standard many western Republicans left the party and supported William J. Bryan, the Democratic candidate. The Republicans were successful, however, William McKinley, of Ohio, and Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, being elected, their popular vote being 7,111,607 and the electoral vote 271.

In 1900 the issues were "imperialism" (defined by the Democrats as the tendency of the Republic, under Republican rule, to move away from the old democratic practices and beliefs), silver, the tariff and trusts. The Republicans were again successful, William McKinley, of Ohio, and Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, being elected, receiving 7,208,244 popular votes and 292 electoral votes. President McKinley was assassinated September 6, 1901, and died on the 14th of that month. Theodore Roosevelt then succeeded to the Presidency. During the administration of McKinley and Roosevelt the party passed the Dingley tariff law on protective lines (see Tariff); the Spanish War was carried to a successful conclusion; the rebellion in the Philippines extinguished and the islands given a stable civil government; Hawaii was annexed; and a currency bill establishing the gold standard was passed. During this administration also our new possessions in the far East brought the United States into the group of World Powers, the American soldiers taking part in the relief of the Legations at Pekin (see Boxers); and Secretary Hay's diplomacy secured the "open door" in China.

In 1904 there were no well defined issues, the silver and tariff questions being in abeyance. The Republican candidates, Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, and Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, were successful, the popular vote being 7,624,982, and the electoral vote 336.

Besides the suppression of slavery the Republican party has favored full citizenship to emancipated slaves, prompt payment of the national debt, tariff for protection as well as revenue, free ballot, generous pension legislation, increase of the Navy and the strengthening of the coast defenses, a system of national bank currency based on United States bonds deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury, a national circulating medium based on a gold standard, a vigorous foreign policy, a liberal interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, national protection of timber, encouragement of irrigation, and the building of the Panama Canal by the United States.

In 1908 the National convention was held at Chicago, June 16 to 19. William H. Taft, of Ohio, was nominated for President, and James S. Sherman, of New York, for Vice-President. The platform adopted declared in favor of equality of opportunity; revision of the tariff; a more elastic currency; the establishment of postal savings banks; an employers' liability law; amending the rules of procedure in Federal courts; conserv-

Republican Party—*Continued.*
ing the natural resources of the country; the extension of foreign commerce, etc. Taft and Sherman received a plurality of 1,233,494 of the popular vote, and a majority in the electoral college of 269.

Republican Party in Pennsylvania.—A party organized in that State in the period before the adoption of the Constitution of the United States to advocate a stronger form of Federal government than that comprehended by the Articles of Confederation. It formed the germ of the Federal party in Pennsylvania. The Republicans were opposed by the Constitutionalists.

Republican River, bridge over, reconstruction of, recommended, 4777.

Republican Valley Railroad, right of way across Otoe and Missouria Reservation, Nebr., for, bill for, 4681.

Repudiation.—The refusal of a State or government to pay or to be bound by debts contracted by a previous administration. In 1790 the debts of all the States of the Union were assumed by the National Government, partly on the ground of justice, because they had been contracted in the prosecution of the Revolutionary War, and partly on the ground of expediency, as this action tended to strengthen the credit of the States. For 40 years thereafter the States remained almost free from debt. Bonds of the several States were easily disposed of abroad, and by 1840 an aggregate of $200,000,000 had been sold. In that year Indiana found it impossible to pay the interest on her outstanding bonds, and it was only by strong efforts that Ohio managed to meet her obligations. In 1842 the Bank of Pennsylvania failed, and soon afterwards Pennsylvania, Maryland, Mississippi, Michigan, Louisiana, Indiana, and Illinois, found themselves almost bankrupt. They all suspended payment of interest on their debts, but Mississippi, Michigan, Louisiana, and North Carolina felt constrained to repudiate the capital as well as interest.

It was in Mississippi that the word "repudiation" originated in this connection. Governor McNutt, in a message to the legislature, suggested a plan for "repudiating the sale of certain of the State bonds on account of fraud and illegality." The bonds fell into default and an appropriation for their payment was overwhelmingly defeated at the polls in 1852. Michigan repudiated certain canal bonds. The Southern States came out of the Civil War with heavy indebtedness and diminished resources, and were in some instances almost bankrupt. In the years immediately following the close of the Civil War most of the Southern States compromised or readjusted their bonded indebtedness, and in some States the legislature declared certain bonds fraudulent, illegal, and void. During the depression following the panic of 1873 some cities, towns, and countries endeavored to repudiate their bonds, but the Supreme Court of the United States gave judgments against them.

The eleventh amendment forbids suits against the States. In 1903 certain of the repudiated bonds of North Carolina came into the possession of the State of North Dakota, and North Carolina was sued in the Supreme Court by the latter State for payment. The Supreme Court, by a decision of Feb. 1, 1904, held that North Carolina was liable for and must pay both principal and interest on the bonds in question. Some European countries have also at times repudiated their obligations.

Requisitions.—Under the Articles of Confederation the Continental Congress had only one means of raising money — by requisitions upon the States. Between 1782 and 1786 requisitions amounting to more than $6,000,000 had been made. Only one-sixth of this had been paid by March, 1787. Under the Constitution the President may make requisitions upon the States for men to assist the National Government in time of war, but there is no provision for requisitions of money. Instead that instrument provides for the expenditures of the Government by duties on imports and taxes collected from the citizens.

Resaca (Ga.), Battle of.—Mar. 14, 1864, Gen. Sherman was placed in command of the military Division of the Mississippi, which was composed of the Army of the Cumberland, under Maj. Gen. Thomas; the Army of the Tennessee, under Maj. Gen. McPherson, and the Army of the Ohio, under Maj. Gen. Schofield, and numbered a total of 98,797 men and 254 guns. The Confederate forces under Gen. Johnston were estimated at 60,000. After the battle of Chattanooga the Confederates had retreated to Dalton, Ga., 39 miles southeast of Chattanooga and 99 miles northwest of Atlanta. May 4, Sherman made a demonstration in front of the Confederate position on Rocky Face Mountain, northeast of

Resaca (Ga.), Battle of—*Continued.*
Dalton, while McPherson, with some 40,000 men, attempted to turn the Confederate left and occupy Resaca. Johnston thereupon, on May 13, evacuated Dalton and fell back upon Resaca. Polk was posted on Johnston's left, resting on the Oostanaula River, Hardee in the center, and Hood on the right. Sherman laid a pontoon bridge across the Oostanaula and sent a division across to threaten Johnston's connections with Rome, while the main body of the army pressed Resaca in front. May 14 an attack by a portion of Sherman's force was repulsed with a loss of 1,000 men. Johnston attempted to turn Sherman's left flank, which gave McPherson a good position, to recover which the Confederates fought stubbornly till 10 o'clock that night. Skirmishing was renewed the next morning and continued all day. During the night of the 15th Johnston again retreated. Sherman's losses during the two days were between 4,000 and 5,000 in killed, wounded, and missing. Johnston's losses aggregated 2,500.

Resaca de la Palma (Tex.), Battle of.—On May 9, 1846, the day following the battle of Palo Alto, Gen. Taylor's army of 2,200 proceeded on the way toward Fort Brown. When about three miles from the Rio Grande River, Arista's army of 5,000, which had been slowly retreating before the advancing Americans, halted in the valley of Resaca de la Palma (dry river bed of the palm) and prepared to give battle. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the action began. Before dark the Mexicans were completely routed. They fled in disorder across the river to Matamoros. Eight pieces of artillery, large quantities of ammunition, 3 standards, and about 100 prisoners, including Gen. La Vega and other officers, fell into the hands of the Americans. The total casualties in the Mexican army were 755. The American loss was 107.

Resaca de la Palma, Tex., battle of, referred to, 2295, 2300, 2342.

Reservations. (See Indian Reservations; Lands, Indian; Military Reservations; Reservations, Public; Washington City.)

Reservations, Public:
Discussed, 6346.
Lands set apart as, by proclamation of President—
Cleveland, 5859, 5864, 6122, 6205, 6207, 6209, 6211, 6213, 6215, 6216, 6218, 6219, 6221, 6222, 6225, 6227.
Harrison, Benj., 5577, 5590, 5595, 5686, 5695, 5705, 5719, 5722, 5786, 5792, 5795, 5797, 5804, 5810, 5811, 5814, 5815.

Resolute, The, restoration of, to British Government, discussed, 2953.

Restoration of Southern States (see also Reconstruction):
Acts regarding, vetoed. (See Reconstruction.)
Discussed by President Johnson, 3551, 3570, 3593, 3643, 3696, 3729, 3734, 3756, 3781, 3846, 3848, 3870.
Provisional governor appointed for—
Alabama, 3521.
Florida, 3527.
Georgia, 3516.
Mississippi, 3512.
North Carolina, 3510.
South Carolina, 3524.
Texas, 3519.

Resumption. (See Specie Payments.)

Returning Boards.—Boards established in certain States for the purpose of canvassing the returns of an election. The reconstructed State governments of South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana, created by statute returning boards to canvass and certify to the returns of elections held in those States. In violation of the generally accepted principle of State government, these returning boards were clothed with judicial as well as ministerial powers. This subject is of interest chiefly in relation to the Presidential election of 1876, in which the result depended upon the action of these boards.

Revenue-Cutter Service:
Act relating to revenue cutters and steamers vetoed, 2219.
Land reserved for use of, 6741.
Organization of, 1088.
Retirement of officers in, 6748.
Steam vessels in, employment of, recommended, 1121.

Revenue Flag.—The last act of the Fourth Congress, Mar. 2, 1799, was to pass a law to regulate the collection of duties and tonnage and to establish ports of entry. In order that the vessels of the collection officers might be easily recognized, Congress ordered that vessels in the revenue service carry a flag of 16 perpendicular stripes, alternate red and white, the union of the ensign bearing the arms of the United States in dark blue on a white field beneath a semicircle of 13 blue stars.

Revenue Inspectors, salary of, 127.

Revenue Laws. (See Revenue, Public.)

Revenue Officers, official conduct of, referred to, 912.

Revenue, Public.—In a political sense the revenue of a state is the annual

Revenue, Public—*Continued.*
income derived from taxation, customs, and other sources, to be appropriated to governmental expenditures. The principal sources of revenue of the United States are customs, internal revenue, sale of public lands, and miscellaneous receipts. Customs receipts have always formed the bulk of the revenue. In 1789 the total revenues of the Government amounted to $4,410,000. This total gradually swelled to $56,000,000 in 1860. Then the increased duties of all kinds, imposed as war measures, augmented the revenues to hundreds of millions, reaching the maximum of $520,000,000 in 1866. Then it declined to an average of about $350,000,000 between 1878 and 1898. In 1901 the revenue, increased by a Spanish-American War tax was $587,685,338. Since the war the public revenue has declined slightly, all the war taxes have been removed and the large revenue is due to the prosperous condition of the country. The ordinary receipts for the year 1908 amounted to $601,126. This sum was increased by receipts of loans and treasury notes to $807,017,367.

Revenue, Public (see also Finances; Import Duties; Taxation):
Act—
Designating and limiting funds receivable for, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 1501.
To provide for collection, safekeeping, and distribution of, by fiscal corporation vetoed, 1921.
By direct taxation, 265, 268.
Collection and disbursement of, free from defalcation, discussed, 5542, 5746.
Custody and distribution of, discussed by President—
Polk, 2352, 2406, 2498.
Tyler, 1896, 1937.
Van Buren, 1541, 1596, 1707, 1757, 1827.
Deposits of, in banks referred to, 1916.
Derived from public lands. (See Lands, Public.)
Diminution of, 461, 480, 675, 923.
Disbursements of, referred to, 1810.
Discussed. (See Finances Discussed.)
Duties for raising. (See Import Duties.)
Embezzlement of, referred to, 2212. (See also Defalcation.)
Expenses incurred in collection of, referred to, 2563.
Frauds in, discussed, 989, 4797.
Insufficient for authorized expenditures, 7673, 7759.
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Cleveland, 5093, 5165, 5361, 5372.
Fillmore, 2660, 2714.
Grant, 3985.
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Jackson, 1014, 1077, 1380, 1458.
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Joint resolution directing payment of Treasury surplus on public debt, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 5073.
Proposition to deposit in banks throughout country discussed, 5168.
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Changes made in, productive of good results, 1247.
Evil effects of, discussed, 1459.
Tariff for raising. (See Import Duties.)

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Appointment of commission to prepare, recommended, 2671, 2714.
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Revolution.—The overthrow of an established political system or a radical change of government effected by extra legal means is known as a political revolution. Among the most important revolutions of modern history are the English Revolution of 1642-1649, which culminated in the execution of Charles I and the establishment of the Protectorate under Cromwell; the second English Revolution, resulting from the Stuart tyranny after the Restoration, known as the "Glorious Revolution of 1688," which, under William III, firmly established the principles of free constitutional government in Great Britain; the American Revolution which resulted in the establishment of the Republic of the United States in 1776; the French Revolution, which broke out in Paris in 1789 and was followed by a reign of blood and terror, terminating with the execution of Robespierre in 1794; the French Revolution of 1830, which exiled Charles X and elevated Louis Philippe to the throne; the uprising of the French people in 1848, which deposed Louis; the Italian Revolution of 1859-60, whereby the various minor sovereigns of the peninsula were driven into exile and the whole territory came under the dominion of King Victor Emmanuel; the insurrections which established the third French Republic in 1870 and the Republic of Brazil in 1889.

Revolutionary Convention. (See Convention, Revolutionary.)
Revolutionary Pensions. (See Pensions.)

Revolutionary War.—The war for redress of grievances, and later for independence, waged by the thirteen American Colonies against the mother country, Great Britain. The Revolution had several causes. Increase in population in America naturally caused a desire for independence, especially after the expulsion of the French. In 1763 the Government of George III resolved to enforce more strictly the navigation act and other laws restricting American trade in the interest of England, to station garrisons in America, and to pay a part of the expense by a stamp tax. The Stamp Act aroused violent opposition, expressed through the Stamp Act Congress of 1765. Taxation without representation in Parliament was declared illegal and tyrannous. The British Government persisted in the principle, taxing various imports from 1767 to 1770 and tea thereafter. The Boston Tea Party led Parliament to pass acts retaliating on that city and altering the charter of Massachusetts. The Colonies were by this time united, through their committees of correspondence, in opposition to the Crown. Sept. 5, 1774, the First Continental Congress was convened in Philadelphia. It published a declaration of rights, protested to the King and Parliament, and entered into a non-importation agreement. Apr. 19, 1775, Gen. Gage, the British commander in Boston, met with the first armed resistance at Lexington and Concord, and war was begun. The Colonists were assisted by France, Spain, and in the later years of the struggle, by the Netherlands.

Following are the principal events of the Revolution: Boston Massacre, Mar. 5, 1770; Boston Tea Party, Dec. 16, 1773; First Continental Congress, Sept. 5, 1774; battles of Lexington and Concord, Apr. 19, 1775; meeting of the Second Continental Congress and capture of Ticonderoga, May 10; Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, May 20; battle of Bunker Hill, June 16 and 17; evacuation of Boston Mar. 17, 1776; British repulse off Charleston, June 28; Declaration of Independence, July 4; battle of Long Island, Aug. 27; battle of White Plains, Oct. 28; loss of Forts Washington and Lee, retreat through New Jersey, and battle of Trenton, end of 1776; battle of Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777; battle of Bennington, Aug. 16; battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11; battle of Stillwater, Sept. 19; battle of Germantown, Oct. 4; battle of Saratoga, Oct. 7; Burgoyne's surrender, Oct. 17; adoption of the Articles of Confederation, Nov. 15; treaty with France, Feb. 6, 1778; battle of Monmouth, June 28; storming of Stony Point, July 16, 1779; victory of Paul Jones, Sept. 23; British capture Charleston, May 12, 1780; battle of Camden, Aug. 16; Arnold's treachery exposed, Sept. 23; battle of King's Mountain, Oct. 7; battle of the Cowpens, Jan. 17, 1781; Articles of Confederation ratified by the last of the States, Mar. 1; battle of Guilford Court-House, Mar. 15; battle of Eutaw, Sept. 8; surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown,

Revolutionary War—*Continued.*
Oct. 19; peace of Paris, Sept. 3, 1783; evacuation of New York, Nov. 25, 1783. The United States then comprised the territory from Canada to Florida and from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mississippi River. The total number of enlistments in the American army during the war was 368,410; the total cost was $135,193,703.
Revolutionary War:
Allowances to officers in, referred to, 906.
Pensioners of. (See Pensions.)
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Soldiers of, land warrants issued to, 889.
Revolutions. (See Illegal Combinations; the several powers.)
Reward offered for arrest of—
Alleged instigators of assassination of President Lincoln, 3505.
Distribution of, referred to, 3577.
Persons claiming, directed to file claims, 3551.
Revoked as to certain persons, 3551.
Persons from foreign countries committing depredations in United States, 3484.
Willis Anderson, 943.
Rey, abduction of, referred to, 2564.
Reyes, Rafael, correspondence of, concerning Panama, 6927.
Reynolds, Alexander W., assistant quartermaster, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 2996.
Reynolds, John C., directed to accompany ex-President Jackson home, 1540.
Reynolds, John Merriman; b. Lancaster Co., Pa.; graduated First Pennsylvania State Normal School, and received the degree of A. M. from Columbian University; engaged in the practice of law and banking; associated with the Colonial Iron Company in the mining of coal and manufacture of pig iron at Riddlesburg, Pa.; member of legislature of Pennsylvania, 1873-74; elected prosecuting attorney of his county in 1875; Assistant Secretary of the Interior, April 15, 1893, to June 1, 1897; elected to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Pennsylvania.
Reynolds, John W., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5298.
Reynolds, Thomas C., report of, on commerce of Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador, 5116.
Rhea, Hiram R., act to pension, vetoed, 6010.
Rhind, Charles:
Arabian horses received by, from Turkey, referred to, 1099.
Treaty with Turkey concluded by, 1093.
Rhine, The, French steamer, referred to, 3460.
Rhinock, Joseph Lafayette; b. Owenton, Owen Co., Ky., Jan. 4, 1863; mayor of Covington from 1893 to 1900; elected to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Kentucky.
Rhode Island.—One of the thirteen original States of the Union and the smallest of the United States; nickname, "Little Rhody;" motto, "Hope." It lies between lat. 41° 18′ and 42° 1′ north (not including Block Island) and long. 71° 8′ and 71° 53′ west. It is bounded on the north and east by Massachusetts, on the south by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the west by Connecticut, and has an area of 1,250 square miles. It is an important manufacturing State, being first in proportion to its population in the manufacture of cotton, woolen, worsteds, etc., and second only to Massachusetts in the production of cotton goods.
It was visited by Verrazano in 1524 and probably by Norse navigators in the twelfth century. Roger Williams made the first permanent settlement at Providence in 1636. The first charter was granted in 1643 and a more liberal one in 1663. Rhode Island ratified the Federal Constitution in 1790. The official name of the State is "The State of Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations."
According to the Federal census of industries taken in 1905, there were 1,617 manufacturing establishments, with a capital of $215,901,375, employing 104,299 persons, who converted $112,872,261 worth of raw material into finished goods to the value of $202,109,583. The detailed value of the output is as follows: Worsted goods, $44,477,596; cotton goods, $30,628,843; jewelry, $14,431,756; foundry and machine work, $13,950,283; dyeing and finishing, $9,981,459; woolen goods, $8,163,167; silverware, $5,323,264. Rubber goods are also made. The population, according to the State census of 1905, was 480,082; an estimate for 1909 advances the figures to 511,000. (See also Providence Plantations.)
Rhode Island:
Accession of, to Union, 67.
Constitution in, attempts of people to establish free. (See Dorr's Rebellion.)
Constitution of United States—
Convention for consideration of, 64.

Rhode Island—*Continued.*
Evidence of ratification of amendments to, 68, 182.
Dorr's Rebellion in—
Correspondence regarding, 2139.
Discussed, 2136.
Free constitution in, attempts of people to establish. (See Dorr's Rebellion.)
Lands in, United States empowered to hold, 146.
Union, accession of and Providence Plantations to, 67.
Ricara Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Rice, Francis W., arrest and imprisonment of, at Acapulco, Mexico, 2834, 2837.
Rice, Henry M., member of Chippewa Commission, 5500.
Rice. (See Agricultural Products.)
Rich Mountain (W. Va.), Battle of.—Soon after the ordinance of secession had been ratified by the State of Virginia, Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, who had been assigned to the command of the Federal forces in the Department of the Ohio, issued an address to the loyal citizens of western Virginia. Many enlistments from that State followed, and he determined to occupy at least part of it with Federal troops. Accordingly, May 23, 1861, the First Virginia Regiment, 1,100 strong, which had been organized in Cincinnati by Virginians, crossed the Ohio with the Fourteenth and Sixteenth Ohio regiments and took possession of Parkersburg. The Confederates, commanded by Governor Wise under the immediate direction of Col. Porterfield, retired after several skirmishes to the base of Rich Mountain, near Beverly, in Randolph County. McClellan's forces in the neighborhood amounted to more than 30,000 men on July 4, while the Confederates could scarcely muster 10,000. July 11, Gen. Rosecrans made a detour of the mountain and forced the surrender of 600 men under Col. Pegram, and Gen. McClellan defeated the main body of the Confederates under Gen. Garnett. The Union losses in the actions at Rich Mountain were 11 killed and 35 wounded. The loss to the Confederates was 200 killed and 1,000 prisoners. Seven pieces of artillery also fell into the hands of the Union forces.
Richards, Mary K., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5316.
Richards, W. A., mentioned, 6875.
Richardson, Aurelia C., act for relief of, vetoed, 5069.
Richardson, Harry Alden; b. Camden, Del., Jan. 1, 1853; after the death of his father, in 1894, Mr. Richardson assumed control of a canning establishment, which he has since managed; elected to the United States Senate in January, 1907, to represent Delaware.
Richardson, Israel B., major-general in Army, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 2697.
Richardson, James D., resolution authorizing compilation of Messages and Papers of the Presidents by. (See Preface, Volume One.)
Richardson, Robert F., mentioned, 6855.
Richardson, William, b. Athens, Limestone Co., Ala.; was in the Confederate army; was severely wounded at battle of Chickamaugua and paroled in April, 1865, in Marietta, Ga.; representative in the general assembly of Alabama, 1865-67; judge of the court of probate and county court of Madison Co., Ala.; elected to fill an unexpired term in the 56th Congress; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Alabama.
Richmond, James C., application of, for redress of wrongs, 2772.
Richmond (Ky.), Battle of.—After the Confederates had evacuated Corinth, Miss., in the summer of 1862, they began to concentrate in the vicinity of Chattanooga, Tenn. By the middle of August they had collected an army estimated at from 55,000 to 65,000 under Gen. Braxton Bragg. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, with about 20,000 men, passed up the Cumberland Mountains on the east, and, going through the gaps, invaded Kentucky. At Richmond he encountered Gen. Manson (Aug. 30), who was defending the place with a garrison of Buell's army. Manson was defeated and Smith proceeded to Frankfort. Loss, about 5,000 on each side.
Richmond, Va., Government of Confederate States transferred to, 3225.
Riddells, Bennett, consul to Chihuahua, Mexico, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 2587.
Riddle, William P., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5290.
Riders.—Objectionable legislative measures likely to be vetoed if passed as separate bills, but which are made part of important bills, such as appropriations for current expenses, etc., in order to insure Executive sanction. The rider is an encroachment on the independence of the Executive. In many of the States a rider has been made an impossibility by confining each bill to a single subject or by permitting the veto of single clauses of appropriation bills. It has never been

Riders—*Continued.*
prohibited in Congress. Riders were numerous during the anti-slavery contest, the Civil War, and the conflict with President Johnson. A number of important bills have been passed as riders, among them the bill increasing salaries in 1873. The first use of the rider of national importance was the joining in 1820 of the bill for the admission of Maine to that permitting slavery in Missouri, so as to compel the acceptance of both or neither. These were afterwards separated. The Army appropriation bill of 1856 as sent from the House to the Senate had a rider prohibiting the employment of Federal troops for the enforcement of Territorial law in Kansas. Riders were added to all appropriation bills by the Democratic majority in the House during the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress in 1879; but all these bills were vetoed by the President and were finally passed without riders. The Platt Amendment (see Cuba) was a rider to the Army Appropriation Bill of 1901.

Riel, Louis, trial and execution of, by authorities of British North America, report regarding, transmitted, 5449.

Rifle Clubs in South Carolina, proclamation against, 4350. (See also Ku-Klux Klans.)

Rifle, Magazine, for use of infantry service, selected, 5878.

Rifle Practice, commended to attention of soldiers and civilians, 7450, 7616.

Right of Asylum, discussed by President—
Cleveland, 5961.
Johnson, 3883.

Right of Search—Great Britain has always claimed the right to search vessels of other powers upon the high seas for deserting English sailors and for contraband goods in time of war. This right has not been exercised with regard to the vessels of the United States since the War of 1812, though nothing was said in the treaty of Ghent about search and impressment of sailors. Before that war this right was exercised and search was made for deserting English sailors, and many American seamen were impressed as deserters from the English navy, and search was made for such goods as were declared subject to confiscation in accordance with the paper blockade of the continent and the orders in council. This was one of the grievances that brought on the War of 1812. The right of search for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade was carefully regulated by several treaties between Great Britain and the United States.

Right of Search:
Discussed by President—
Buchanan, 3038, 3170.
Madison, 484, 505.
Tyler, 1930, 2048, 2082.
Proposition regarding mutual, referred to, 2626.
Questions regarding, with—
Cuba, 3986.
Great Britain, 484, 505, 1930, 2048, 2082.
Claim of Great Britain abandoned, 3038, 3171.
Mutual right of search, referred to, 1943.
Referred to, 2286, 2297.

Right of Suffrage. (See Elective Franchise.)

Right of Way. (See Indian Reservations.)

Rights, Bill of. (See Bill of Rights.)

Rights of Federal and State Governments. (See Powers of Federal and State Governments.)

Rigny, M. de, correspondence regarding claims against France. (See France, claims against.)

Riley, Bennett:
Correspondence regarding affairs in California, referred to, 2584.
Mentioned, 2570.

Riley, Frank B., American sailor, alleged killing of, in Genoa, Italy, 5769.

Riley, Patrick, deputy United States marshal, assaulted in Boston, 2637.
Proclamation regarding, 2645.

Rio Grande River:
Construction of dams in, opposite El Paso, Tex., referred to, 5400.
Disorders on, discussed by President—
Arthur, 4627, 4716.
Buchanan, 3113, 3115.
Fillmore, 2688.
Grant, 4143, 4161, 4220, 4244, 4295, 4358.
Harrison, Benj., 5751.
Hayes, 4407, 4424, 4449, 4521.
Neutrality violated by army on, referred to, 3574.
Report upon state of, 6777.
Storage and use of waters of, for irrigation, discussed, 5959, 6281.

Riordan, Daniel J.; b. in Hester street, New York City, 1870; elected to the State senate in 1902, 1904 and 1906; elected a member of the 56th Congress, to serve unexpired term, and to the 60th, and 61st Congresses from New York.

Riots at Chicago, proclamation regarding, 5931.

Rivas, Don Rafael, mentioned, 2582.

River and Harbor Bills.—There has always been some objection to appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors on the ground that the benefits, while mostly local, are paid for out of the general Treasury. The first bill for harbor improvements in the United States was passed Mar. 3, 1823. Since 1854 appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors were frequently inserted in the regular appropriation bills. Separate bills for this purpose were vetoed by Presidents Tyler (2183), Polk (2310), Pierce (2789), and Grant (4336). In 1870 a $2,000,000 appropriation was made. This was the largest up to that time. After this they gradually increased until they reached nearly $19,000,000 in 1882-83. President Arthur vetoed the bill carrying this appropriation (4707), but it was passed over his veto. Biennial appropriations have since been the rule. The appropriation for 1891 was $25,000,000. The expenditures of 1896, including the direct appropriations of about $30,000,000 and the contracts for future expenditures, amounted to a total of about $80,000,000. The bill carrying this amount was vetoed by President Cleveland (6109), but was passed over his veto. River and harbor bills have since been passed in 1899, 1900, 1902, and 1905.

River Crow Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

River Raisin (Mich.), Battle of.—After Col. Lewis had occupied Frenchtown, Mich., Jan. 18, 1813, with 650 men, he was reenforced by Gen. Winchester with about 300 from the latter's camp on the Maumee River. These were stationed along the river outside the town. Before daylight on the morning of Jan. 22 they were attacked by 500 British under Col. Proctor, and 600 Indians under Round Head and Walk-in-the-Water. Some 200 Americans were killed or wounded in battle or massacred after their surrender and Winchester and 700 men were made prisoners. Only 33 of Winchester's detachment which arrived at Frenchtown are known to have escaped. The British lost 24 killed and 158 wounded.

Rivers and Harbors (see also Internal Improvements):
- Act for improvement of—
  - Reasons for applying pocket veto to, 1201.
  - Vetoed by President—
    - Arthur, 4707.
      - Discussed by, 4724.
    - Cleveland, 6109.
    - Polk, 2310.
    - Tyler, 2183.
- Appropriations for, 416.
  - Bill making, approved and reasons therefor, 4331.
  - Discussed, 4362, 4833.
  - Expenditures of, referred to, 4371.
  - Recommended, 2558, 2666, 2711, 3993, 5477.
  - Should only be made after surveys, 2204.
- Breakwater near mouth of Mississippi River, referred to, 988.
- Breakwaters for, referred to, 1126.
- Deepening of channels of, at Federal expense, recommended, 7665.
- Expenditures for, referred to, 4788.
  - Discussed, 4197.
- Foreign powers, if friendly, should be allowed use of, 523.
- Fortifications for, recommended, 230, 297, 318, 442, 447, 455, 477, 2055.
- Fortifications in, completed, 461.
- Improvement of, referred to, 1785.
- Opened to vessels of Great Britain, 753.
  - Closed, 941.
- Survey of, referred to, 1490.

Roads, Post. (See Mail Routes.)

Roanoke Island (N. C.), Expedition to.—Butler's Hatteras expedition of August 26, 1861, had opened Pamlico Sound and the Confederates had retired to Roanoke Island. This island is about 10 miles long and was the key to all the rear defenses of Norfolk. Four-fifths of the supplies for Norfolk passed its guns. It was defended by Gen. Wise with 3,000 men. Jan. 7, 1862, Gen. Burnside was ordered to unite with Flag Officer Goldsborough, in command of the fleet at Fortress Monroe, capture Newbern, reduce Fort Macon, and seize the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. On the night of Jan. 11 the expedition arrived off Hatteras and encountered a terrific storm. Several transports were lost and the *City of New York*, with her cargo, worth a quarter of a million dollars, went to pieces. By Feb. 7 the remainder of the expedition had crossed the bar and proceeded up Croatan Channel. The Confederate fleet was driven up the channel. Their flagship—the *Curlew*—was set on fire by a shell and Burnside landed 10,000 men on Roanoke Island. The garrison of 2,675 officers and men was captured and the Confederate fleet pursued to Elizabeth City and destroyed. Burnside lost 250 men.

Roanoke Island, N. C., thanks of President to forces capturing, 3305.

Robert College, establishment of, at Constantinople referred to, 3900.

Roberts, Edmund, treaty with Siam concluded by, 1272.

Roberts, Ernest W., b. in East Madison, Me., Nov. 22, 1858; graduated at Boston University Law School, and admitted to the bar in 1881; elected a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives of 1894, 1895, and 1896; member of the Massachusetts senate of 1897 and 1898; and to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Massachusetts.

Roberts, Joseph, first lieutenant, promotion of captain discussed, 2437.

Robertson, James; pioneer; b. Brunswick Co., Va., June 28, 1742; joined Daniel Boone's third expedition across the Alleghanies, and planted corn in Wautauga Co., N. C., which he thought was part of Virginia, but which proved to be part of the Cherokee Indian lands, for which it was necessary to obtain a lease; joined in 1772 by Capt. John Sevier; they held the place against the Indians, and in 1779 they made a second settlement on the present site of Nashville, Tenn.; defended the settlements against many attacks of Indians and Spanish; appointed brigadier-general in United States army by President Washington, 1790, and Indian commissioner; died in the Chickasaw region of Tennessee, Sept. 1, 1814.

Robertson, James, was nominated:
Brigadier-general of militia of Miro District, Ohio, February 22, 1791.
Commissioner to treat with Indians, 423.

Robertson, John, commissioner from Virginia to confer with States in effort to prevent war, 3193.

Robertson, Thomas J., slaughter of American citizens in South Carolina referred to, 4329.

Robeson, John, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5319.

Robinson, Benjamin F., treaty with Indians concluded by, 2953.

Robinson, Joseph Taylor, b. Aug. 26, 1872; began practice of law in 1895; served in the general assembly of the State of Arkansas; was elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Arkansas.

Rochambeau, Comte de:
Compensation prayed for by descendants of, 1198, 1270, 1273, 1348.
Letter of Marquis de Lafayette regarding, transmitted, 1198.

Rochambeau, Comte R. de, mentioned, 6932.

Rochester, William B., secretary to Congress of Nations, nomination of, 886.

Rock Creek, D. C., construction of bridge over, referred to, 1844.

Rock Island, Ill., bridge over Mississippi River at, 4148.

Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., appropriation for, recommended, 4680, 4738.

Rockhill, William W., member of board of management of Government exhibit at World's Columbian Exposition, 5833.
Mentioned, 6676.

Rockwell, Almon F., mentioned, 4739, 4795.

Rocky Mount (S. C.), Assault on.—July 13, 1780, Thomas Sumter, with about 75 men, made an attack upon the British post at Rocky Mount, 30 miles northwest of Camden, under command of Lieut. Col. Turnbull. The post consisted of 2 log houses perforated for small arms. Three unsuccessful assaults were made. The Americans finally withdrew after a loss of thirteen killed and wounded, including Col. Reed. The British loss was about the same.

Rodenberg, William A.; lawyer; b. near Chester, Randolph Co., Ill., Oct. 30, 1865; elected to the 56th Congress; appointed a member of the United States Civil Service Commission by President McKinley, March, 1901; resigned April, 1902, in order to again make the race for Congress; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Illinois.

Rodgers, John; naval officer; b. Harford Co., Md., July 11, 1771; joined the navy, 1798, and shipped on the *Constitution;* assigned by Capt. Truxton to take the captured *L'Insurgente* into port; commanded the *John Adams,* off Tripoli, 1802-03, and captured the Moorish ship *Meshonda;* succeeded Commodore Barron in command of the Mediterranean squadron, 1805, and exacted favorable treaties from the Barbary states; on breaking out of the second war with England, he was made captain of the *President,* and served through the war, taking many prizes; died Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 1, 1838.

Rodgers, John:
American frigate under command of, attacked by British vessel, 477.
Correspondence regarding war with Tripoli, 379.
Frigates under command of, referred to, 502.
Gallant enterprise of, in destroying corvette on the coast of Tripoli, 353.
Report of, regarding docks and wharf referred to, 769.

Rodgers, John II.; naval officer; son of above; b. Hartford Co., Md., Aug. 8, 1812; warranted midshipman, 1828, and served aboard the *Constellation*, 1829-32; served in surveying, exploring and map-making expeditions; served through the Civil War, and made rear-admiral, 1869; took the monitor *Monadnock* through the Straits of Magellan to San Francisco, 1866, and commanded Asiatic squadron, 1870-72; died Wishington, D. C., May 5, 1882.

Rodgers, John:
Rear-admiral, mentioned, 4666.
Thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3392.

Rodgers, The, dispatched for relief of Jeannette Polar Expedition, 4726.

Rodney, Cæsar A.:
Commissioner to South America, 617.
Minister to Argentine Republic, death of, 821.

Rodriguez, Marcus E., imprisonment of, and others in Cuba, 6100.

Roe, Francis A., commander of *Sassacus* in attack upon *Albemarle*, advancement in grade recommended, 3411.

Rogatory Letters, report regarding execution of, transmitted, 5570.

Rogers, Benjamin F., treaty with Indians concluded by, 940.

Rogers, H. W., correspondence regarding Canadian outrages on American frontier, 1618.

Rogue River Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Romahn, M., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5011.

Rome, Italy:
American college at, threatened confiscation of, 4801.
Occupation of, by King of Italy, 4085.
Protestants removed from, referred to, 3662, 3717.
Sanitary conference at, 4918.
Proclamation regarding, 4898.

Romero, Matias, Mexican minister to United States, mentioned, 4957.

Romiser, Joseph, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5049.

Roorback.—A general term for political forgery, or a fictitious report for political purposes, generally promulgated before an election. The name comes from a certain political story circulated in 1844 as an extract from Baron Roorback's Tour Through the Western and Southern States.

Roosevelt, Theodore, (twenty-seventh President of the United States):
Roosevelt became President on the death of President McKinley, and took the oath of office Sept. 14, 1901. At the Republican National Convention, at Philadelphia, in 1900, President McKinley received the whole 730 votes in nomination for President, and Roosevelt received 729 (he not voting). Roosevelt was the fifth Vice-President to succeed to the Presidency by the death of the President in office, and the third to succeed by the death of the President by assassination. The Republican party in National Convention at Chicago, June 22, 1904, nominated President Roosevelt by acclamation. The platform of 1904 rehearsed the recent performances of the Republican administrations, the gold standard established, the results in the Philippines, the beginning of the Panama Canal, irrigation of arid lands, increase of the navy; pledged the enforcement of anti-trust laws; reaffirmed protection; favored extension of reciprocity; upheld the gold standard; urged the increase of the merchant marine; declared for a larger navy; endorsed the exclusion of Chinese labor; declared for civil service reform; favored international arbitration; urged inquiry into the constitutionality of negro enfranchisement; advocated equal laws for labor and capital; paid a tribute to the memory of President McKinley; and eulogized President Roosevelt. The Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, July 9, nominated Alton B. Parker on the first ballot over William R. Hearst. The Prohibition party, at Indianapolis, June 30, nominated Silas C. Swallow by acclamation. The People's party, at Springfield, Ill., nominated Thomas E. Watson by acclamation. The Socialist party, at Chicago, May 5, nominated Eugene Debs by acclamation. The Socialist Labor party, at New York, July 4, nominated Charles H. Corrigan by acclamation. The United Christian party, at St. Louis, May 2; the Continental party, at Chicago, Sept. 1; and the National Liberty (Negro) party, at St. Louis, July 7, placed candidates in the field. The popular vote ran: Roosevelt, 7,623,486; Parker, 5,077,971; Debs, 402,283; Swallow, 258,536; Watson, 117,183; and Corrigan, 31,249. The electoral vote gave Roosevelt 336 and Parker 140.

Political Complexion of Congress.—In the Fifty-seventh Congress (1901-1903) the Senate, of 91 members, was composed of 29 Democrats, 56 Republicans, 1 Populist, 1 Silver party, 1 Fusionist, and 2 vacancies; and the House, of 357 members, was made up of 153 Democrats, 198 Republicans, 3

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Populists, 1 Silver party, 1 Fusionist, with 2 vacancies. In the Fifth-eighth Congress (1903-1905) the Senate, of 90 members, was composed of 32 Democrats and 58 Republicans, and the House, of 382 members, was composed of 174 Democrats, 206 Republicans, 2 Union Labor, with 2 vacancies. In the Fifty-ninth Congress (1905-1907) the Senate, of 90 members, was composed of 32 Democrats and 58 Republicans; and the House, of 386 members, was made up of 136 Democrats and 250 Republicans. In the Sixtieth Congress (1907-1909) the Senate, of 92 members, was composed of 31 Democrats and 61 Republicans; and the House, of 386 members, was made up of 164 Democrats and 222 Republicans.

Party Affiliation.—President Roosevelt from his earliest connection with politics was attached to the Republican party. In his earliest days, as a representative to the State legislature of New York, he maintained a large degree of independence; yet he was chosen a delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1884, and was chairman of the delegation. He was an independent Republican in 1886, as a candidate for the mayoralty of the City of New York. His identity with the Republican party became very close during the Harrison administration and as Assistant Secretary of the Navy under McKinley in 1897. In 1898 he was the Republican Governor of the State of New York.

Tariff.—President Roosevelt, in his First Annual Message (page 6650) said: "There is general acquiescence in our present tariff system as a national policy. The first requisite to our prosperity is the continuity and stability of this economic policy. . . . . Our experience in the past has shown that sweeping revisions of the tariff are apt to produce conditions closely approaching panic in the business world. . . . Reciprocity must be treated as the handmaiden of protection. Our first duty is to see that the protection granted by the tariff in every case where it is needed is maintained, and that reciprocity be sought for so far as it can safely be done without injury to our home industries." In his second Annual Message (page 6752) the President seeks to refute the argument that a reduction of the tariff would curb trusts. He says: "Many of the largest corporations, many of these which should certainly be included in any proper scheme of regulation, would not be affected in the slightest degree by a change in the tariff save as such change interfered with the general prosperity of the country. The only relation of the tariff to big corporations as a whole is that the tariff makes manufactures profitable, and the tariff remedy proposed would be in effect simply to make manufactures unprofitable. To remove the tariff as a punitive measure directed against trusts would inevitably result in ruin to the weaker competitors who are struggling against them." As a corrective to conditions, the President advises the extension of reciprocity treaties. "Wherever the tariff conditions," he says, "are such that a needed change can not with advantage be made by the application of the reciprocity idea, then it can be made outright by a lowering of the duties on a certain product." In his Special Session Message of Nov. 10, 1903, the President discusses the proposed reciprocity treaty with Cuba. In his Sixth Annual Message (page 7430) the President says: "I most earnestly hope that the bill to provide a lower tariff for or else absolute free trade in Philippine products will become a law. No harm will come to any American industry; and while there will be some small but real material benefit to the Philippines, the main benefit will come by the showing made as to our purpose to do all in our power for their welfare." In his Seventh Annual Message (page 7463) on tariff revision, the President says: "This country is definitely committed to the protective system and any effort to uproot it could not but cause widespread industrial disaster. . . . . But in a country of such phenomenal growth as ours it is probably well that every dozen years or so the tariff laws should be carefully scrutinized so as to see that no excessive or improper benefits are conferred thereby, that proper revenue is provided, and that our foreign trade is encouraged. . . . . This means that the subject can not with wisdom be dealt with in the year preceding a Presidential election, because, as a matter of fact, experience has conclusively shown that at such a time it is impossible to get men to treat it from the standpoint of public good. In my judgment the wise time to deal with the matter is immediately after such election."

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In the same message the President favored the incorporation of both income tax and inheritance tax as a part of the system of Federal taxation. On page 7479, the President says: "There should be no tariff on any forest product grown in this country, and in especial there should be no tariff on wood pulp."

Civil Service.—In his First Annual Message President Roosevelt (page 6670) urged appointment in all possible cases upon the merit system, which he maintained was the only fair test of fitness; "all applicants should have a fair field and no favor, each standing on his merits as he is able to show them by practical test. In my judgment," he says, "all laws providing for the temporary employment of clerks should hereafter contain a provision that they be selected under the Civil Service Law." In his Third Annual Message (page 6877) the merit system is reported as working most satisfactorily: "The completion of the reform of the civil service is recognized by good citizens everywhere as a matter of the highest importance, and the success of the merit system largely depends upon the effectiveness of the rules and the machinery provided for their enforcement." In his Fifth Annual Message (page 7391) the President says: "The question of politics in the appointment and retention of the men engaged in merely ministerial work has been practically eliminated in almost the entire field of Government employment covered by the civil service law." In a special message of Feb. 5, 1909 (page 7556) the President urges that the employees engaged in the work of taking the thirteenth census be brought into the classified service and quotes Hon. Carroll D. Wright, who had charge of the census after 1890, as estimating that more than $2,000,000 and over a year's time would have been saved had the force been so regulated.

Public Debt.—The public debt of the United States during the years of President Roosevelt's administration proper stood as follows:

July 1, 1905.....$989,866,772.00
July 1, 1906..... 964,435,686.79
July 1, 1907..... 858,685,510.00
Nov. 1, 1908..... 897,253,990.00

Commerce.—In his Gubernatorial Message to the legislature of New York, in 1899, Governor Roosevelt took his stand upon the principle of taxing and regulating corporations and others who enjoyed franchises. To properly adjust taxation and to apply effective restriction were to be attained by investigation of conditions. "The first essential," he said, "is knowledge of the facts—publicity." This sentiment led to the desire expressed in his First Annual Message (page 6647) for the appointment of a Secretary of Commerce and Labor. "It should be his province to deal," he said, "with commerce in its broadest sense; including, among many other things, whatever concerns labor and all matters affecting the great business corporations and our merchant marine." In his Second Annual Message (page 6752) he said: "I believe that monopolies, unjust discriminations, which prevent or cripple competition, fraudulent over-capitalization, and other evils in trust organizations and practices which injuriously affect interstate trade, can be prevented under the power of Congress to 'regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States' through regulations and requirements operating directly upon such commerce, the instrumentalities thereof, and those engaged therein." In speaking of the working of the Department of Commerce and Labor, the President said in his Third Annual Message (page 6859): "Publicity in corporate affairs will tend to do away with ignorance and will afford facts upon which intelligent action may be taken. Systematic, intelligent investigation is already developing facts the knowledge of which is essential to a right understanding of the needs and duties of the business world. The Department of Commerce will be not only the clearing house for information regarding the business transactions of the Nation, but the executive arm of the Government to aid in strengthening our domestic and foreign markets, in perfecting our transportation facilities, in building up our merchant marine, in preventing the entrance of undesirable immigrants, in improving commercial and other industrial conditions and in bringing together on common ground those necessary partners in industrial progress—capital and labor." In his Fourth Annual Message (page 7031) he said: "Above all else we must strive to keep the highways of commerce open to all on equal terms; and to do this it is necessary to put a complete stop to all rebates." In his Fifth Annual

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Message (page 7354) the President said: "I am in no sense hostile to corporations. This is an age of combination, and any effort to prevent all combination will be not only useless but in the end vicious, because of the contempt for law which the failure to enforce law inevitably produces. . . . . The corporation has come to stay, just as the trade union has come to stay. Each can do and has done great good. Each should be favored so long as it does good. But each should be sharply checked where it acts against law and justice." The President's Special Message of May 4, 1906, explicitly sets forth the conditions of the Standard Oil Company and the railroads as they appear to the Bureau of Corporations. Stock Yard and Packing House abuses are dealt with in his message of June 4, 1906.
In his Sixth Annual Message (page 7458) the President said: "Among the points to be aimed at should be the prohibition of unhealthy competition, such as by rendering service at an actual loss for the purpose of crushing out competition, the prevention of inflation of capital, and the prohibition of a corporation's making exclusive trade with itself a condition of having any trade with itself."

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Root, Elihu, b. Clinton, Oneida Co., N. Y., Feb. 15, 1845; graduated 1864 from Hamilton College, where his

Roosevelt, Theodore—*Continued.*
father, Oren Root, was for many years professor of mathematics; admitted to the bar in 1867; appointed by President Arthur in March, 1883, United States attorney for the southern district of New York, and served until July, 1885; appointed Secretary of War Aug. 1, 1899; retired Jan. 31, 1904; appointed Secretary of State July 7, 1905, resigning that office Jan. 22, 1909, upon his election to the United States Senate from New York.
Root, Elihu B., Secretary of State, explains Monroe Doctrine at Conference of American Republics, 7439.
Rose, Mr., mentioned, 433.
Rosebud, Indian Reservation, South Dakota, opened for settlement, 6979.
Rosecrans, William S., government employees attend reburial of, 6746.
Ross, Daniel H., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5059.
Ross, Daniel H., treaty with Indians concluded by, 3592.
Ross, John, mentioned, 2309.
Ross, John, trial and conviction of, 4630.
Ross, William W., Indian treaty, 3262, 3356.
Complaints regarding, 3263.
Rothermel, John H.; lawyer; b. March 7, 1856, Richmond Township, Berks Co., Pa.; admitted to the bar, 1881; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Pennsylvania.
Rough Riders, referred to, 6637.
Rouland, Alfred, relief of vetoed, 4387.
Roumania.—A country in southeastern Europe, bounded on the north and west by Hungary, on the south by Bulgaria, and by Russia and the Black Sea on the east. The area is 50,720 square miles. The plains of Roumania constitute one of the most fertile regions in Europe, and they produce enormous crops of wheat and corn. Stock-raising is a flourishing industry, and salt and petroleum are extensively mined. Cereals and petroleum are the chief articles of export. The government is administered by a king and two chambers. The people are of Latin origin and speak a language strongly resembling Latin; they belong to the Greek Orthodox Church. Only one-half of the Roumanian nation live in Roumania, the rest of the nation being domiciled in Austria-Hungary. In 1829 Turkey conceded to Russia a protectorate over the provinces now forming Roumania; they became independent, but tributary to Turkey in 1861, and in 1866 the present king, Carol I, was elected; complete independence was gained as a result of the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78. Population (1899), 5,912,520.
Roumania:
Consular convention with, 4622, 4627.
Referred to, 4757.
Diplomatic relations with, 3989, 3994.
Independence of, announced, 4562.
Persecution of Israelites in, 4017, 4121, 4122.
Trade-marks, treaty with, regarding, 4667.
Treaty with, 4658.
Roumania, Treaties with.—For details of the consular convention of 1881 see Consular Conventions.)
Round Island, assemblage on dispersed, 2585.
Round Valley Reservation, Cal.:
Allotments of land to Indians on, 4955.
Payment for improvements, 4692, 4781.
Reduction of, discussed, 5178, 5494.
Rouses Point, N. Y., mentioned, 2859.
Rover, The, crew of, murdered, 3830.
Rowan John, letter of, 1045.
Rowan, Stephen C.:
Commander of Navy, nomination of, 3356.
Thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3284.
Rowe, Sarah A., pension granted to, 7072.
Rowley, Roxanna V., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5045.
Ruatan Island, convention between Great Britain and Honduras regarding, 2955.
Rucker, Atterson Walden, b. in Harrodsburg, Mercer Co., Ky., April 3, 1847; served four years in the Confederate army; admitted to the bar in Lexington, Mo.; and practiced law in the courts of Missouri and Kansas before moving to Colorado in 1879; elected to the 61st Congress from Colorado.
Rucker, William Waller; b. Feb. 1, 1855, near Covington, Va.; moved to Chariton Co., Mo., and for two years engaged in teaching schools, during which time he continued the study of law; admitted to the bar in 1876; in 1892 was elected circuit judge for a term of six years, which position he held at the time he was nominated for Congress; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Missouri.
Ruggles, Samuel B., delegate to International Monetary Conference at Paris, report of, transmitted, 4013.
Ruiz, Ricardo, arrest, imprisonment, and death of, in Cuba, 6184.

Rum, Romanism and Rebellion.—At a meeting of clergymen of all denominations held in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, during the Presidential campaign of 1884, Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, in an address favoring the election of the Republican candidate, described the Democrats as the party of Rum, Romanism and Rebellion. The phrase was immediately taken up and used to alienate many persons otherwise friendly to the Republican party, and as the party in that year suffered defeat by a very small margin many attributed it to the utterance of this alliterative phrase.

Rush, Richard; lawyer, author, diplomat; b. Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 29, 1780; appointed Attorney-General in 1814; minister to England, 1817, serving till 1825; Secretary of the Treasury under John Quincy Adams; candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with Adams, and in 1847 was appointed minister to France, remaining in office ten years; published, in 1833, "A Residence at the Court of St. James," and, later, "Familiar Letters of Washington"; died Philadelphia, July 30, 1859.

Rush, Richard:
Acting Secretary of State, 605.
Correspondence of, regarding cession of lands for light-houses referred to, 845.

Rush, William Henry, imprisonment of, in Cuba referred to, 2538.

Rusk, Jeremiah M., Secretary of Agriculture, mentioned, 5763.

Russell, Gordon; b. Huntsville, Ala.; removed to Texas in 1879; in 1892 was elected district attorney of the seventh judicial district of Texas, and was reelected in 1894; in 1896 was elected district judge of the same district, and in 1900 reelected without any opposition; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Texas.

Russell, John E., member of commission to consider construction of canal from Great Lakes to Atlantic Ocean, 6179.

Russell, John H., thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Russell, John M., consul to St. Petersburg, nomination of, 165.

Russell, Jonathan; lawyer, diplomat; b. Providence, R. I., Feb. 27, 1771; graduate Rhode Island College, A. B., 1791; A. M., 1794; after having been chargé d affaires at Paris and London he was appointed, Jan. 8, 1814, to negotiate a treaty of peace with Great Britain at Ghent; minister plenipotentiary to Sweden, 1814-18; member of 17th and 18th Congresses from Massachusetts, 1821-25; died Milton, Mass., Feb. 17, 1832.

Russell, Jonathan:
Letter of, regarding treaty of Ghent discussed, 707, 711.
Minister to Sweden, nomination of, 515.
Pacific advances made by United States to Great Britain referred to, 506.

Russell, Lord John, letter of, regarding treaty of Washington referred to, 2884.

Russia.—The largest empire of Europe in population and area and, including its Asiatic possessions, the most extensive dominion in the world next to the British Empire. It comprises European Russia (including Russian Finland and Poland), Caucasia, Russian Central Asia, and Siberia. Russia occupies about one-seventh of the earth's total land surface, and extends from lat. 38° 20′ to 77° 30′ north and from long. 17° 38′ east to 170° west. It has an extreme length from north to south of 2,300 miles and a width from west to east of 6,000 miles. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the Pacific, on the south by China, Independent Turkestan, Persia, Asiatic Turkey and the Black Sea, and on the west by Roumania, Austria, Germany, the Baltic Sea, and the Scandinavian Peninsula. The surface of European Russia is one vast central plateau, drained by the largest rivers of Europe into the Arctic Ocean and Caspian, Baltic, and Black seas. It contains large forests and extensive fertile steppes, and the chief industry is agriculture, the principal crops being wheat, rye, and other cereals, hemp, flax, potatoes, and tobacco. There are manufactures of linen and woolen goods, gold, platinum, coal, iron, petroleum, copper, etc., are mined.

The government is a hereditary monarchy, vested in the Czar. Russia proper has 78 governments, and administration is committed to the council of the Empire, senate, holy synod, and ministry. The leading religion is the National Orthodox Church, an offshoot of the Greek Orthodox with which it is in full communion. Russia has no foreign possessions. Parts of the country, including Poland, were known to the ancients as Sarmatia, and were inhabited by the Scythians. The Russian Slavs, at the beginning of

Russia—*Continued.*
their history (ninth century), were confined mostly to the Upper Dnieper, the sources of the Oko, Volga, Dwina, and Dniester. Under Oleg, about 880, Kieff became the center. The Mongol invasion and the conquest of all Russia except Novgorod occurred about 1240. Russia was freed from Mongolian rule in 1480. The title of Czar (or Tsar) was assumed by Ivan IV in 1547. The date of the accession of the house of Romanoff, which still reigns, is 1613. The Empire was largely developed under Peter the Great (1689-1725), and St. Petersburg was built by him. Under his successors the territory of Russia steadily increased. The larger part of Poland was absorbed at its partitions in 1772 and 1793. The Crimea was taken from Turkey in 1780; Finland from Sweden in 1807; and in Asia a constant southward movement has occupied Independent Tartary and the Amur Valley. The attempt to Russianize the added territories, however, has been and is the cause of great disturbance and unrest, notably in Finland and Poland. The educated Russians are dissatisfied at the absolute rule of the Czar and the bureaucracy; while the peasantry, although their condition was somewhat improved by the emancipation of the serfs in 1861 by Alexander II, have suffered in several seasons, notably in 1891, from famine, race quarrels, and the defeats of the Russian armies in the Russo-Japanese War (q. v.), have added to the unrest. Strikes and riots in several sections, especially in Poland, St. Petersburg, and the region of the Caspian sea, have emphasized the popular discontent, which has also shown itself by the murder of Russian officials, among them, Bobrikov, Governor-General of Finland (June 15, 1904), Von Plehve, Minister of the Interior (July 29), 1904, and the Grand Duke Serge (Feb. 17, 1905).

Feb. 22, 1905, a body of striking workmen, attempting to present a petition to the Emperor, were fired on by the troops and many were killed.

Aug. 19, 1905, an elective council (the Duma) was created, and on Oct. 30, the Czar published a decree establishing a form of constitutional liberty, based on the principles of inviolability of person; freedom of conscience, speech, assembly, and association, and establishing a rule that no law shall take effect without the approval of the Duma, and that to the people through their elected delegates, shall be guaranteed participation in the control of the acts of the Czar's appointees.

March 6, 1906, the council of the Empire was established. It consists of members elected by districts, by the Church, Commercial, Scientific and Industrial bodies, and a number equal to the total so elected to be nominated by the Czar.

The Council of the Empire and the Duma have equal legislative powers. Every measure, before being submitted for the sanction of the Czar must be passed by both the Duma and the Council of the Empire. Measures rejected by the Czar cannot be brought up again at the same session. The sittings of both houses are public.

The administration of the Empire remains vested in boards having extensive powers, such as the Private Senate and the Holy Synod, as well as the Ministry or heads of the departments of the government. The disturbed state of the country has seriously retarded the development of the government along the lines prescribed in the Czar's proclamation. Area, 8,660,395, population (1907), 152,009,200.

Russia:
Aid furnished Greeks by. (See Greece.)
American insurance companies, treatment of, in, discussed, 5961.
Bering Sea fisheries discussed. (See Bering Sea Fisheries.)
Cession of territory of, to United States. (See Alaska.)
Claims of, against United States, payment of, recommended, 6336.
Claims of United States against, 3826, 6336.
Coined silver money and products of, referred to, 5908.
Colony from, to emigrate to United States discussed, 4207.
Commercial relations with, 820, 1068, 1113, 1369, 1704.
Confederate envoys sent to Great Britain and France referred to. (See Mason and Slidell.)
Consuls of, in United States, authentication of passports to Jews denied by, discussed, 6067.
Consuls of United States in, 165.
Convention with, 834.
Czar of—
Assassination of, resolutions of condolence on, 4626.
Coronation of, at Moscow discussed, 4758, 6067.
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Russia—*Continued.*
Proposition of, for reduction of military establishment discussed and action of United States regarding, 6335.
Emperor of—
Accepts umpirage of first article of treaty of Ghent, 645, 672.
Decision of, 756.
Ratification of, 767.
Accession of, to throne, 950.
Assassination of, attempted, referred to, 3653, 3658, 3669.
Death of, discussed 916.
Intervention of, regarding independence of South American provinces, 892.
Mediation of, for peace between United States and Great Britain offered, 511.
Accepted by United States, 511.
Declined by Great Britain, 519, 532.
Son of, visits United States, 4099.
South American Independence, 892.
Famine in, recommendations regarding supplies to be sent, 5648.
Friendly disposition of, toward United States, 449, 478, 503, 613, 638, 1068, 1113, 4714.
Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 5398, 5871.
Grand Duke of, visits America, 4099.
Hemp from, import duties on, referred to, 3990.
Imprisonment of American citizens by, 4162, 4789, 4793.
Israelites in—
Condition of, referred to, 4690, 4714.
Measures enforced against, and subsequent banishment of, discussed, 5623.
Proscriptive edicts against, 5518.
Jeannette Polar Expedition, survivors of, aided by subjects of. (See Jeannette Polar Expedition.)
Minister of, to United States—
Appointed, 950.
Elevation of mission announced, 5874.
Recall of, requested by President Grant, 4099.
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Title of ambassador conferred upon, 6335.
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Minister of United States to, 272, 456, 557, 1068, 1114, 1592.
Death of, referred to, 4825.
Title of ambassador conferred upon, 6335.
Naturalization questions with, 5961.
Neutrality preserved by the United States in war with, 4418.
Neutral rights, treaty with, regarding, 2777.
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Pacific telegraph referred to, 3329, 3382, 3445, 3564.
Relations with, 778.
Trade-marks, treaty with, regarding, 3887, 4220, 4247.
Treaty with, transmitted and discussed by President—
Adams, John, 272.
Cleveland, 5398, 5871.
Jackson, 1199, 1241, 1269.
Johnson, 3719, 3722, 3798.
Monroe, 820, 849.
Pierce, 2777.
Expiration of, referred to and renewal of, recommended, 1369.
Renewal of, declined by Russia, 1704.
Turkey's, with, referred to, 1008.
Vessels of, detained by United States, appropriation for, recommended, 6336.
Vessels of United States seized or interfered with by, 3794, 6336.
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Great Britain—
Attempts of Great Britain to draw recruits from United States discussed, 2864.
Neutrality maintained by United States in, 2864.
Japan, discussed by President Roosevelt, 7056, 7368, 7381.
Neutrality of United States proclaimed, 6950, 7020.
Turkey—
Discussed by President—
Adams, J. Q., 973.
Hayes, 4418.
Neutrality preserved by United States in, 4418.
Threatening aspect of, discussed. 762.
Treaty of peace referred to, 1008.
Whaling vessels of United States interfered with by, 3794.

Russia, Treaties with.—The convention as to the Pacific Ocean and the Northwest coast of America was concluded in 1824. Free and unmolested fishing and trading rights in those parts of the Pacific Ocean as yet unoccupied are to be mutually enjoyed by both nations. Where stations are located, citizens of the one country may not resort for trade or fishing to the establishments of the other without express permission. Citizens of the United States may not erect any establishment on the northwest coast of America to the north of, nor shall Russia to the south of fifty-four de-

Russia, Treaties with—*Continued.*
grees and forty minutes of north latitude. Spiritous liquors and firearms and other munitions of war are declared to be prohibited articles of sale to the natives or to others within the territory covered by this convention. Punishment for infraction of this article to be at the discretion of the contracting powers or their officers.

The treaty of commerce and navigation of 1832 conferred freedom of commerce, reciprocal treatment of vessels without discriminating duties by reason of the nationality of the carrying vessel, freedom of export and import (excepting the coastwise trade), the appointment of consular officers in terms of the usual consular conventions, with powers over deserters from ships and in the administration of affairs of deceased citizens, and, in general, the extension of large commercial privileges upon the most favored nation terms. The conditions of the treaty were applicable to Poland in so far as possible.

As certain especial privileges had been extended to Sweden and Norway in regard to Poland and Finland, it is specified that such preferential conditions shall not extend to the United States.

The treaty of 1854 established the rights of neutrals at sea on the principle that free ships make free goods and that the property of neutrals on board an enemy's vessel shall not be subject to confiscation. The provisions of this treaty are to be extended to all powers formally recognizing the principles and expressing a desire to accede to the treaty.

The treaty of 1867 ceded Alaska to the United States. The details of the boundaries contained in the first article gave rise to the long disputes between the United States and Canada over the location of the boundaries which were the subject of later treaties with Great Britain. With the territory, Russia ceded all public property in Alaska with the records and archives of the government pertaining to affairs in Alaska, but reserved the right to make exact copies of them at any time. Citizens of Alaska who desired to retain their allegiance to Russia might return to that country within three years from the date of cession. The native tribes were to be subjected to such laws as the United States might in their interests and its own discretion make for their government. In consideration of the cession of territory and rights over it, the United States agreed to pay within ten months after ratification the sum of seven million two hundred thousand dollars in gold to Russia, at Washington. (For extradition agreements, see Extradition Treaties.)

In 1894 a *modus vivendi* was arranged in relation to the fur-seal fisheries in Behring Sea and the North Pacific Ocean, by which it was agreed that citizens of the United States might not fish within a zone of ten nautical miles from the shores of Russian possessions in Bering Sea and the Pacific Ocean, nor within thirty nautical miles of the Commander Islands and Robben Island. Vessels of the United States so infringing are to be seized by duly qualified Russian officers and handed over as soon as practicable to the United States authorities, who shall cause the cases to be tried by the ordinary courts. The Russian government agreed to limit the seal catch for the year 1894 in the vicinity of the islands named to thirty thousand head. The provisions of this treaty are in nowise retroactive.

Russian America. (See Alaska,)

Russian Colony, desire of representatives of, to emigrate to United States discussed, 4207.

Russo-Japanese War.—Russia's occupation of Manchuria after the uprising of the Boxers (q. v.) was a matter of vital importance to Japan, as it endangered the independence of Korea, and brought Russia into dangerous proximity to Japan on the shores of the China and Japan seas. In April, 1902, Russia had promised to withdraw from Manchuria in eighteen months, but in September, 1903, she informed the Powers that it would be impossible for her to withdraw at the time specified.

In June, 1904, the Japanese Government opened negotiations with Russia looking to the latter's withdrawal from Manchuria; but, losing patience at what she regarded as the dilatory tactics of the Russian officials, on February 6, 1904, Japan broke off diplomatic relations with Russia, and four days later attacked the Russian fleet at Port Arthur, damaging several ships and driving the Russians into the harbor.

From that time until the fall of the port, January 2, 1905, the Japanese fleet under Admiral Togo blockaded and bombarded Port Arthur, losing 2 battle ships and sev-

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eral smaller vessels, but inflicting still more damage on the Russians.

Japan formally declared war on February 11, 1904, and China and the United States issued proclamations of neutrality. Japanese troops at once occupied Korea, and on May 1 forced the passage of the Yalu River. Three days later the Japanese began to land troops on the Liao Tung Peninsula, north of Port Arthur, and moving down the peninsula defeated the Russians at Nanshan Hill and Kinchau, seizing Dalny at the end of the month. A Russian force from the north under Stackelberg, attempting a diversion in favor of Port Arthur, was decisively defeated at Vafangow, June 15, and while Generals Kuroki and Oku followed up the retreating Russians, General Nogi after driving General Stoessel, the Russian commander, from his outlying positions, laid siege to Port Arthur at the end of July. On August 10, the Russian fleet in the harbor of Port Arthur, finding its position desperate, attempted to break out, a part of the vessels succeeding in reaching neutral ports, but the greater number being driven back into the port. Four days later the Russian squadron from Vladivostok, which had been making desultory raids on Japanese commerce, was defeated by a Japanese fleet, under Admiral Kamimura, one Russian vessel being sunk and the rest badly damaged. On August 16, General Nogi demanded the surrender of Port Arthur, and, on General Stoessel's refusal, began an unsuccessful general assault which cost the Japanese 14,000 men. While Nogi's forces pressed the siege of the fortress the Japanese armies in the north, under the command of Marshal Oyama, the Japanese commander-in-chief drove the Russians under Kuropatkin from Liao-Yang (Sept. 4), and checked a last attempt to relieve the city by repulsing a Russian advance over the Sha River (Oct. 14). By assaults and siege operations the Japanese steadily advanced upon Port Arthur, the capture of 203-meter Hill (Nov. 30) enabling them to bombard the fleet in the harbor, and on December 31, they broke through the inner line of defenses. On January 2, 1905, General Stoessel surrendered the city with 47,000 men. The Japanese loss during the siege was 50,000; the Russian not less than 20,000. The fall of Port Arthur left Nogi's forces free to join the army of the north under Oyama. After repulsing a Russian forward movement at the Hun River (Jan. 28), the Japanese assumed the offensive and again defeated Kuropatkin in a fifteen days battle (Feb. 23—Mar. 10) near Mukden, the ancient capital of Manchuria, and entered the city. About 750,000 men were engaged in this battle, operating on a front eighty miles long. The Russian loss was 90,000 killed and wounded, and 40,000 prisoners; the Japanese loss being less than half that of the Russian.

Meanwhile the Russian Baltic fleet, under Admiral Rogestvensky—their last naval resource, for the Black Sea fleet was confined within the Dardanelles by treaty stipulations, and demoralized by a mutiny of its sailors—had sailed from Libau (Oct. 1904), and was making its way to the East in several divisions by way of the Suez Canal and Cape of Good Hope. An attack on an English fishing fleet in the North Sea (Oct. 21)—the Russians mistaking the fishing boats for Japanese torpedo boats—nearly involved Russia in war with England, the affair being finally settled by arbitration; and the prolonged stay of the Russians off Madagascar and in Kamranh Bay, Saigon, led to a protest from Japan to the French Government.

On May 27th, the Russian fleet encountered the Japanese under Admiral Togo, at the entrance to the Sea of Japan, and was practically annihilated, only 1 cruiser escaping to Vladivostok, and 3 to Manila, where they were interned. Six battleships, a coast defense battleship, and 4 cruisers were sunk; 2 battleships and 2 coast defense battleships surrendered; many torpedo boats and smaller vessels were sunk or captured; Admirals Rogestvensky and Nebogatoff were taken, with 3,000 of their men; and 14,000 Russians perished. The Japanese losses were inconsiderable. Shortly after the battle a Japanese force occupied the Island of Sakhalin.

On June 11, President Roosevelt, after conference with the Japanese minister and the Russian ambassador, sent to Tokyo and St Petersburg identical notes, urging the two governments to open direct peace negotiations with each other. This action resulted in the ending of the war by

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the treaty of Portsmouth (q. v.). Dissatisfaction with the result of the negotiations led to some rioting in Japanese cities.

Ryan, Abigail, act granting pension to, vetoed, 4126.

Ryan, William A. C., indemnity paid by Spain on account of execution of, referred to, 4408.

S

Saaby, Hans Rudolph, consul to Copenhagen, Denmark, nomination of, 109.

Sabath, Adolph J.; b. April 4, 1866, in Bohemia; emigrated to the United States in 1881, locating at Chicago, studied at the Chicago College of law, and admitted to practice; received the degree of LL. B. from Lake Forest University in 1892; elected to the 60th, and 61st Congresses from Illinois.

Sabina, The, American seamen rescued by, compensation for, requested by owners of, 2005.

Sabine Cross-Roads (La.), Battle of.—Gen. N. P. Banks's army, which had been concentrated at Alexandria, La., advanced up the Red River Mar, 25, 1864, by way of Natchitoches, Pleasant Hill, and Mansfield, toward Shreveport. Apr. 8, arriving at Sabine Cross-Roads, on the Sabine River, the Federals encountered a part of the Confederate army under Gen. Kirby Smith, commanded by Gen. Richard Taylor. The Confederates attacked and Banks was badly defeated, losing 3,000 in killed, wounded, and missing. The Confederates captured 19 guns and an immense amount of ammunition and stores. The Confederate loss was reported by Gen. E. Kirby Smith as over 2,000 killed and wounded.

Sac and Fox Reservation, Okla.:

Cession of portion of, to United States proclaimed, 5591.

Sale of—

Bill providing for, referred to, 4959.

Referred to, 4972.

Sac Indians: (See Indian Tribes.)

Treaty with, 4001.

War with. (See Indian Wars.)

Sacketts Harbor, N. Y.:

Barracks built at, 653.

British attack on, repulsed, 524.

Sacketts Harbor (N. Y.), Attack on.—May 29, 1813, a British force of 1,000 or 1,200 regulars and a large body of Indians was convoyed from Kingston, Canada, to Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., by a squadron under Sir James Yeo, the whole expedition being under the command of Sir George Prevost, Governor-General of Canada. The Americans, mostly raw militia, were at first forced back, but later rallied and the British were driven to their boats, leaving their dead upon the field.

Sackman, William, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5234.

Sackville, Lord, British minister, interference of, in political affairs of United States and action of President Cleveland regarding, 5365, 5396.

Sacramento Pass (N. Mex.), Battle of.—When Gen. Kearny had established the supremacy of the United States authority at Santa Fé he dispatched Col. Doniphan with 800 men to join Wool in an expedition against Chihuahua, Dec. 27, 1846, Doniphan reached El Paso del Norte, a town of about 5,000 inhabitants on the road to Chihuahua, at one of the principal crossings of the Rio Grande. Here he was joined by Wightman's artillery, consisting of 100 men. He then proceeded toward the Sacremento River. Where the road to Chihuahua crosses the river the Mexican General Heredia was posted with 1,575 men. Feb. 28, 1847, he was attacked by the Americans and driven from his position with a loss of 110 pieces of artillery. Col. Doniphan and his little army entered the city of Chihuahua Mar. 1 and 2.

Safety-Appliance Law:

Discussed, 6877, 7027.

Judgment of Supreme Court on, 7362.

Position of Government inspectors under, 7362.

Safety Fund.—Owing to the unstable character of the currency issued and the insecurity of deposits of State banks, the New York legislature in 1829, upon the suggestion of Martin Van Buren, passed a law known as the safety-fund act. Under the provisions of this law banks chartered by the State were required to pay into the State treasury a certain percentage of their capital stock to serve as a fund out of which the liabilities of any of them that might fail should be made good. This was the beginning of reform in the banking system. Under this law there were 10 bank failures, resulting in a loss of all their capital, amounting to $2,500,000, which proved conclusively the inadequacy of the safety fund. In 1838 the free-banking system was adopted.

Sag Harbor N. Y., survey of, referred to, 1043.

Saganaw Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Sagasta, Praxedes Mateo, mentioned, 6262.

Saginaw, Mich., bill to provide for purchase of site and erection of public buildings at, returned, 5571.

Sa-heh-wamish Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Sah-ku-méhu Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Sailors Creek (Va.), Battle of.—After the Confederate defeat at Five Forks and the retreat of Lee's army from Richmond and Petersburg, Lee made his way due west and reached the Danville Railroad at Amelia Court-House on Apr. 4, 1865. Sheridan passed him and reached the railroad at Jetersville, 7 miles southwest. Lee, finding retreat cut off in this direction, moved westward toward Farmville. At Sailors Creek, Apr. 6, Custer, joined by Crook and Devin, succeeded in piercing the Confederate column, took 16 guns, 400 wagons, and many prisoners. Ewell's corps and part of Pickett's division were thus cut off. The cavalry detained this force of between 6,000 and 8,000 until, having been surrounded by Wright with the Sixth Corps, Ewell surrendered. Five generals, more than 7,000 prisoners, several hundred wagons, and many guns were taken.

St. Albans, Vt., privileges of other ports granted, by proclamation, 2473.

St. Augustine, Fla., harbor of, referred to, 1040.

St. Bartholomews, unlawful expedition planned in, 769.

St. Clair, Arthur, major-general in Army:

Misfortune befalling troops of, in his advance against the hostile Indians who were attacking the frontiers of Virginia and Pennsylvania, referred to, 105.

St. Clair, Arthur, register of land office, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 1270.

St. Clair Flats, acts making appropriations for deepening channel over, vetoed, 2919, 3130.

St. Domingo. (See Santo Domingo.)

St. Elizabeth Asylum. (See Government Hospital for Insane.)

St. John Island, treaty concluded with Denmark for cession of, to United States transmitted and discussed, 3777, 3779, 3796, 3886.

St. John River, navigation of, referred to, 2273, 2675.

St. Lawrence River, navigation of:

Correspondence with Great Britain regarding, 960.

Referred to, 2675.

Right to exclude American citizens from, claim of, by Canada discussed, 4058.

St. Louis, The, mentioned, 6313.

St. Louis, The, refuge given Gen. Miller and Vice-President of Peru by, 1133.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Co., application of, for right of way across Indian Territory, 4653.

Bill granting, referred to, 4655.

St. Louis Harbor, survey of, referred to, 2135.

St. Marys Falls Canal, toll imposed upon vessels passing through, by United States as retaliatory measure, proclaimed, 5725.

Referred to, 5749.

Revoked by proclamation, 5812.

St. Marys River:

Act making appropriation for deepening channel over flats of, in the State of Michigan vetoed, 2920.

St. Paul, The, mentioned 6391.

St. Petersburg, Russia:

Fourth International Prison Congress at, discussed and recommendations regarding, 5117.

International Statistical Congress in, 4221.

St. Pierre, destruction of city of, 6679.

St. Regis, Capture of.—At the outbreak of the War of 1812 it was agreed between the British and Americans that the village of St. Regis, on the boundary line between Canada and New York, occupied by Christian Indians, should remain neutral. In violation of this agreement the Canadian commander-in-chief put a garrison in the place and many of the Indians were induced to join the British army. On the morning of Oct. 22, 1812, Maj. Young with about 200 men, surprised this garrison and took 40 prisoners, some muskets, and a quantity of blankets, after killing 7 men. None of the American force was injured.

St. Regis Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

St. Thomas Island, treaty with Denmark for cession of, to United States transmitted and discussed, 3777, 3779, 3796, 3886.

Salaries, Congressional.—Under the Articles of Confederation each State paid its own members of Congress, but the Convention of 1787 made the members independent of the States in this respect. The first clause of Article I, section 6, of the Constitution provides that "the Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be

Salaries, Congressional—*Continued.*
ascertained by law and paid out of the Treasury of the United States." Members of the First Congress were paid $6 per day and $6 for each 20 miles of travel going and coming. The salaries have frequently been changed. From 1789 to 1815 they were $6 per day; from 1815 to 1817, $1,500 per year; from 1817 to 1855, $8 per day; from 1855 to 1865, $3,000 per year; from 1865 to 1871, $5,000 per year; from 1871 to 1874, $7,500 per year; from 1874 to 1908, $5,000 per year. A mileage of 20 cents is allowed both. Senators and Representatives have received the same salaries except during 1795, when Senators received $7 per day while members received but $6. At present members of both houses receive $7,500 per annum. The Speaker of the House receives $12,000 per year.

Salaries, Executive.—Sept. 24, 1789, Congress fixed the salary of the President of the United States at $25,000 per annum, at which figure it remained until 1873, when it was increased to $50,000. The Constitution provides that the salary of the President shall not be diminished during his term of office, and for this reason that part of the "salary-grab" act of 1873 which increased his salary was not repealed in 1874 with the other provisions of that act. The salary of the Vice-President, placed at $5,000 in 1789, was raised to $8,000 in 1853, to $10,000 in 1873, reduced to $8,000 in 1874, and in 1908 increased to $12,000, and the President's salary was fixed at $75,000.

Of the Cabinet officers the Secretaries of State and the Treasury received in 1789 salaries of $3,500 each, the Secretary of War $3,000, the Attorney-General $1,500, and the Postmaster-General $2,000. In 1819 the pay of the four Secretaries (State, Treasury, War, and Navy) was made $6,000, that of the Postmaster-General $4,000, and that of the Attorney-General $3,500. The Cabinet officers and Vice-President now receive $12,000 per year. Washington at first declined to receive any pecuniary compensation as President. He asked that the estimates for his station be limited to such actual expenditures as the public good might be thought to require (45).

Salaries, Judicial.—In 1789, when the United States courts were organized, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court was paid $4,000 and the associate justices $3,500 each. The district judges received from $1,000 to $1,800. These salaries have been increased from time to time. At the present time (1909) the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court receives $13,000, the associate justices $12,500, the circuit court judges $7,000, and the district court judges $6,000. The Chief Justice of the United States Court of Claims receives $6,500 and the four associate judges $6,000 each. The Constitution provides that the salaries of Federal judges may not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Salaries of Public Officers (see also the several officers):
Commissions claimed by, referred to, 1730.
Fee system, abolition of, as applicable to certain officials discussed, 6161.
Recommended, 4939, 5879, 5968.
Fixed salaries recommended, 1387, 4718, 4838, 4922, 4939, 5879, 5968.
Increase for head of Secret Service recommended, 7633.
Increase in, recommended, 4107.
Mode of paying, referred to, 1954.
Recommendations regarding, 195, 198, 4107.
Referred to, 1807.
Tariff of fees for clerks, marshals, etc., recommended, 2666, 2714, 4770, 4836, 4939, 5103.

Salary Grab.—A popular name for the act of Mar. 3, 1873, whereby the salaries of the President and Vice-President, members of Congress, justices of the Supreme Court and other Federal officials were materially increased. The provisions for the increase were introduced by Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, and made a rider to the appropriation bill. By this law the President's salary was increased from $25,000 to $50,000 per year; that of the Chief Justice from $8,500 to $10,500; those of the Vice-President, Cabinet officers, associate justices, and Speaker of the House from $8,000 to $10,000, and of Senators and Representatives from $5,000 to $7,500. Another act, passed the next day, made that part of the law relating to salaries of members of Congress retroactive, thus giving themselves $7,500 instead of $5,000 a year from Mar. 4, 1871, to Mar. 4, 1873, and following years. This excited the indignation of the people to such an extent that the laws were repealed the following year, except such provisions as related to the President and justices of the Supreme Court.

Salcedo, Manuel de, governor-general of Louisiana, letter of, to W. C. C. Claiborne, 336.

Salinas, Sebastian, mentioned, 2573.

Salmon, D. E., chief of Bureau of Animal Industry mentioned, 5980.

Saloman, Louis E. F., President of Haiti, death of, referred to, 5368.

Salt, duties on, discussed, 397, 1470.

Salt Lake Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 6998.

Salt Springs:
Cession of, to United States, 342.
Referred to, 803, 892.

Salt Works in Kentucky, act for relief of owners of, vetoed, 4170.

Salter, William D., captain in Navy, nomination of, withdrawn, 1745.

Salvador.—The smallest but most thickly populated of the Central American Republics. It is often incorrectly referred to as San Salvador, which is the name of its capital. It is bounded on the north and east by Honduras, on the south and southwest by the Pacific Ocean, and on the northwest by Guatemala; the Gulf of Fonseca separates it from Nicaragua on the southeast. The main cordillera of Central America runs along the northern frontier. Parallel to this and about 30 miles farther south another mountain chain crosses from east to west. This is a volcanic range and contains about 30 craters, some of which are active. Between these two mountain ranges is an irregular plateau 2,000 feet in elevation. This is the main settled portion of the Republic. South of the volcanic range a strip of lowland skirts the Pacific coast for 200 miles. Volcanic and seismic disturbances are so common as hardly to be noticed. San Salvador has been destroyed 8 times by earthquakes.

Most of the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture, the principal products being coffee, indigo, sugar, rubber, tobacco, and balsam of Peru. There are considerable mineral deposits, but gold and silver only are worked, silver standing fourth on the list of exports. There are practically no manufactures.

The government is administered by a President, elected every 4 years, and a Congress consisting of one house, elected annually. Independence was proclaimed in 1821. There have been many wars and revolutions. The present constitution dates from 1886.

The estimated revenue for 1908-1909 is $18,131,400; and the estimated expenditure, $18,308,584. The outstanding foreign debt of the republic in 1908 was $4,832,500, and the local debt to $7,445,522. The imports subject to duty have averaged for the five years ending with 1907, $3,729,866, and the exports $15,000,000.

The trade is chiefly with the United States, England, Germany and France.

In 1907 Salvador exported $10,745,173 worth of coffee, besides indigo, gold, silver, balsam, and sugar. The imports were chiefly cottons, silk, hardware and flour. There are about 100 miles of railway and 1,000 miles of good roads in the Republic. The mines are worked by native, United States, and British companies. The area of Salvador is 7,225 sq. miles; population (1906), 1,116,253.

Salvador:
Commercial relations with, 5663.
Consular convention with, 4070, 4212, 4880.
Difficulties of, with Great Britain, 2643.
Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 4033, 4212, 4247.
Questions arising under, discussed, 5961.
Insurrection in, and refuge on board American vessel sought by insurgents discussed, 5961.
President of, confirmed, 5544.
Report of Thomas C. Reynolds on, transmitted, 5116.
Tariff laws of, evidence of modifications of, proclaimed, 5684, 5800. Discussed, 5747.
Treaty with, transmitted and discussed. 2572, 2694, 3280, 4033, 4070, 4212, 4247.
Vessel condemned by, subsequently presented to United States, recommendations regarding, 4988.
War with Guatemala, 5543.

Sam-ahmish Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Samana Bay:
Convention with Dominican Republic for—
Lease of, 3999.
Transfer of, 3799.
Possession of, desired by European powers, 4015.
Proposition of foreign power to purchase right to, referred to, 4017.

Samoan Islands.—A group of 14 islands in the South Pacific Ocean. The principal islands are Savaii, Upolu, and Tutuila. The United States has a coaling station in the harbor of Pago-Pago, granted in 1872. The neutrality of the islands was guaranteed by the United States, Great Britain, and Germany in 1889

Samoan Islands—*Continued.*
by treaty. This convention of treaty between the three countries provided for a foreign court of justice, a municipal council for the district of Apia, the chief town, with a foreign president thereof, authorized to advise the King; a tribunal for the settlement of native and foreign land titles, and a revenue system for the Kingdom. In 1899 the kingship was abolished, and by the Anglo-German agreement of November 14, accepted January 14, 1900, by the United States, Great Britain and Germany renounced in favor of the United States all rights in the Island of Tutuila and others of the Samoan group east of 171° east; the islands to the west of that meridian being assigned to Germany. The American population of Tutuila in 1909 was about 5,800. Area, 1,095 sq. miles; population (1900), 38,412, of whom 32,612 resided upon the German islands.

Samoan Islands:
Affairs of, and policy of United States regarding—
Discussed by President—
Cleveland, 5088, 5389, 5391, 5397, 5871, 5963, 6067.
Harrison, Benj., 5469, 5545.
McKinley, 6414.
Reports on, transmitted, 5197, 5367, 5385, 5392, 5395, 5397, 5909, 5911, 6001.
Application of inhabitants of, for protection of United States, 4116, 4421, 5089.
Application of Tutuila Island for protection of United States, and offer of naval station by, 4122.
Autonomy and independence of, should be preserved, 5390.
Conference regarding, at—
Berlin discussed, 5391, 5397, 5469, 5871, 5963.
Washington referred to, 5469.
Government of, discussed, 4563, 6336.
Insurrection in, discussed, 5871, 5963, 6375, 6428.
King of, death of, 6336.
Privileges ceded to United States in harbor of Pago-Pago by—
Discussed, 4449, 4522.
Referred to, 5367.
Report on, referred, 4217, 4473.
Settlement of questions regarding, referred to, 5747.
Special agent to, power of, referred to, 4315, 5382.
Treaty between United States, Great Britain, and Germany regarding, 5469, 5545.
Discussed, 5871, 5963, 6067.
Referred to, 6336.
Treaty with, 4433, 4449.
Vessels of United States—
Disabled and destroyed at, 5479.
Sent to, 5390, 5871.
Weakness of, discussed, 5088.

Samoan Islands, Treaties with.—In 1899 a convention was made between the United States, Germany, and Great Britain, relating to settlement of claims of American citizens, German, and British subjects, for damage sustained by unwarranted military action in Samoa. It was agreed that the King of Sweden and Norway should be invited to act as arbitrator therein, and that his decision in the premises be final, and that the three governments be bound to make good the losses in accordance therewith. Oct. 14, 1902, Oscar II., King of Sweden and Norway, as arbitrator, rendered his decision, in which he found the action of the United States culpable in bringing back the Malietoans after deportation, and supplying them with arms and ammunition without the knowledge of the German consul. For this and for other reasons, King Oscar held the British and United States responsible for damages.

The convention of 1899 contained the renunciation by Germany in favor of the United States of all claims and rights in respect to the island of Tutuila and all other islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171 degrees west. The United States renounced all claims and rights in favor of Germany of the islands of Upolu, Savaii, and all other islands of the Samoan group west of longitude 171 degrees west. The three signatory nations continue to enjoy equal rights in respect of commerce and commercial vessels in the islands.

Sampson, William Thomas; naval officer; b. Palmyra, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1840; graduated U. S. Naval Academy, 1861; served in South Atlantic fleet during Civil War; stationed at the U. S. Naval Academy and at U. S. Naval Observatory, and became proficient in physics, mathematics, chemistry, metallurgy, and astronomy; at the outbreak of the War with Spain, he commanded the North Atlantic squadron, and planned the blockade of Santiago harbor; left the squadron in his flagship, *New York*, to confer with commander of land forces, July 3, 1898, and returned just in time to see the last of the Spanish fleet destroyed by his squadron; promoted rear-admiral, March 3, 1899; died Washington, D. C., May 6, 1902.

Sampson, William T.:
Member of military commission to Cuba, 6322.
Sinking of the *Merrimac* by Lieut. Hobson, report of, on, discussed, 6305.
Spanish fleet attempting to escape from Santiago Harbor destroyed by American squadron under command of, 6317. (See also Enc. Art., Santiago Harbor, Battle of.)
Thanks of President tendered, 6461, 6573.

San Carlos Reservation, Ariz., coal lands on, referred to, 4683.

San Domingo. (See Santo Domingo.)

San Fernando, The, seizure of, and claims arising out of, 4114, 5198, 5547, 5673, 5873, 5962.
Award in case of, 6070.

San Francisco, Cal.:
Cable communication between Pacific coast and Hawaiian Islands recommended. (See Ocean Cables.)
Presidio of, appropriations for buildings at, recommended, 4161.

San Francisco Bay, Cal., floating dock to be constructed at, 2669.

San Francisco Mountains Forest Reserve, establishment of, 6692.

San Gabriel (Cal.), Battle of.—Dec. 29, 1846, Gen. Kearny with 500 men left San Diego for Los Angeles, 145 miles away. Jan. 8, 1847, Flores, acting governor and captain-general, with 600 men and 4 pieces of artillery, was encountered on the commanding heights of San Gabriel, prepared to dispute the passage of the Rio de los Angeles by the Americans. The baggage train and artillery crossed under a harassing fire and then the enemy was charged, and in 10 minutes Kearny was master of the field. One seaman, acting as an artilleryman, was killed and 1 volunteer and 8 seamen wounded, 2 mortally.

San Isabel Forest Reserve:
Enlarged, 7213.
Proclaimed, 6687.

San Jacinto, The:
Collision of, with the *Jules et Marie*, appropriation for owners of latter, recommended, 3343.
Removal by, of Confederate envoys from British vessel *Trent*. (See Mason and Slidell.)

Jan Juan (Cuba), Battle of. (See Santiago (Cuba) Battle of.)

San Juan, Cuba, captured by American troops, 6317.

San Juan de Fuca Explorations.—Certain explorations on which are based the American claims to possession of territory bordering on the Pacific. The portion of the Pacific Coast between the parallels of lat. 40° and 50° north was visited on behalf of Spain in 1592 by a Greek pilot named De Fuca, in 1640 by Admiral Fonte, and subsequently by other explorers, and maps of the coast line had been made. The treaty of 1790 between Spain and Great Britain only gave the latter fishing and trading rights in the vicinity of Puget Sound. The discovery and exploration of Columbia River by Capt. Gray, an American; the purchase from France in 1803, of the Louisiana territory; the exploration of Columbia River by Lewis and Clark, by order of the United States, in 1804-5, and the treaty of limits concluded with Spain in 1819, by which all the territory north of lat. 42° north was expressly declared to belong to the United States, were held to be sufficient proofs of the latter's title to the territory. Great Britain nevertheless claimed a large portion of the region, while the United States claimed the country to lat. 54° 40′ north. In 1846 the boundry was settled at the forty-ninth parallel as far as the channel between Vancouver Island and the mainland, and from that point on a line through the middle of that channel and the Strait of Juan de Fuca to the Pacific. (See Northwestern Boundary.) Navigation of the channel was to be free to both countries. Under this treaty the United States claimed the Canal de Haro as the channel through which the boundary was to run, and Great Britain claimed Rosario Straits. San Juan and other islands were thus in dispute. To avoid conflict, the occupation by both nations of the Island of San Juan at opposite ends was agreed upon. The Emperor of Germany, who was selected as arbitrator of the dispute, decided in favor of the United States in 1872. (4140.) (See also "Fifty-four Forty or Fight.")

San Juan Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7203.

San Juan Hill, Battle of, referred to, 6637.

San Juan Island:
Conflicting claims of Great Britain and United States to, discussed, 3092, 3171, 3197.
Settlement of, by arbitration, 4139. Recommended, 3198, 3213.
Gen. Scott sent to, 3094.
Correspondence of, referred to, 3110.
Joint occupancy of, 3659.
Military force placed on, 3093.

San Juan Island—*Continued.*
Possession of, awarded United States, 4140.
Referred to, 3110, 3171, 3819.
San Juan, Nicaragua:
Bombardment of, 2778.
Military expedition under authority of Great Britain landed at, discussed, 2903.
Transactions between Capt. Hollins and authorities of, 2760.
San Juan, Puerto Rico, shelled by American fleet, 6316.
San Juan Question. (See San Juan de Fuca Explorations.)
San Juan River:
Survey of, to be made, 3444.
Territorial controversies between States bordering on, 2736.
San Nicolas Island, referred to, 6742.
San Salvador. (See Salvador.)
Sanders, George N.:
Order exempting, from arrest during journey to Washington, 3438.
Reward offered for arrest of, 3505.
Revoked, 3551.
Sanders Creek (S. C.), Battle of.—Generally known as the battle of Camden. In the summer of 1780 Gen. Gates had been appointed to the command of the Southern army, and, reenforced by Baron de Kalb, Armand's Legion, Porterfield's Virginia regiment, and Rutherford's North Carolina militia, his force numbered over 4,000, of whom less than 1,000 were regulars. Cornwallis, with about 2,000 British and Tories, of whom 1,500 were regulars, proposed to surprise Gates's army. Gates had determined to surprise Cornwallis. Both advancing, the two armies unexpectedly met at Sanders Creek, near Camden, S. C., on the night of Aug. 16, 1780. After some skirmishing hostilities were suspended until the morning, when, with the first British attack, the Virginia and South Carolina militia fled, after a feeble resistance, due in part to an imprudent order by Gen. Gates. Baron De Kalb bore the brunt of the battle and fell, being wounded 12 times. The American defeat eventually became a rout. Their loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners was upward of 2,000. The British lost 325 men, 68 of whom were killed. Previous to this action Sumter, with about 400 men, captured a British convoy with stores and 200 prisoners, but was himself surprised the next day by Tarleton, who recaptured the stores, killed 100 men, and took 300 prisoners. The British, in the Camden battle, came into possession of 7 pieces of artillery, 2,000 muskets, the entire baggage train, and nearly 1,000 prisoners, including Generals De Kalb, Gregory, and Rutherford.
Sands, Joshua R., court-martial of, referred to, 889.
Sandusky, Ohio, British attack on, repulsed, 524.
Sandwich Islands. (See Hawaiian Islands.)
Sandy Bay, Mass., harbor of, referred to, 1040.
Sandy Creek (N. Y.), Battle of.—May 19, 1814, while the British squadron on Lake Ontario was blockading Sacketts Harbor, where Commodore Chauncey was fitting out a squadron for active service, certain heavy guns and cables destined for some of the American ships were yet at Oswego Falls. The blockade preventing their being conveyed by water to the harbor, Capt. Woolsey, commander of the *Oneida,* volunteered to transport them by way of the Big Sandy Creek, partly overland, to their destination. Sir James Yeo, of the blockading squadron, sent 2 gunboats, 3 cutters, and a gig to intercept Woolsey. The latter had detailed 130 riflemen and the same number of Oneida Indians to proceed along the banks of the creek to assist in repelling any possible attack. May 30 the British gunboats sighted Woolsey's flotilla and began firing. Within 10 minutes the British squadrons, with officers and men to the number of 170, were prisoners and prizes. Not a single American life was lost. The British loss was 18 killed and 50 wounded. The cannon and cables were safely landed at Sacketts Harbor.
Sandy Hook, N. Y., lands at, vested in United States, referred to, 6780.
Sanford, Edward S., military supervisor of telegraphic messages, appointed, 3310.
Sanford, Henry S.:
Memoir on administration changes in France transmitted, 2773.
Researches of, on condition of penal law in continental Europe, etc., transmitted, 2773.
Sanguily, Jules, imprisonment of, by Spanish authorities, in Cuba, 6181.
Sanitary Bureau, International, appropriation to, 6898.
Sanitary Conference, International, at—
Rome, 4898, 4918.
Washington, 4564, 4622, 4631, 6777.
Santa Anna, Antonio Lopez de:
Arrest and reported execution of, 3725.

Santa Anna, Antonio Lopez de—*Continued.*
Correspondence with President Jackson, regarding war between Texas and Mexico, 1493.
Return of, to Mexico referred to, 2415.
Santa Barbara Forest Reserve, Cal., proclaimed, 6944.
Santa Calatina Forest Reserve, Ariz., proclaimed, 6716.
Santa Fe, N. Mex., capitol at, appropriation for completion of, recommendation regarding, 5872.
Grant of land to, 6948, 6960.
Santa Maria, The, presented to United States by Spain discussed and recommendation regarding, 5872.
Santa Rita Forest Reserve, Ariz., proclaimed, 6690.
Santa Rosa Island (Fla.), Battle of.—Oct. 9, 1861, a force of 1,500 or 2,000 Confederates landed on Santa Rosa Island, Pensacola Harbor, Fla., and surprised the camp of Wilson's Zouaves about a mile from the fort. Maj. Vogdes was sent to the relief of the camp with 2 companies. He was captured, but the assailants retired to their boats under the heavy fire of the regulars after setting fire to the camp. The Federal loss was 60 killed and wounded. The Confederate loss was not reported.
Santa Ynez Forest Reserve, mentioned, 6944.
Santiago (Cuba), Battle of.—On Monday, June 20, 1898, the American fleet of about 55 ships, including the naval convoy which had left Tampa, Fla., on June 7, came within sight of the town of Daiquiri, about 15 miles east of Santiago, which was the point selected for the landing. The debarkation was attended with serious difficulties, as there was no harbor there. With the aid of the small boats of the fleet and transports the landing was made, but not until after the surf had dashed to pieces several of the boats. Upon landing at Daiquiri, Gen. Wheeler's command of cavalry was ordered to take position on the road to Siboney. Gen. Young's brigade (about 964 men), during the night of June 23-24, passed Gen. Lawton's division, which was on the road from Siboney to Santiago. About 3 miles from the former place, near Las Guasimas, June 24, they encountered the enemy posted in a strong natural position. The Spanish forces occupied a range of hills in the form of obtuse angles, with the salient toward Siboney. The attack, says Gen. Young, of both wings was simultaneous, and the junction of the two lines occurred near the apex of the angle, on the ridge, which had been fortified with stone breastworks flanked by blockhouses. The Spanish were driven from their position and fled precipitately toward Santiago. The American forces numbered about 965, the Spanish 2,000 to 2,500. American losses, 1 officer and 15 men killed; 6 officers and 46 men wounded. Forty-two dead Spanish soldiers were found on the field, while the Santiago (Spanish) papers the day after the battle gave their loss as 77 killed.

Gen. Wheeler says in his report: "This engagement inspirited our troops and had a bad effect upon the spirits of the enemy." After this battle the Spaniards retired to the outer defenses of Santiago. These were the village of El Caney to the northeast, and the San Juan Hill extending south from that village and forming a natural barrier to the eastward of the city. July 1 these defenses were attacked by forces under Gen. Lawton, who was expected to take El Caney and then move toward Santiago and support the attack of Wheeler's and Kent's divisions upon the main Spanish army. The battle began at 6 A. M. and soon became general. The enemy fought with much obstinacy, but were slowly driven back. After Lawton had become well engaged, Grimes's battery, from the heights of El Poso, opened fire on the San Juan blockhouses, and Wheeler's and Kent's divisions moved forward, crossed the river, and formed for an attack on San Juan Hill. During this formation Col. Wikoff was killed. The command of the Second Brigade then devolved upon Lieut.-Col. Worth, who was soon severely wounded, and then upon Lieut.-Col. Liscum, who fell a few minutes later, and Lieut.-Col. Ewers took command. The enemy strongly intrenched upon the hills in front of the American forces, San Juan Hill and Fort San Juan, the latter position being a few hundred yards nearer Santiago.

The American forces charged up San Juan Hill in the face of a heavy fire, captured this point, crossed the plain below, and charged Fort San Juan, driving the enemy before them, and the battle of July 1 was won. At midnight of July 1 Gen. Bates arrived with reenforcements, and at daylight on the 2d his brigade was placed on the ridge to the left of the American lines. Gen Lawton's forces were placed on the right. July 2 a brisk and almost continuous fire was

Santiago (Cuba), Battle of—*Continued.*
kept up by the two armies throughout the day, part of the time in a drenching rain. At nightfall the firing ceased, but at 9 P. M. a vigorous assault was made all along the lines, which was repulsed, the Spaniards retiring to their trenches. The following morning firing was resumed and continued until near noon, when a white flag was displayed by the enemy and the firing ceased. The total losses of the American forces during the 3 days' fighting (July 1, 2, and 3) were: Officers killed, 13; men, 87; officers wounded, 36; men, 561; missing, 62. The entire strength of the command which fought the battle of San Juan was 362 officers and 7,391 men. The defenses of Santiago were constructed with much engineering skill, as were also the batteries in the harbor. The city was at once surrounded by the American army, so that the Spaniards could not escape. The ridge upon which the Americans were stationed was favorably located and overlooked the city. The fortifications and barbed-wire fences could easily be seen. The Spaniards seemed to realize that their condition was hopeless, and on Sunday morning, July 3, their fleet steamed out of the harbor. The destruction of this fleet was complete. (See Santiago Harbor (Cuba), Battle of.)

July 5 the Spanish commander, Gen. Toral, in reply to a demand of Gen. Shafter for the surrender of the Spanish army and of the city, proposed to withdraw all his forces from the eastern province of Santiago, provided it was stipulated that he should not be molested until he had reached the city of Holguin, about 70 miles to the northwest. This proposition was declined at Washington. From the 5th to the 10th the time was divided between flags of truce and some skirmishing along the entire line. The losses, however, were small. On the 13th Gen. Miles, commander of the United States Army, arrived. Generals Miles, Shafter, and Wheeler then had an interview with Gen. Toral on the subject of the surrender. Another interview was had the next day between the same officers. Some misunderstanding occurred at this interview as to terms of surrender, etc., so that other meetings were necessary; but on the 15th the agreement for capitulation was duly signed.

On the 16th Gen. Toral informed the American commander that the Spanish Government at Madrid had authorized the surrender, and thereupon final terms of absolute capitulation were duly signed. The conditions of surrender included all forces and war material in the division of Santiago. The United States agreed to transport, without unnecessary delay, all the Spanish troops in the district to Spain. Officers were to retain their side arms and officers and men their personal property. The Spanish commander was authorized to take the military archives of the district. All Spanish forces known as volunteers, mobilizados, and guerrillas wishing to remain in Cuba were to be allowed to do so, under parole during the war. The Spanish forces were to march out of Santiago with honors of war and deposit their arms at a point to be mutually agreed upon, to await the disposition of the United States Government, etc. The troops surrendered and returned to Spain were about 24,000.

Santiago, Cuba:
American army under Maj. Gen. W. R. Shafter lands near, 6317.
American interests in, confided to British consul, 6331.
Movement against and subsequent capitulation of, discussed, 6317.
Thanks of President tendered commander and men, 6574, 6577.
Postal communication with, order regarding, 6577.

Santiago Harbor (Cuba), Battle of.—This engagement, which is also known as the battle of July 3, was the decisive naval combat of the Spanish-American War. For 6 weeks the Spanish fleet under **Rear-Admiral** Pascual Cervera had been imprisoned in the harbor of Santiago by the American blockading squadron in command of Acting Rear-Admiral Sampson. On the morning of July 3, 1898, at about 9.30 o'clock, while the men of the American vessels were at Sunday quarters for inspection, the Spanish fleet, consisting of the *Infanta Maria Teresa, Vizcaya, Cristobal Colon, Almirante Oquendo, Pluton,* and *Furor,* attempted to escape. The ships, coming out of the harbor at the rate of 8 or 10 knots an hour, passed without difficulty the collier *Merrimac,* which had been sunk in the channel by Lieut. Hobson. Signals were at once made from the United States vessels, "Enemy's ships escaping," and general quarters was sounded. Rear-Admiral Sampson being about 7 miles from the scene of battle, the command of the American vessels during the

Santiago Harbor (Cuba), Battle of— *Continued.*
engagement devolved upon Commodore Schley. Under his direction, the squadron closed in on the fleeing vessels, and in about 2 hours the entire Spanish fleet was destroyed. The Spanish losses were 600 killed and about 1,400 prisoners, including the admiral. The loss on the American side was 1 killed and 1 wounded, while not a vessel was materially damaged. From this crushing defeat Spain was unable to recover, and her effort upon the ocean ceased.

Santiago Harbor, Cuba:
Forts at mouth of, shelled by American squadron, 6316.
Spanish fleet in, 6316.
Attempting to escape, destroyed by American squadron, 6317. (See also Enc. Art, Santiago Harbor, Battle of.)
Thanks of President tendered officers and men of American squadron, 6573.
The *Merrimac* sunk in, by Lieut. Hobson, 6305, 6316.
Naval Cadet Powell to be made ensign for attempting to rescue force of, 6306.
Thanks of President to Lieut. Hobson and promotion of, recommended, 6306.

Santo Domingo, or Dominican Republic. —A Republic occupying the eastern portion of the island of Haiti. It is often called San Domingo and sometimes the Black Republic. The surface is irregularly broken by mountains, and in the center is an extensive elevated plain. The inhabitants are of mixed Spanish, Indian, and negro blood, with some pure Africans. The language is principally Spanish, though French and English are spoken. The principal religion is the Roman Catholic, but other sects are tolerated. The principal industries are agriculture, stock raising, and timber cutting. Sugar, coffee, hides, and fine-grained woods are exported. It was separated from the remainder of Haiti by a revolution which ended with the establishment of the Republic in 1844. Between 1861 and 1865 it was under the dominion of Spain. The present constitution dates from 1887. Executive authority is vested in a President, who is elected every 4 years, and the Congress is composed of 22 members elected by restricted suffrage. The Republic claims an area of 18,045 sq. miles, and the population is estimated at 610,000.

The desirability of a coaling station for United States vessels at Santo Domingo led to a movement in 1869 looking toward the annexation of that Republic to the United States. President Grant sent Gen. Babcock to make an investigation into the condition of the island and the American interests there. Upon his making a favorable report a treaty was concluded Nov. 29, 1869, providing for annexation of the island and the leasing of Samana Bay and peninsula. The Senate rejected the treaty June 30, 1870. Grant persisted in spite of the unpopularity of the scheme and Congress concurred in sending a second commission to examine the matter in 1871. They also reported favorably, but Congress still disapproved of annexation, and President Grant abandoned the enterprise in a special message, Apr. 5, 1871 (4082).

In 1904, in consequence of intimations from Germany and Great Britain that they would be compelled to take action unless the just claims of their subjects received some recognition, the United States was compelled to interfere and it was arranged that the customs should be collected by the United States, one-third of the receipts being returned to carry on the Dominican Government and the other two-thirds being devoted to paying off the various creditors of Santo Domingo. This arrangement has worked very satisfactorily, the share received by the Dominican Government amounting to more than was received when the entire customs were collected by native officials.

In 1908 the total receipts from customs and taxes amounted to $3,984,300. In 1907 $3,329,018 worth of goods were sent to the United States, and $2,863,709 worth of goods were bought from the United States.

There are about 15,500 sq. miles of cultivable soil. By an act of June 9, 1905, all government lands are thrown open to settlement, free for ten years, after which rent at the rate of about five cents per acre, upon filing a bond of $2 per acre. Sugar growing is a flourishing industry, though cocoa and banana exports are on the increase. In 1907 22,384,028 pounds of cocoa were exported. American capital has been invested in banana growing and rice culture. The country is rich in mahogany, satinwood, logwood, cedar,

Santo Domingo, or Dominican Republic
—*Continued.*
and other valuable timber. Salt is found in abundance. Copper and other minerals are mined.
Santo Domingo:
Annexation of, to United States—
Discussed by President—
Grant, 4006, 4015, 4053, 4082, 4176, 4365.
Johnson, 3886.
Roosevelt, 7376.
Report of Secretary of State on, transmitted, 4072.
Treaty for, submitted, 4000, 4015.
Failure of ratification of, discussed, 4053, 4176, 4365.
President declines to communicate privileges relating to, 4012.
Referred to, 4006, 4082.
Views of Cabral on, communicated to Senate, 4071.
Application of, to United States to exercise protectorate over, referred to, 4193.
Claim of United States against, 6329.
Claims of citizens of United States to guano on Alta Vela Island, 3827.
Colony of negroes on coast of, order regarding return of, 3433.
Commerce with restraints on, removed, 278, 280, 285, 292, 294.
Complaints of France against, 379.
Commercial relations with, 287, 773, 5663.
Condition and resources of, report on, 4009, 4070, 4071.
Customs of, taken over by United States, 7377, 7379.
Diplomatic intercourse with, provision for, recommended, 4083.
Economic condition of, 7377.
Export of coal and arms to, forbidden, 7347.
Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 3669.
Imprisonment of American citizens by authorities of, 4004, 4013.
Incorporation of, with Spanish Monarchy referred to, 3233.
Instructions to naval officers in command on coast of, referred to, 4023, 4075.
Minister of United States to, nominated, 2909.
Payment of moneys claimed to be due, from United States referred to, 4382.
Peace concluded between contending parties in, 2658.
Political condition of, referred to, 773.
Proposition of foreign power to purchase, referred to, 4017.
Report of George B. McClellan on, transmitted, 4071.
Revolution in, referred to, 3826, 6427.
Samana Bay, convention for transfer of. (See Samana Bay.)
Social condition of, discussed, 3885.
Tariff laws of, evidence of modifications of proclaimed, 5587.
Referred to, 5615, 5747.
Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 3669, 4826, 4842, 4921, 7080, 7081.
Withdrawn, 4888, 4922.
Vessel of United States fired upon at Azua, 6095.
War in, discussed, 2619, 3445, 6365.
Peace concluded, 2658.
Santo Domingo City, building of Ozama River bridge at, by American citizens, 5784.
Santos, Julio R., imprisonment and subsequent release of, in Ecuador discussed, 4856, 4915, 4990.
Treaty to settle claim of, 5369, 5957.
Saratoga, Battle of. (See Bemis Heights.)
Sardinia:
Commercial relations with, 820.
Treaty with, 1729, 1749, 1916.
Sassacus, The, engagement with the *Albemarle* referred to, 3411.
Sattler, Catharine, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5132.
Sault Ste. Marie Canal, passage of English or Canadian steamer through, referred to, 4014.
Saunders, Edward Watts; b. Franklin Co., Va., Oct. 25, 1860; educated Univ. of Virginia, where he graduated in the session of 1881-82, as bachelor of laws; in 1887 elected to the State legislature and reelected successively for seven terms; while serving as circuit judge was elected to fill a vacancy in the 59th Congress, and to the 60th Congress; reelected to the 61st Congress from Virginia.
Savages Station (Va.), Battle of.—One of the Seven Days' Battles before Richmond. June 29, 1862, Sumner and Heintzelman retired from Fair Oaks and took up a position near Savages Station, on the Richmond and York River Railroad. After destroying the supplies there, Heintzelman moved south across the swamp. Magruder, in pursuit, finding Fair Oaks abandoned, advanced to Savages Station and made an attack on Sumner's corps in the afternoon. The latter maintained his ground till dark. During the night he retreated into the White Oak Swamp, leaving 2,500 sick and wounded in the hospital at the station.

Savannah (Ga.), British Occupation of.—Nov. 27, 1778, Commodore Hyde Parker convoyed a fleet of transports to Savannah, which carried about 3,500 British soldiers. The troops landed at Tybee Island, 15 miles from Savanna, and captured the city Dec. 29. The American force under Gen. Robert Howe consisted of about 800 Continentals and 400 militia. The British loss was officially reported as 3 killed and 10 wounded. Eighty-three American dead and 11 wounded were found on the field. Some 450 were taken prisoners, while the others retreated up the Savannah River and reached South Carolina. Forty-eight cannon, 23 mortars, 94 barrels of powder, and a large quantity of provisions fell into the hands of the British.

Savannah (Ga.), Fall of. (See Fort McAllister, Ga.)

Savannah (Ga.), Siege of.—In 1779 Washington sent Gen. Lincoln to take command of the army in the South, and requested Count d'Estaing, in command of the French fleet in American waters to cooperate in an effort to retake Savannah, Ga. Sept. 16, 1779, the latter appeared off Savannah with 33 vessels and 6,000 men. After the capture of 2 frigates and 2 storeships a regular siege was commenced by the allies. The city was defended by a force of about 3,000 British troops under Gen. Prevost. On the morning of Oct. 9, 1779, about 3,500 French and 850 Americans advanced to the attack. The fighting was fierce for nearly an hour, when the assailants gave way after a loss of nearly 1,000 men. Count Pulaski was killed and Count d'Estaing was wounded. The loss to the garrison was only 55 in killed and wounded. Next to Bunker Hill this fight was the bloodiest of the war.

Savannah River, survey of, referred to, 1128.

Savings Banks. (See Banks, Savings.)

Sawtooth Forest Reserve, Idaho, proclaimed, 7184.

Saxberry, Edson, act for relief of, vetoed, 5292.

Saxony.—A Kingdom of the German Empire, bounded on the north and east by Prussia, on the south by Bohemia, and on the west by Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, and Reuss. It is noted for its rich mines of coal, silver, tin, lead, iron, etc. For its size, Saxony is the busiest industrial State in the German Empire. It manufactures extensively machinery, textiles, tools, porcelain, glass, foundry products, beer and spirits. The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy, administered by a King, an upper chamber, and a lower chamber of 82 deputies. Saxony sends four representatives to the Bundesrat and 23 to the Reichstag. It entered the North German Confederation in 1866 and became a State of the German Empire in 1871. Area, 5,787 square miles; population (1900), 4,508,601.

Saxony, convention with, 2267.

Saxony, Treaties with.—The convention of 1845 abolished the *droit d' aubaine* and all other taxes on emigration; provided for a period of two years in which an alien may close up the affairs of a legator from whom by alienage he is unable to inherit or hold property; settled questions of the disposal and holding of property by aliens, and the settlement of disputes concerning the same.

Sayre, Warren G., member of Cherokee Commission, 5481.

Sayres, Edward, pardon of, referred to, 2918.

Scandella, Felipe, claim of, against Venezuela adjusted, 6338.

Scanland, Lewis W., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5052.

Schaumburg, James W., claim of, to be restored to rank in Army, referred to, 2436, 2569.

Scheldt Dues, discussed and treaty regarding, 3381, 3395, 3459.

Schenck, Cornelia R., act for relief of, vetoed, 5023.

Schenck, Robert Cumming; diplomat; b. Franklin, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1809; graduated Miami University, A. B., 1827; A. M., 1830; practiced law in Dayton, and served in Ohio legislature, 1841-43; member of Congress from Ohio, 1843-51, and 1863-71; appointed minister to Brazil, 1851, where, with John S. Pendleton, he negotiated treaties on behalf of the United States with Brazil, Uruguay, and Paraguay; commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers in 1861; resigned his commission after the war and resigned from Congress in 1871 to accept post of minister to Great Britain, which he resigned in 1876; died Washington, D. C., March 23, 1890.

Schenck, Robert C.:

Major-general, commission of, discussed, 3404.

Resigns command to occupy seat in Congress, 3406.

Schenck, Robert C.—*Continued.*
Minister to—
Brazil, correspondence regarding slave trade, referred to, 2765.
Great Britain, member of commission to settle questions with latter, 4075.
Schiedel, Stephen, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5260.
Schleswig-Holstein War, neutrality of United States in, discussed, 2548.
Schley, Winfield Scott; naval officer; b. Richfield Farm, Frederick Co., Md., Oct. 9, 1839; graduated U. S. Naval Academy, 1860; served during the Civil War with Farragut on the lower Mississippi, and then went to the China station; commanded an expedition in 1884 which rescued Lieut. A. W. Greely and six companions from imminent death in the arctic regions; Feb. 6, 1898, promoted commodore, and later selected to command the flying squadron to protect the Atlantic coast; joined Sampson's fleet blockading Santiago, Cuba, and on July 3, 1898, during the absence of Sampson, the Spanish fleet attempted to escape; Schley commanded the movements of the American fleet and before the return of Sampson, had destroyed the enemy's vessels; retired Oct. 9, 1901.
Schley, Winfield S.:
Lady Franklin Bay expedition under command of, 4835.
Member of military commission to Puerto Rico, 6322.
Sailors of the *Baltimore,* under command of, asaulted at Valparaiso, Chile. (See *Baltimore,* The.)
Santiago Harbor, Cuba, forts at mouth of, shelled by American squadron under, 6316.
Spanish fleet attempting to escape from Santiago Harbor, Cuba, destroyed by American squadron under direction of, 6317. (See Enc. Art., Santiago Harbor, Battle of.)
Schmidt, Conrad, arrest and detention of, at Bremen, 2772.
Schofield, John McAllister; soldier; b. Gerry, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1831; graduated U. S. Military Academy, 1853; professor of physics in Washington University, Missouri, at outbreak of Civil War, and took an active part in military operations in Missouri and Tennessee, attaining the rank of major-general of volunteers; honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, Sept. 1, 1866, and on June 2, 1868, succeeded Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War, and served in Johnson's and Grant's Cabinets till March 12, 1869; promoted to major-general U. S. A., March 4, 1869; lieutenant-general, Feb. 5, 1895, and retired Sept. 29, 1895.
Schofield, John M.:
Directed to assume command of—
Army, 5353.
Military Division of Missouri, 4120.
Lieutenant-general, revival of grade of, in behalf of, recommended, 5968.
Retirement of, from Army, discussed, 6056.
Secretary of War, appointment of, referred to, 3862.
Schoolcraft, Henry R., results of Indian investigations by, referred to, 2609.
Schools. (See Education; Indian Schools.)
Schriver, Ed., correspondence of, transmitted, 3810.
Schuetze, William H., report of, on transmission of testimonials by, to Russian subjects aiding survivors of *Jeannette* expedition, 5120.
Schüler, Charles, act for relief of, vetoed, 5034.
Schultz, Bruno, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5034.
Schurman, Jacob G., commissioner to Philippine Islands, 6584.
Schurz, Carl, report of, on conditions in the South, transmitted, 3571.
Schuylkill Arsenal, at Philadelphia, appropriation for, recommended, 4785.
Schwan, Theodore, Puerto Rican expedition reenforced by brigade of, 6318.
Science and Art:
Promotion of advocated, 58, 60, 61, 194, 878.
Tariff discriminations against foreign works of art, 4794, 4824, 4826, 5091, 6291.
Sciences, National Academy of. (See National Academy of Sciences.)
Scotan Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Scott, Charles, expedition against Wabash Indians commanded by, 104.
Scott, Charles Frederick; b. Allen Co., Kans., Sept. 7, 1860; elected as a Republican to the State senate of Kansas and served for four years; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Kansas.
Scott, Charles E., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5403.
Scott, Jonathan, act granting pension to, vetoed, 6113.
Scott, Lieut. Col. L. K., claim of, against United States, 6900.
Scott, Nathan Bay, b. in Guernsey Co., Ohio; served in the Civil War, and after the war engaged in the manufacture of glass at Wheeling, W. Va.; elected to the United States Senate from West Virginia in 1899; reelected in 1905.

Scott, Martin, promotion of, in military service, discussed, 2269.

Scott, Winfield (1786-1866); soldier and politician; b. near Petersburg, Va.; after admission to the bar, 1806, he entered the United States army as captain of the light artillery, 1808; in the War of 1812, he fought at Queenstown Heights, 1812; Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, 1814, and was made brigadier-general and brevet major-general in that year; in the nullification troubles, 1832, he commanded in South Carolina; fought against the Seminoles and Creeks, 1835-37; helped settle the boundary dispute with Great Britain over the line between Maine and New Brunswick, 1838; major-general and commander-in-chief of the army, 1841; took chief command in Mexico, 1847; won the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec; nominated as Whig candidate for President, 1852, and was defeated by Pierce; appointed brevet lieutenant-general, 1847; helped settle the San Juan question with Great Briatin, 1859.

Scott, Winfield:

British fortifications on northern frontier, letter of, on, 1804.

Commander of—

Army in war with Mexico, assignment of command to, and subsequent recall of, discussed, 2298, 2431.

Forces sent to Canadian frontier, 1620.

Compensation of, referred to, 2897, 2955.

Court of inquiry in case of, and opinion of, discussed, 1508, 1511.

Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 3586, 3640.

Lieutenant-general by brevet, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 2838.

Major-general, appointment of, and orders regarding, 1926.

Minister to Mexico, mission declined by, and nomination withdrawn, 3267.

Mission to San Juan Island, discussed, 3094.

Correspondence regarding, 3110.

Regulations for Army compiled by, 795.

Retirement of, from active service and order of President regarding, 3241.

Discussed, 3257.

Successor of, appointed, 2578.

Referred to, 2594.

Troops under command of, sent to suppress Indians, 1166.

Victories of, over British troops, 533.

Sea Witch, The, wreck of, near Cuba, 2907.

Seacoast Defenses. (See Defenses, Public.)

Seal Fisheries. (See Alaska, Bering Sea Fisheries, Great Britain, claims against, and Russia, claims against.)

Seal of United States. — Immediately after the declaration of independence a committee was appointed to prepare a device for the great seal of the United States. The committee consisted of Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson. They reported various devices during several years. William Barton, of Philadelphia, was appointed to submit designs. Sir John Prestwich, an English antiquarian, suggested a design to John Adams in 1779. It was not until June 20, 1782, however, that a seal was adopted. This was by the Congress of the Confederation. It was a combination of the various designs of Barton and Prestwich, and consisted of: Arms—Paleways of 13 pieces argent and gules; a chief azure; the escutcheon on the breast of the American eagle displayed proper, holding in his dexter talon an olive branch and in his sinister a bundle of 13 arrows, and in his beak a scroll with the motto *E Pluribus Unum* (out of many, one). Crest—A glory *or* (gold) breaking through a cloud proper and surrounding 13 stars, forming a constellation *argent* (silver) on an azure field. Reverse—A pyramid unfinished, symbolizing the strength and growth of the States; in the zenith an eye in a triangle surrounded with a glory proper; over the eye, around the rim, the words *Annuis coeptis* (God has favored the undertaking); beneath the pyramid MDCCLXXVI and the words *Novus ordo sæclorum* (a new order of things). This seal has never been changed, and is in charge of the Secretary of State.

Accompanying the report and adopted by Congress, was the following remarks and explanation: "The escutcheon is composed of the chief and pale, the two most honorable ordinaries. The pieces pales represent the several States all joined in one solid compact entire, supporting a chief which unites the whole and represents Congress. The motto alludes to this union. The pales in the arms are kept closely united by the chief, and the chief depends on that

Seal of United States—*Continued.*
union and the strength resulting from it for its support, to denote the confederacy of the United States of America and the preservation of their union through Congress. The colors of the pales are those used in the flag of the United States of America; white signifies purity and innocence; red, hardiness and valor; and blue, the color of the chief, signifies vigilant perseverance and justice. The olive branch and arrows denote the power of peace and war, which is exclusively vested in Congress. The constellation denotes a new State taking its place and rank among other sovereign powers. The escutcheon is borne on the breast of an American eagle without any other supporters, to denote that the United States of America ought to rely on their own virtue. The pyramid on the reverse signifies strength and duration. The eye over it and the motto allude to the many signal interpositions of Providence in favor of the American cause. The date underneath is that of the Declaration of Independence, and the words under it signify the beginning of the new American era which commences from that date.''

Seamen, American:
Appropriation for relief of, 472.
Captured by Tripolitans, 356.
Impressment of, by—
Chile, 2772.
Great Britain, 383, 430, 495, 934, 2016.
Account of J. B. Cutting for expenditures incurred in liberating, 108.
Japan, convention with regarding shipwrecked seamen, 4561.
Tripolitans captured by captain and crew of the frigate *Philadelphia*, 356.
Maltreatment of, on ships plying between New York and Aspinwall, 3413.
Number of, on vessels, referred to, 374.
Outrages committed upon, by pirates in West Indies and Gulf of Mexico, 765.
Pirates, outrages on, 765.
Protection for, measure providing, proposed, 6348.
Relief of—
Agent appointed for, 192.
Appropriation for, recommended, 472.
Convention with Japan regarding shipwrecked seamen, 4561.
Provision for, 343.
Recommended, 6333.
When discharged abroad recommended, 331.
Shipment and discharge of, or payment of extra wages to, referred to, 4740.

Seamew, The, satisfaction due for detention of, admitted by Great Britain, 2111.

Seaport Towns, protection for. (See Defenses, Public, provision for.)

Search, Right of. (See Right of Search.)

Seat of Government:
Boundaries of, referred to and proclaimed, 86, 192, 194.
Removal of, from Philadelphia to Washington, 281, 295, 298, 299, 300.

Seaver, William, proclamation offering reward for murderer of, 663.

Seavey, Stephen A., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5184.

Seawell, Washington, major in Army, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 2367.

Sebois River, referred to, 1128.

Secession.—The act of going aside or withdrawing, as from a religious or political organization. The word has received world-wide notoriety from its use in connection with the secession of certain of the United States from the Union in 1860 and 1861. After the adoption of the Constitution in 1787 the idea of the sovereignty of the individual States remained familiar to the minds of many Americans. The Federalists of New England made threats of secession in 1811 and 1814, and secession was generally looked upon as an available remedy for Federal aggression. This claim has been advanced, directly or indirectly by many of the States in turn and has on such occasions usually been condemned by the others as treasonable. It was involved in or explicitly put forward by the Kentucky Resolutions, the Hartford Convention, and the South Carolina Nullification Ordinance (q. v.). While Jefferson condemned ''scission,'' some of his writings admitted it to be a remedy of the last resort. As agitation against slavery became more intense secession was looked upon as the right and destiny of the Southern States. South Carolina was ready to secede in 1850. The Nullification Ordinance of 1832 and other measures passed by that State were early steps in that direction.

Gen. Jackson, then President, felt that such a power lodged in a State would be fatal to the Union and altogether unconstitutional. His em-

Secession—*Continued.*
phatic opposition, as expressed in his military preparations, as well as his strong message and proclamation on nullification in 1833 (1166, 1203), checked this feeling for a time, but the postponement to a final test was perhaps chiefly due to the unpopularity of the nullification doctrine among the States-rights people themselves. Another reason why the South Carolina nullification movement was stopped was the adoption by Congress of the Clay-Calhoun compromise tariff bill, which gave satisfaction to the nullifiers and their States-rights friends in the South who did not accept nullification as a rightful or expedient remedy.

The secession doctrine was revived on the election of Lincoln in 1860. Many of the Southern people felt that the triumph of the Republican party meant the adoption of a policy of such interference with the institution of slavery as to make it impossible for the Southern States any longer to secure and enjoy their constitutional rights within the Union.

Accordingly, Dec. 20, 1860, after the election of Lincoln, South Carolina, by convention, passed an ordinance repealing her adoption of the Constitution in 1788, and reviving her independence. Mississippi seceded Jan. 9, 1861; Florida, Jan. 10; Alabama, Jan. 11; Georgia, Jan. 19; Louisiana, Jan. 26; Texas, Feb. 1; Virginia, Apr. 17; Arkansas, May 6; North Carolina, May 20; Tennessee, June 8, all by conventions. Opposition to secession in many States was based rather upon the ground of inexpediency than unconstitutionality. The National Government never recognized the validity of the ordinances of secession adopted by the Southern States.

Secession, right of States regarding, discussed by President—
Buchanan, 3159, 3186.
Lincoln, 3206, 3221.

Secret Lodges, proclamation against lawless incursions of, on northern frontier, 1925.

Secret Service:
Amendment to law a benefit to criminals, 7605.
Assertion that Congress did not wish to be investigated by, 7606.
Complaint of amendments to law, 7605.
Defense of use of Secret Service men in discovering land frauds, 7625.
Evidence of land and timber frauds secured by, 7605.
Increase in salary of chief of, recommended, 7633.
Land frauds investigated by, 7629.
Report of special committee on President's message relating to, 7618.
Senator and member of Congress indicted on evidence secured by, 7606.

Secretaries.—By a series of acts passed in the early part of 1781 Congress organized the Government under several Departments, at the head of which were placed secretaries with duties similar to those of the secretaries of the British Government. The Secretary of the Navy was originally the Secretary of Marine. The Secretary of the Treasury was originally the Superintendent of Finance. Now all the heads of Departments, 9 in number, are denominated secretaries, except the Attorney-General and the Postmaster-General. (See also Cabinet; Presidential Succession, and Administration.)

Secretaries. (See the several Department Secretaries.)

Seddon, James A., secretary of war of Confederate States, mentioned, 3797.

Sedition Law.—In 1798, when war between the United States and France was imminent, there were in the United States by estimate 30,000 Frenchmen organized into clubs, and 50,000 sympathizers with France, who had been English subject. Many of the newspapers of the country at the time were controlled by aliens, mostly French, English, Irish, and Scotch refugees. Those alien residents who sympathized with France—the larger number—attacked the Government fiercely through the press for its attitude toward that country. In order to restrain this feeling, which excited bitter animosity among those Americans who resented the French attitude toward the United States, the Federalists in control of Congress passed the famous alien and sedition acts. The sedition act of July 14, 1798, was modeled on two English acts of 1795. It provided heavy fines and imprisonment for any who should combine or conspire against the operations of the Government, or should write, print, or publish any "false, scandalous, and malicious writings" against it or either House of Congress or the President, with intent to bring contempt upon them or to stir up sedition. This, as well as the alien act, was regarded by the Republican party as unconstitutional and subversive of the liberty of press and speech. They called forth the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions

Sedition Law—*Continued.*
(q. v.). The sedition act expired in 1801. (See also Alien and Sedition Laws.)
Seed Distribution:
Act making special, in draught-stricken counties in Texas, vetoed, 5142.
Recommendations regarding, 5888, 5982, 6171.
Seigniorage:
Act for coinage of, vetoed, 5915.
Discussed, 5875.
Seizures. (See Vessels, United States.)
Selbach, Mary A., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5421.
Selden, Withers & Co., reimbursement of Indians on account of failure of, recommended, 2836.
Selfridge, Thomas O., jr., report of, on condition of Dominican Republic transmitted, 4009.
Sells, Elijah, treaty with Indians concluded by, 3592.
Seminaries of Learning (see also Education; National University):
Establishment of, discussed and recommended, 470, 878.
Power to establish should be conferred upon Congress, 587.
Seminole Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Seminole Wars.—After the War of 1812 the combined British and Indian stronghold known as the Negro Fort, on the Appalachicola River, was a constant menace to the Georgia settlers. During 1817 there were several massacres of whites. Gen. E. P. Gaines was intrusted with the task of subjugating the Indians. He destroyed an Indian village on the refusal of the inhabitants to surrender certain murderers, and the Indians retaliated by waylaying a boat ascending the Appalachicola with supplies for Fort Scott and killing 34 men and a number of women. Gen. Jackson took the field against the Indians in January, 1818, and in a sharp campaign of 6 months defeated them completely, destroying their villages and driving them from every stronghold. Among the prisoners taken were two English subjects, Arbuthnot and Ambrister, who were charged with inciting the Indians to hostilities. These were tried by court-martial and hanged.

Jackson pursued the Indians into Florida, which was then Spanish territory, captured Pensacola and St. Marks, deposed the Spanish government, and set up an American administration. This territory was later returned to Spain, but the outgrowth of the incident was the cession of Florida to the United States in satisfaction of the latter's claims, and the payment to Spain besides of $5,000,000. The second Seminole war was the most stubborn and bloody of all the Indian wars. It originated in the refusal of part of the tribe to cede their lands to the whites and remove to the Indian Territory. Osceola, one of the chiefs opposed to immigration, was placed in irons by Gen. Thompson, an agent of the United States. Osceola regained his liberty, killed Thompson and others at Fort King, and cut to pieces a body of troops. Operations against Osceola and his warriors were conducted with great severity, but with varying success, under Scott, Call, Jesup, Taylor, and others. The Indians were supposed to be subjugated in 1837, but Osceola fled and renewed the struggle. He was taken by treachery in 1842 and the war ended.

Seminole Wars:
American forces in, and officers commanding, discussed, 611, 1472, 1833.
Appropriation for suppression of, recommended, 1473.
Brevet nominations for army officers participating in, 2008.
Discussed, 600, 611, 617, 1447, 1448, 1453, 1472, 1508, 1511, 1833, 1933, 2007, 2051, 2583.
Massacre of Maj. Dade's command, 1834.
Origin of, referred to, 1944.
Spain furnishes aid to Indians in, 611.
Termination of, 1417.
Troops in, rations furnished, referred to, 611.

Senate.—The upper branch of the legislature of the United States. The Senate is composed of 2 representatives from each State, chosen by the State legislature for a period of 6 years; accordingly the membership has varied in number, from time to time, from 22 members representing 11 States in the First Congress to 92 members representing 46 States in the 61st Congress. Senators must be 30 years of age, residents of the State they represent, and must have been citizens of the United States for at least 9 years; they receive a salary of $7,500 per annum and a small allowance for stationery and mileage. Should a vacancy occur in the Senate during a recess of the State legislature, the Governor of the State makes a temporary appointment which is valid until the next meeting of the legislature. The Constitution provides that the terms of

Senate—*Continued.*
Senators shall so overlap that one-third of the members retire every 2 years. The presiding officer of the Senate is the Vice-President of the United States who votes only in case of the votes being equally divided. Besides its legislative functions, the Senate ratifies or rejects all treaties negotiated by the President; confirms or rejects all appointments to the higher federal offices; exercises the functions of high-court of impeachment; and in case the electors fail to make a choice, elects the Vice-President of the United States from the 2 candidates receiving the largest number of electoral votes. The exercise of these wide powers given to it by the Constitution, has rendered the Senate more powerful than the House; the reverse being usually the case with upper houses. In the constitution adopted by Virginia in 1776 the name Senate was given to the Virginian upper chamber, but the term was not applied to the upper house of the Federal Congress until August 6, 1787; which up to that time had been known as the "second branch." Since the name has been adopted in the Congress of the United States it has spread to all States whose legislatures are divided into two chambers.

The composition of the Senate is due to one of the most important proposals in the constitutional convention at Philadelphia, known as the "Connecticut Compromise" which was brought forward by Oliver Ellsworth and Roger Sherman. This compromise settled the conflicting claims of the large and small States by providing for equal representation of States in the Senate, the House being chosen on a population basis. Of late years the question of an amendment of the Constitution, to permit the election of United States Senators by direct popular vote, has gained considerable ground. Resolutions calling for a Constitutional Convention on this subject have been passed by the legislatures of 14 States and the question has been approved in one or other house in 13 other State legislatures. Several States, chiefly in the South, have already placed the names of candidates for the United States Senate upon the primary ballots, thus leaving to the legislature nothing more than the formal election.

Senate. (See Congress.)

Senatorial Courtesy.—In order that the dignity of the body may be preserved, the Senate gives considerable attention to the personal wishes of its members. In addition to the observance of courteous address, polite language, and the exercise of those acts of kindness which tend to lighten official duties and render social life a pleasure, there is a tacit understanding as to the conventional privileges to be accorded to each in the official deliberations. Should the name of any former member of the Senate be presented to that body by the President for their advice as to his appointment to a Federal office, Senatorial courtesy requires immediate confirmation without reference to a committee. The privilege of speaking as long as he may choose on any question before the Senate is a courtesy granted each Senator, and though it is charged that undue advantage has sometimes been taken of this privilege it has never been abridged. There is no previous question provided in the rules of the Senate.

Senators of United States:
Appointments to office, relation of, to. (See Executive Nominations.)
Constitutional amendment regarding election of, recommended, 3840, 3889.
Loyal Representatives and, denial of seats in Congress to, discussed, 3644.

Seneca Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Serbia. (See Servia.)

Sergeant, John, nomination of, as minister to Panama, 886.

Serio, Giovanni, death of, 6771.

Serio, Vincenzo, death of, 6771.

Sérurier, M., correspondence regarding claims against France. (See France, claims against.)

Servia.—A constitutional hereditary monarchy of the Balkan Peninsula, in southeastern Europe. It is bounded on the north by Austria-Hungary (separated by the Save and Danube), on the east by Roumania (separated by the Danube) and Bulgaria, on the south by Turkey and Bosina, and on the west by Bosnia (separated in part by the Drina). The surface is mountainous. Agriculture is the chief industry. The Byzantine governors were expelled and the title of king assumed in the eleventh century. After being twice under Turkish dominion, Servia became practically independent in 1817. By uniting with Russia against Turkey in 1877-78 the territory of the Kingdom was extend-

Servia—*Continued.*
ed. In 1885 Servia invaded Bulgaria, but suffered disastrous defeats, peace was restored, by the intervention of Austria, early in 1886. During recent years, the vagaries of the last kings of the Obrenovich dynasty produced a very unsettled state of affairs, popular discontent finally reached a head when Queen Draga, wife of King Alexander, a woman of low origin and loose morals, succeeded in having her brother proclaimed heir to the throne. The king and queen were assassinated on June 11, 1903, and Prince Peter, of the Karageorgevich dynasty, was proclaimed king. It has now an area of 18,630 sq. miles and a population (1905) of 2,688,025.

Servia:
Consular convention with, 4627, 4658.
Referred to, 4757.
Diplomatic relations with, referred to, 4522, 4718.
Treaty with, 4658.

Servia, Treaties with.—The convention of commerce and navigation of 1881 provided for freedom of commerce, navigation, and trade upon full, equitable, and reciprocal bases; established the rights of real and personal property holders; conferred trade privileges; restricted the prohibition of imports; exempted citizens of the one country from enforced military service or contributions in the country of the other; granted terms of the most favored nation in matters of import and export duties; exempted goods from any form of transit duty; goods from the one country to be conveyed over the railroads of the other on terms equal to those of the citizens of the country. (For terms of the consular convention of 1881, see Consular Conventions. For terms of the extradition treaty of 1901, see Extradition Treaties.)

Servis, David A., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5255.

Sessions of Congress. (See Extraordinary Sessions of Congress.)

Seven Days' Battles.—A series of battles fought in the Peninsular campaign, in the vicinity of Richmond, Va., between the Army of the Potomac, under McClellan, and the Confederate army under Lee. The first conflict occurred on June 25, 1862, and a battle was fought each succeeding day but one to July 1. June 25 McClellan's army before Richmond, numbering 115,102, received orders to advance. Lee's army on both sides of the Chickahominy aggregated 80,835. Hooker advanced beyond Fair Oaks and secured his ground. Meantime the Confederates had placed Richmond in a state of security and determined upon aggressive movements. Lee had succeeded Johnston in command, and it was determined to bring the mass of the army down the Chickahominy and threaten McClellan's communications with the York River. Jackson had moved out of the Shenandoah Valley and was at Hanover Court-House, ready to render what assistance might be required. Some Federal historians say that McClellan determined to change his base of operations to the James River, 17 miles south of Fair Oaks. The writers on the Southern side deny this. The retreat was accomplished with a loss to the Federal army of 15,249 men. The operations of the two armies are described under the headings Mechanicsville, Gaines Mill, Savages Station, Frayser's Farm, and Malvern Hill. A few weeks later the Federal army was withdrawn from the James and the Peninsular campaign was ended.

Seven Nations. (See Indian Tribes.)

Seven Pines and Fair Oaks (Va.), Battle of.—From Williamsburg to Richmond, Va., the distance is about 50 miles. By May 30, 1862, Casey's and Couch's divisions of Keyes's corps of McClellan's army had crossed the Chickahominy and advanced respectively to Fair Oaks and Seven Pines, 6 and 7 miles, respectively, from Richmond. Heintzelman's corps had also crossed and was encamped several miles to the rear of Couch on the Williamsburg road, and Sumner was ready to make the passage of the stream when a heavy rain, which occurred on the night of May 30, rendered this impracticable. Joseph E. Johnston, who was in command of the Confederate forces, sent Generals Longstreet, Huger, D. H. Hill and Gustavus W. Smith to attack this advance guard of the invading army. The fighting began at 1 P. M., May 31. The Federals gradually fell back. At 4:30 the arrival of Sedgwick's division of Sumner's corps turned the tide of battle. At sunset Gen. Johnston was severely wounded by a piece of shell, and the command devolved upon Gen. Smith. In the morning the Confederates renewed the attack. They were finally repulsed about noon. The Confederates lost 4,233. The Federals lost 5,739, of whom 890 were killed. Gen. Lee assumed command of the Confederate army the day following the battle.

Sevier, Ambrose Hundley; lawyer; b. Green Co., Tenn., Nov. 4, 1801; moved to Arkansas and was elected to the legislature, first in 1823, and again in 1825; from 1827 to 1836 he was a delegate in Congress from Arkansas, and when the Territory became a State, in 1836, he was elected to the United States Senate; died Little Rock, Dec. 21, 1848.

Sevier, Ambrose H., commissioner of United States to Mexico:
Illness prevents departure of, 2427.
Instructions to, referred to, 2537.
President declines to transmit instructions to, to House, 2452.

Sevier, John; pioneer; b. Rockingham Co., Va., Sept. 23, 1745; founded Newmarket village in the Shenandoah Valley and took part in many fights with the Indians; removed with his two brothers to the Wautauga county, beyond the Alleghanies, 1773; in 1784, when North Carolina proposed to transfer the territory west of the Alleghanies to the United States government, the citizens, led by Sevier, objected and organized the proposed State of Franklin, and elected Sevier governor; the scheme was abandoned in 1788; he represented North Carolina in the 1st Congress, 1790-91; served in the campaigns against the Creeks and Cherokees, and was chosen governor of Tennessee, 1796; and represented the State in the 12th and 13th Congresses; died near Fort Decatur, Ala., Sept. 24, 1815.

Sevier Forest Reserve, Utah, proclaimed, 7117.

Sewall, Thomas, consul to Santiago, Cuba, nomination of, withdrawn and reasons therefor, 2584.

Seward, Frederick W., Acting Secretary of State, 3906, 4400.

Seward, George Frederick; diplomat; b. Florida, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1840; United States consul-general at Shanghai, China, 1861; minister to China, 1876, but recalled for his refusal to negotiate a treaty for the restriction of Chinese immigration; author of "Chinese Immigration in Its Social and Economical Aspects."

Seward, George F.:
Decree prohibiting steamers sailing under American flag from using channel on Yangtse River promulgated by, 3896, 3902.
Minister to China, charges against, referred to, 4313.
Instructions to, concerning immigration, referred to, 4691.

Seward, William Henry (1801-1872); statesman; b. in Florida, Orange Co., N. Y.; settled in Auburn, 1823, and practiced law; elected (anti-Masonic) State senator, 1830-34; defeated for governor, 1834, but elected by the Whig party in 1838; reelected, 1840, and served until Jan. 1, 1843; Whig, and later Republican, United States Senator, 1849-61; in a speech at Rochester, 1858, he characterized the struggle between freedom and slavery as "an irrepressible conflict"; candidate for the Republican nomination for President, 1860; Secretary of State, 1861-69; wounded by an accomplice of Booth, 1865; traveled extensively between 1869 and 1871; was a consistent supporter of Johnson's reconstruction policy; his diplomatic services to his country include a most tactful handling of the "Trent affair;" withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico; and the cession of Alaska to the United States by Russia in 1867.

Seward, William H.:
Correspondence regarding Dorr's Rebellion, 2151.
Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 4137.
Letters addressed by, to governors of certain States, referred to, 5200.
Memory of, death of, and honors to be paid to the, 4137.
Report on wounding of, 3792.
Secretary of State, 3215, 3510.
Wounding of, by assassins announced, 3485, 3486, 3487.
Military commission to try persons implicated in, and proceedings of, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3540, 3545, 3546.
Report on, referred to, 3792.
Reward offered for alleged instigators of, 3505.

Sewells Point, Va., evacuation of batteries on, referred to, 3313.

Sexton, Ellen, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5265.

Seyfforth, Caroline, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5290.

Seymour, Horatio (1810-1886); politician; b. at Pompey Hill, Onondaga Co., N. Y.; practiced law after 1832; elected to the New York State assembly, 1841; mayor of Utica, 1842; speaker of the State assembly, 1845; Democratic candidate for governor, 1850, and defeated; elected to the office for the term of 1853-55; defeated for governor, 1854, for having vetoed a prohibition bill in that year; reelected for the term of 1863-65; during this term the draft riots occurred in New York City, 1863; Democratic national chairman, 1864 and

Seymour, Horatio—*Continued.*
1868; unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor, 1868; nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency to oppose Grant in 1868.
Shackerly, Peter, claims of orphan child of, 1693.
Shackleford, Dorsey W.; b. Aug. 27, 1853; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Missouri.
Shadrach Case.—One of many exciting fugitive slave cases of ante-bellum days. In May, 1850, Frederic Wilkins, a Virginian slave, made his escape and found his way to Boston, where he obtained employment under the name of Shadrach. Subsequently he was arrested and imprisoned in the United States court-house, pending trial. He was liberated by a body of colored people and assisted to Canada. Intense excitement prevailed in Boston, which spread over the entire country when Congress turned its attention to the infringement of the law. Clay introduced a resolution requesting the President to inform Congress of the facts in the case. President Fillmore issued a proclamation (2645) announcing the facts and calling upon the people to prevent future disturbances.
Shafter, William Rufus; soldier; b. Galesburg, Mich., Oct. 16, 1835; enlisted in the Civil War, 1861, and mustered out brigadier-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865; entered the regular army, 1867, and upon the outbreak of hostilities with Spain, in 1898, given command of the expedition sent to Cuba; arrived at Daiquiri June 21, took Siboney, Guasimas, El Caney, and San Juan Hill, and finally, July 14, all the Spanish troops in Eastern Cuba surrendered to him, and he remained in possession till peace was declared; retired with the rank of major-general, Feb. 2, 1901.
Shafter, William R.:
Army under, lands near Santiago, Cuba, 6317.
Operations of, around and subsequent capitulation of Santiago, Cuba, 6395.
Thanks of President tendered, 6574, 6577.
Shakespeare, H. O., appointed representative to foreign countries to investigate causes, cure, etc., of cholera, 4902.
Report of, referred to, 5565.
Shannon, Thomas, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5275.
Shannon, Wilson, mentioned, 2206.
Sharkey, William L., provisional governor of Mississippi, appointed, 3512.
Sharp, Solomon, authority to accept present from British officers, referred to, 3404.
Sharp, William Graves; b. Mount Gilead, Ohio, March 14, 1859; moved to Elyria, and later entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1881; elected to the 61st Congress from Ohio.
Sharpe, George H., report of, on assassination of President Lincoln and attempted assassination of Secretary Seward transmitted, 3792.
Sharpsburg (Md.), Battle of. (See Antietam (Md.), Battle of.)
Sharrelts, Thaddeus S., mentioned, 6740.
Shasta Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 733.
Shasta Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7334.
Shawanese Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Shawnee Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Shays's Rebellion.—An insurrection of some people of western Massachusetts against the State government in 1786-87, under the leadership of Daniel Shays. After the close of the Revolution much discontent and actual want prevailed throughout New England, especially in Massachusetts. The annual State tax amounted to $1,000,000. Riots and armed mobs were frequent. The chief grievances complained of were that the governor's salary was too high; that the senate was aristocratic; that lawyers' fees were extortionate and the taxes burdensome. The relief demanded was the issue by the State of paper money. This was refused. Shays, at the head of 1,000 armed men, took possession of Worcester, Dec. 5, 1786, and prevented the session of the supreme court. The court having adjourned to Springfield, the same men attempted to prevent the session there, but were forestalled by the militia. In January, 1787, three bodies of insurgents, under Shays, Luke Day, and Eli Parsons, marched upon Springfield with the purpose of capturing the Continental arsenal. Shays's army, numbering about 1,000, was attacked by about 4,000 militia under Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, and was put to a flight with a loss of 3 killed and 1 wounded. Shays and some of his followers joined Parsons's force, but were dispersed by the militia at Petersham in February, 1787. Shays escaped, but 150 others were captured and their leaders sentenced to death. All, however, were ultimately pardoned on laying down their arms,

Shea, Ellen, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5251.

Sheep Husbandry, report of Commissioner of Agriculture on, transmitted, 4462.

Sheepeater Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Sheffield, Capt., mentioned, 428.

Sheffield, William Paine; b. Newport, R. I., June 1, 1857; educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., 1873; Brown University, A. B. 1877, A. M., 1879; studied law at the University of Paris and at Harvard Law School; admitted to the bar of Rhode Island, 1880, and United States Supreme Court, 1900; commissioner on abolishing Narragansett Tribe of Indians, 1880; member of house of representatives, Rhode Island, 1885-86, 1888-89, 1890, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1899, 1900, and 1901; elected to the 61st Congress from Rhode Island.

Shell Castle Island, N. C., beacon to be erected on, 182.

Shenandoah, The.—Notwithstanding the provisions of the British foreign enlistment act of 1819, which forbids the equipment of any land or naval forces within British dominions to operate against any friendly nation, the *Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Shenandoah,* and other Confederate vessels were allowed to escape in spite of the protest of the United States minister. The *Shenandoah* sailed from London as the *Sea King* October 8, 1864, commanded by Capt. James Iredell Waddell, of the Confederate navy. Making for Madeira her name was changed to *Shenandoah.* From Madeira she sailed for Melbourne, destroying a number of United States merchant ships on the way. Thence she went to Bering Sea and did great damage to whaling vessels. At the close of the war the *Shenandoah* was surrendered to the British Government, and later turned over to the United States. The depredations of the *Shenandoah* were made a part of the Alabama claims against Great Britain. (See also Alabama Claims.)

Shenandoah, The (see also Alabama Claims):

Judgments rendered by claims commission on claims arising from captures by, referred to, 4322.

Reported surrender of, referred to, 3575.

Shepley, George F., military governor of Louisiana, mentioned, 3378.

Sheppard, Morris; b. May 28, 1875, at Wheatville, Morris Co., Tex.; entered the University of Texas in 1891, taking the degrees of A. B., 1895, and LL. B., 1897; entered Yale University in 1897, taking the degree of LL. M., 1898, winning the Wayland prize debate, Yale Law School, 1898, and delivering the master's oration, commencement Yale Law School, 1898; elected to the 57th Congress to fill out an unexpired term of his father, the Hon. John L. Sheppard, deceased; also elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Texas.

Shepperson, A. B., mentioned, 4892.

Sheridan, Philip Henry; soldier; b. Albany, N. Y., March 6, 1831; graduated U. S. Military Academy, 1853; served with distinction throughout the Civil War, and was promoted to major-general, 1864; conducted campaigns against the Indians, 1868; and was appointed lieutenant-general of the army by President Grant in 1869; succeeded Sherman in command of United States Army, and in 1888 was given the rank and pay of general, the rank to terminate with his life; died Nonquitt, Mass., Aug. 5, 1888.

Sheridan, Philip H.:

Army of United States, order directing, to assume command of, 4753.

Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 5204, 5353.

Discussed, 5374.

Increase in Army recommended by, 4324.

Letter of, regarding affairs on southeastern frontier and violation of neutrality by Army, 3574.

Major-general, appointment of, 3443.

Sherley, Swagar; b. in Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky., Nov. 28, 1871; studied law at the University of Virginia; admitted to practice, 1891; admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1898; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Kentucky.

Sherman, James Schoolcraft, Utica, N. Y., Vice-President of the United States during Taft administration; b. Utica, Oct. 24, 1855; mayor of Utica in 1884; elected to the 50th, 51st, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, and 60th Congresses; elected Vice-President on the ticket with William H. Taft, receiving 321 electoral votes to 162 for John W. Kern, of Indiana.

Sherman, John (1823-1900); statesman and financier; b. Lancaster, Ohio; practiced law after 1844; member of Congress, 1855-61; United States Senator, 1861-77, and 1877-97; Secretary of the Treasury under Hayes, 1877-81; Secretary of State under McKinley, 1897-98; he practically direct-

Sherman, John—*Continued.*
ed the financial legislation of the country during and immediately after the Civil War; the Sherman Bill, an act of Congress approved July 14, 1890, was introduced by him.

Sherman, John:
Canvass of vote for electors in Louisiana, referred to, 4367.
Secretary of State, 6473.
Secretary of Treasury, resignation of, referred to, 4589.

Sherman, Thomas W., brigadier-general in Army, seizure of Spanish vessel by, discussed, 3795.

Sherman, William Tecumseh; soldier; b. Lancaster, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1820; graduated U. S. Military Academy, 1840; served in the Seminole Indian War, and in California during the War with Mexico; engaged as superintendent of a military school and professor of engineering and architecture in Alexandria, La., at the outbreak of the Civil War, and on the secession of Louisiana resigned his position and was appointed colonel in the Federal service; rose successively by his dintinguished services to the rank of major-general; during his great marches his army covered 2,600 miles; made lieutenant-general U. S. A., July 25, 1866; when Gen. Grant became President, Sherman succeeded him as general of the army; died New York City, Feb. 14, 1891, and was buried in Calvary Cemetery, St. Louis, Mo.

Sherman, William T.:
Appointed on commission to examine subject of reorganization of Army, 4352.
Army of United States, order directing, to assume command of, 3974.
Relieved from command, 4753.
Retirement of, discussed, 4814.
Ceremonies at Fort Sumter, under direction of, 3484.
Command of Military Division of the Mississippi, assigned to, 3436.
Confederate States, historical statement concerning public policy of executive departments of, filed by, 4850.
Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 5570, 5600.
Increase in Army, recommended by, 4330.
Lands set apart by, for refugees and freedmen, referred to, 3549.
Mentioned, 3812, 3816.
Report of, on conditions in Southern States, 3576.
Requested to proceed to Mexican frontier and communicate with American minister, 3641.
Referred to, 3654.
Thanks of President tendered, 3439.
Treaty with Indians concluded by, 3834.

Sherman Act.—A compromise financial measure introduced into Congress by Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, and passed July 14, 1890. It repealed the Bland-Allison Act of 1878 and directed the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver bullion to the amount of 4,500,000 ounces per month, at the market rate, issuing Treasury notes in payment therefor. These notes were to be redeemed in coin at the Treasury on demand. The act also directed the coinage each month of 2,000,000 ounces of the bullion into standard silver dollars. The repeal of the Sherman Act was frequently urged. In the summer of 1893 the law was claimed to be a leading cause of the business depression, and President Cleveland summoned Congress to meet in special session Aug. 7. Congress, after a long debate, passed Nov. 1 the Voorhees bill, repealing the silver-purchasing clause of the Sherman Act, but affirming bimetallism as a national policy.

Sherman Act:
Discussed, 5548, 5628.
Repeal of purchasing clause of, discussed, 5875, 6073, 6074.
Recommended, 5833.

Sherwood, Isaac R.; b. Stanford, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Aug. 13, 1835; April 16, 1861, the day following Lincoln's call for volunteers, enlisted as a private and served with honor and distinction in the Civil War; made brevet brigadier-general by President Lincoln Feb. 16, 1865, for long and faithservice and conspicuous gallantry; after the war located in Toledo; was editor of the Toledo Commercial; later editorial writer on the Cleveland Leader; in 1868 he was elected secretary of state of Ohio, reelected in 1870, serving four years; organized the bureau of statistics of Ohio; elected to the 43d Congress; bought the Toledo Journal and edited it for nine years; author of "Army Gray Back," (illustrated poem); elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Ohio.

Shields, Thomas, arrest and imprisonment of, in Mexico, 4672, 4678, 4692, 4696.

Shilling.—The name of a coin in use in several European States, varying in its value. The English shilling is one-twentieth of a pound sterling, the

Shilling—*Continued.*
Danish copper shilling is one-ninety-sixth of a rixdaler, and equal to one-fourth of a penny of English money. The Swedish shilling is twice the value of the Danish. In some parts of Germany the shilling is used as a fractional coin of the value of one penny sterling. In America this coin was first issued from the mint at Boston. The first struck were known as the New England shilling, Willow Tree, Oak Tree, and Pine Tree coins. One of the earliest coins used in America was the Bermuda shilling. Lord Baltimore had shillings coined in London for use in Maryland. As money of account the shilling varied greatly in the Colonies.

Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing (Tenn.), Battle of.—One of the most hotly contested battles of the Civil War. After the first line of Confederate defenses in the West had been broken by Grant, Gen. Beauregard was sent to establish another. He selected the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The Confederate army to the number of 45,000 was concentrated at Corinth, Miss., under command of Albert Sidney Johnston. Polk, Bragg, Hardee, and Breckenridge were there with their corps, and Van Dorn and Price were on the way from Arkansas with 30,000 more. After taking Fort Donelson, the Federal army under Grant proceeded up the Tennessee River to Pittsburg Landing, a point 219 miles from its mouth, on the west bank, near the intersection of the State lines of Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and about 20 miles from the Confederate camp at Corinth. Five divisions of Grant's army, under Generals W. T. Sherman, Hurlbut, W. H. L. Wallace, McClernand, and Prentiss, were here encamped, and, including Gen. Lew. Wallace's division, about 7 miles down the river, numbered 40,000 men. Buell's army of 40,000 was expected to reenforce them here, and it was the intention upon his arrival to proceed against Johnston at Corinth. The latter, however, without waiting for his own reenforcements, resolved to attack Grant before the arrival of Buell's forces. Apr. 3, 1862, Johnston marched his army from Corinth and on the 6th attacked the Federal army. After a day's hard fighting Grant's army was driven back from the vicinity of Shiloh Church nearly to the river, a distance of three miles. A part of the expected reenforcements arrived just in time to help to check the last charge of the victorious Confederates. The battle was reopened on the morning of the 7th by Buell, who had arrived during the night with 20,000 men. The second day's fighting was as stubborn as the first had been, but the Confederates were outnumbered. At 2 P. M. Beauregard ordered preparations made for the retreat, which by 4 o'clock was under way. He was not pursued. The casualties were: Confederates—killed, 1,728; wounded, 8,012; prisoners, 959; total, 10,699. Federals—killed, 1,735; wounded, 7,882; prisoners, 3,956; total, 13,573. Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston was killed on the first day of the battle and was succeeded by Gen. Beauregard in the command of the Confederate army.

Ship Canals. (See Canals.)

Ship Island, utility of forts on, for protection of Mississippi coast, 2266, 2293.

Shipbuilding:
Consular returns on, in foreign countries, referred to, 2955.
Decline in American, discussed, 4200.
Encouragement to American, recommended, 4060, 4255, 4727, 5984.

Shipman, Mrs. G. W., mentioned, 7018.

Shipping, American. (See Commerce discussed.)

Ships of War. (See Vessels, United States.)

Shire.—A division of the Kingdom of Great Britain, dating back to the time of the Saxon invasion. It is now taken to mean almost the same as county, as most of the English county names terminate in the word shire. The shire has been extended to Scotland and Wales. In 1643 the general court of Massachuetts Bay Colony ordered that the whole Colony, which then included the present State of New Hampshire, be divided into four shires—Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, and Norfolk. The name was used for county in all the Colonies.

Shively, Benjamin F.; b. St. Joseph Co., Ind., March 20, 1857; educated at the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso and the University of Michigan; elected to the 48th Congress to fill a vacancy and elected a Representative to the 50th, 51st, and 52d Congresses; elected to the United States Senate from Indiana, 1909.

S'Homamish Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Shong, Michael, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5410.

Shonts, Theodore P., Chairman Panama Canal Commission, 7400.

Short, William; diplomat; b. Spring Garden, Surry Co., Va., Sept. 30, 1759;

Short, William—*Continued.*
graduated William and Mary College, 1779; went to France with Jefferson as secretary of legation in 1784; appointed by Washington chargé d'affaires, and transferred to The Hague as minister resident, 1794, and to Madrid as commissioner plenipotentiary and concluded several important treaties with Spain; died Philadelphia, Dec. 5, 1849.

Short, William:
Commissioner to Spain, nomination of, 107.
Referred to, 184.
Nomination of, as minister to—
France, 50.
Russia, 449.
Spain, 148.

Short Pine Forest Reserve, So. Dak., proclaimed, 7278.

Shoshone Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Treaty with, 3397, 3898.

Shoshone Reservation, Wyo., agreement for cession of portion of, 5649.

Shrake, Adam, act granting pension to widow of, returned, 5505.

Shriver, David, superintendent of Cumberland road, 816.

Shufeldt, Robert Wilson; naval officer; b. Red Hook, N. J., Feb. 21, 1822; entered the service as midshipman, 1839; appointed consul-general to Cuba by President Lincoln in 1861, and served two years in Havana, when he resigned and took part in the naval operations of the South Atlantic and Gulf coast squadrons; engaged in promoting a transit route across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in 1861 and in 1870-71; was promoted to rear-admiral, 1883, and retired Feb. 21, 1884; died Washington, D. C., Nov. 7, 1895.

Shufeldt, Robert W.:
Consul-general at Havana, 3344.
Correspondence regarding Johanna Island, referred to, 4536.
Cruise of, around the world, referred to, 4693.

Siam.—A Kingdom in the peninsula of Indo-China, in southeastern Asia. It is bounded on the north by the Shan States, on the east by the French dependencies Annam, Tong-king, etc., on the south by the Gulf of Siam, and on the west by Burma. The chief products are rice, teak, and other cabinet woods, rubies, sapphires, and pepper. The government is vested in the King and a council of ministers. The religion is mainly Buddhism. Area, about 195,000 square miles; population, about 5,000,000. The population can only be estimated, as the custom of the country is to count only the men. The area is variable, as the border lands are occupied by tribes more or less independent. The results of western civilization have been made apparent in recent years. The King has two American general advisers, a British judicial adviser, a French legislative adviser, and a Japanese legal adviser. A penal code has been adopted and many reforms introduced in the trial of suits of foreigners against natives. The metropolitan police force is superintended by English officers loaned by the Indian government, and the provincial police are under Danish inspection.

The chief product of the country is rice, which forms the principal article of food as well as the staple export. For the year ended March 31, 1908, the exports of rice amounted to 795,855 tons, valued at $27,782,800. In Bangkok there are twenty-six large rice mills. Fruits are abundant. The cultivation of rubber has been begun. Rubies and sapphires are exported.

Siam:
Claim of United States against, 6184.
Adjustment of, 6336.
Diplomatic relations with, 6336.
Appropriation for, recommended, 4799.
Gifts received from, referred to, 3267.
Legation of United States in, premises for, presented by Government of, 4823, 4825, 4923.
Appropriation for erection of building on, recommended, 5494.
Liquor traffic in, agreement with, for regulation of, 4803.
Minister of United States to, mission created, 4718, 4761, 4825.
Treaty with, 1272, 1457, 1593, 2951, 3061, 3834.

Siam, Treaties with.—The convention of amity and commerce of 1833 was modified in some directions by the treaty of 1856. Freedom of commerce was extended to citizens of the United States except in importation of arms and munitions of war, and opium, and in the exportation of rice, which is prohibited. The duties payable on ships, it was agreed, should be those paid by the most favored nation; and should there be in the future any diminution in the same in favor of any foreign nation, the United States should share the favor. Humane treatment of shipwrecked mariners was provided for.

A subject of Siam in debt to a citizen of the United States or a citizen of the United States in debt to a subject of Siam shall be obliged to bring all of his goods for sale and apply the

Siam, Treaties with—*Continued.*
proceeds to the payment thereof; should the proceeds be insufficient, the debtor shall not be liable for the balance. Merchants from the United States may rent houses in Siam, but shall rent the king's factories and pay the usual rent therefor. Goods brought to Siam by merchants shall be reported in detail to the king, but no duty shall be charged thereon. Should any foreign country other than Portugal be privileged to appoint consuls at Siam, that privilege shall also be accorded to the United States.

The treaty of 1856 afforded full protection to merchants of the United States in Siam. As Siam has no ships of war, it was agreed that the vessels of war of the United States meeting a Siamese vessel at sea should render to it all possible aid not in violation of the laws of neutrality; and American consuls in foreign ports out of Siam shall render aid to the captains of Siamese vessels in such ports. Provision is made for the appointment of a consul at Bangkok. (See Consular Conventions.) American merchants may trade freely in any port of Siam, but shall reside permanently at Bangkok, where they may rent land, but may not purchase land within two hundred seng (four English miles) of the city walls until they have lived for ten years in Siam or have permission so to buy. Apart from this, American merchants may buy or rent houses anywhere within twenty-four hours' journey from Siam, measured at the rate of speed at which boats travel. Freedom of conscience is allowed to all.

Vessels of war of the United States may enter the river and anchor at Paknam, but only with special permission may proceed to the docks. On articles of import the duty shall be three per cent., payable either in money or in goods. Unsalable and re-exported goods shall be entitled to a drawback. Opium may be imported free of duty, but may not be sold to the opium farmer or his agents. It may be re-exported without impost or duty levied upon it. In times of threatened scarcity the Siamese government may prohibit the export of salt, rice, and fish, on thirty days' notice.

By an agreement of 1884 it is permitted to sell in Siam liquors of a strength allowed to be manufactured in Siam. Beers and wines may be sold on an import duty not to exceed ten per cent. The strength of liquors shall be tested by a Siamese official. The Siamese government may at any time stop the importation of liquors or spirits which, in their opinion, prove deleterious to the health of the people.

Siberia, survivors of *Jeannette* expedition aided by people of. (See *Jeannette* Polar Expedition.)

Sibley, George C., treaty with Indians concluded by, 889.

Sibley, Henry H., mentioned, 3346.

Sibyl, The, English schooner, appropriation for, recommended, 3890.

Sicily (see also Italy):
Claims of United States against, 1113.
Act to authorize Secretary of Treasury to compromise, vetoed, 1365.
Commissioner appointed to consider, 1244.
Convention regarding, 1269.
Payment of, 1317, 1368.
Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 2870.
Neutral rights, treaty with, regarding, 2836.
Relations opened with United States, 1706.
Treaty with, transmitted and discussed, 1170, 1196, 1244, 2271, 2479, 2836, 2870, 2884.

Sierra, Justo, communication from, regarding suffering in Yucatan resulting from Indian insurrections, 2431.

Sierra Forest Reserve, Cal., mentioned, 7278.

Sieyès, Emmanuel Joseph, letter of, on death of Benjamin Franklin, 87.

Signal Service:
Building for, recommended, 4657.
Chief Signal Officer. (See Chief Signal Officer.)
Discussed, 4148.
Establishment and organization of, discussed, 4304, 4934.
Reorganization of, recommended, 5487.
Separate organization of, recommended, 4637, 4934.
Services of, in Spanish-American War, discussed, 6314.

Silkworms, memorial from Count de Bronno Bronski regarding introduction of, into United States, 2584.

Silver.—One of the precious metals and the one most in use during historic times, both in the arts and as a medium of exchange. In the earliest ages, even before there was a record, as in prehistoric Greece and Italy, silver mines were worked, and the refined metal obtained from the ores was employed in ornamental and useful arts. It was not so early used as a money metal, and when finally its use as such was begun it was made into bars or rings and sold by weight.

Silver—*Continued.*

Shekels, or pieces of silver, are alluded to in the book of Genesis. Abraham, in the land of Canaan, bought a field for sepulture and paid for it in silver. But the best authorities state that the first regular coinage of either gold or silver was in Asia Minor, in Phrygia or Lydia. The Egyptians did not have coins in the earliest times, although otherwise their civilization was advanced. In ancient times silver was plentiful in Spain. Hannibal, it is stated, obtained 300 pounds per day from the mines there during the Carthaginian occupation of that country. At a much earlier day the Athenians had valuable silver mines at Laurium, in the territory of Attica. Silver, as well as gold, was employed in the erection of Solomon's Temple at Jerusalem. Silver drinking cups and silver ornaments on horn or ivory drinking cups were in use among the Vikings. In fact, all the civilized and semicivilized nations and tribes of antiquity made free use of this metal. It was more common even then than gold, and therefore less precious. At a later period the Incas in Peru, the Toltecs and Aztecas in Mexico, and the Mayas in Yucatan employed it for ornamental purposes and for objects of utility, both in their temples and palaces. Among modern civilized and enlightened peoples its use is so common as to require no special remark.

The metal itself is found in almost every part of the globe, usually in combination with other metals. Take the whole historical period and it is found that the South American mines are the richest. Mulhall is authority for the statement that Mexico has produced more silver since 1523 than any other country within the last 500 years. He values the total output there for the period at $3,050,000,000. Mexico has also the largest annual output, producing 60,808,978 oz. fine, valued at $35,269,200; the United States follows next with 57,682,800 oz. fine, worth $33,456,000. Large masses have been found in nuggets, as one of 370 pounds at La Paz, Bolivia, in 1749; another of 560 pounds at Konigsberg, Norway, and still another of 800 pounds at Huantaya, Peru. Sonora, Mexico, however, claims to have extracted a huge lump of silver weighing 2,[illegible]00 pounds.

The ratio of silver to gold has varied greatly. 1000 B. C. it was 12 to 1, if the best figures obtainable are to be relied upon. At the Christian era it was 9 to 1. 500 A. D., just 24 years after the downfall of the Western Empire of Rome, the ratio was 18 to 1, but in 1100 A. D. it had fallen to 8 to 1. At the close of the seventeenth century it was 10 to 1, and at the end of the last century 15 to 1. In 1850 the ratio was 15.4 to 1; in 1879, 18.40 to 1; in 1893, 26.49, the present ratio (1909) being 35.70.

The subject has entered into American politics, the Democratic party in 1896 having declared for the free coinage of the metals at the former ratio of 16 to 1. The French ratio was at 15½ to 1. The repeal in 1873 of the law providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver was the beginning of an agitation for the restoration of bimetallism. (See also Bland-Allison Act; Coinage Laws; Sherman Act.)

Silver. (See Gold and Silver.)

Silver Certificates:

Discussed, 5474.

Repeal of act for issuance of, recommended, 4633, 4720.

Suspension of issuance of, recommended, 4830.

Silver Coinage. (See Coins and Coinage.)

Simmons, F. M., b. Jan. 20, 1854, in Jones Co., N. C.; graduated at Trinity College, that State, with the degree of A. B., in June, 1873; admitted to the bar in 1875; in 1886 was elected a member of the 50th Congress; received the degree of LL. D. from Trinity College, N. C., June, 1901; elected to the United States Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1901; reelected in 1907 to represent North Carolina.

Simmons, James S.; b. in Frederick Co., Md., Nov. 25, 1861; was educated at Liberty Academy and Frederick College; engaged in the real estate business during all of his business life; elected to the 61st Congress from New York.

Simmons, James F., correspondence regarding Dorr's Rebellion, 2158.

Simpson, Edward, member of Gun Foundry Board, 4748.

Simpson, Slingsby, vessel under, ordered from and forbidden to reenter waters of United States, 391.

Sims, Thetus Willrette; b. April 25, 1852, in Wayne Co., Tenn.; graduated law department of the Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tenn., June, 1876; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Tennessee.

Single Standard. (See Monometallism.)
Singletary, G. E., dismissal of, from volunteer regiment, referred to, 2455.
Sinking Fund.—An account or fund set aside for the payment of a debt or obligation. It is formed by successively appropriating or setting aside sums for the designated purpose. Alexander Hamilton made an unsuccessful attempt under the Confederation to establish a sinking fund for the liquidation of the national debt. The first national sinking fund in this country was created by act of Congress Aug. 2, 1790. The present sinking fund to retire the national debt was established by an act of Feb. 25, 1862, and amended by later acts. It sets apart annually a special fund for the payment of interest on and for the purchase of a given per cent. of the national debt. Bonds so redeemed are to be canceled and deducted from the outstanding indebtedness of the Government. In addition there is to be purchased annually an amount of Government bonds equal to the annual interest on bonds previously bought for the sinking fund. The sinking fund is thus, as far as interest is concerned, in the position of any other holder of the Government's obligations receiving interest on the bonds that have been purchased for its account, except that the bonds belonging to it have been canceled and the debt is considered reduced by that amount. An act of Apr. 17, 1876, provides that fractional currency, redeemed by the Treasury, shall constitute a part of the sinking fund.
Sinking Fund, repeal of law recommended, 5754.
Sioune Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Sioux City, Iowa, acts for erection of public building at, vetoed, 5015, 5301.
Sioux Commission:
Discussed, 5480.
Report of, discussed, 5496.
Sioux Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Sioux Reservation, Dakota:
Division of portion of, into separate reservations proclaimed, 5529.
Compensation to, for losses sustained in, referred to, 5568.
Lands granted to Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., declared forfeited by Proclamation, 5944.
Opened to settlement, 6826, 6861, 6998.
Purchase of portion of, recommended, 4837.
Restoration of, to public domain, order regarding, declared void, 4890.
Discussed, 4943.
Right of way for railroad through, 4775, 4780.
Sioux Wars discussed, 3333, 4360, 5636.
Sir Robert Peil, The, outrages committed on, 1695.
Sisseton Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Sisson, Thomas Upton; b. Sept. 22, 1869, in Attala Co., Miss.; graduated at the Southwestern Presbyterian University, at Clarkesville, Tenn., taking the degree of A. B. in 1889; graduated in law at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., and was admitted to the bar at Memphis, Tenn., in 1894; moved from Memphis to Winona, Miss., in 1895; served in the State senate; elected to the 61st Congress from Mississippi, without opposition.
Sitgreave, Samuel, commissioner of United States, nomination of, 290.
Sitka, Alaska, port of entry, order regarding, 3865.
Sitting Bull:
Disturbances caused by, discussed, 4576.
Surrender of, discussed, 4625, 4637.
Sivewright, Bacon & Co., compensation to, 6774, 6933.
Six Nations of Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Skagit Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Skai-wha-mish Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Skerrett, Joseph S., mentioned, 5898.
Skipwith, Fulwar, consul-general to France, nomination of and reasons therefor, 170.
S'Klallams Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Skope-áhmish Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Sk-táh-le-jum Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Sk-táhl-mish Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Slacum, George W., report of, relating to African slave trade transmitted, 2268.
Slaughter, William B., mentioned, 1270.
Slaughterhouse Cases.—A series of 5 cases bearing upon the creation of monopolies or trusts and defining the scope of the fourteenth amendment. The Crescent City Live Stock, Landing and Slaughterhouse Co. was incorporated by the Louisiana Legislature Mar. 8, 1869. The Butchers' Development Association protested against this act of the legislature on the ground that it created a monopoly. Suit was brought against the State by Paul Esteben and others on the ground that their business was injured. It was claimed by the plaintiffs that the creation of a monopoly of this sort by the State legislature was in violation of the fourteenth

Slaughterhouse Cases—*Continued.*
amendment to the Constitution which prohibits State legislatures from enforcing laws "which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of the citizens of the United States." The supreme court of Louisiana decided that the law did not conflict with the amendment to the Constitution. The Supreme Court of the United States, Apr. 14, 1873, and Jan. 24, 1887, affirmed the decision. In these celebrated cases the Supreme Court likewise decided that the fundamental character of the Government had not been changed in any way by the Civil War. The judgment of the Supreme Court of Louisiana was not entirely affirmed in the last case mentioned—that of the Crescent Live Stock Co. *vs.* Butchers' Union. That part which constituted a judgment against the Crescent City Live Stock, Landing and Slaughterhouse Co. solely, for damages for the malicious prosecution, was reversed and the case remanded for further proceedings. In that case Justice Matthews delivered the opinion, and there was no dissenting opinion. In the other cases Justice Miller rendered the court's judgment. Justice Field, for himself and Justices Swayne and Bradley, delivered a dissenting opinion.

Slave Representation.—One of the most difficult problems encountered by the framers of the Constitution was the representation to be accorded in Congress to those portions of the country whose population consisted partly of slaves. It was contended, on the one hand, that, being persons, they should be represented, and, on the other hand, that, being property, they should be made the object of taxation. A compromise was finally reached providing that for purposes of reckoning a State's proportion of Representatives, as well as its direct taxes, its population should be "determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons"—i. e., slaves. This method of computing population was first suggested in 1783 by the Continental Congress as a basis for the apportionment of contribution from the States, to be agreed upon as an amendment to the Articles of Confederation. It remained in force until the abolition of slavery.

Slave Trade. (See African Slave Trade.)

Slavery.—A slave is defined as a person who is the chattel or property of another and is wholly subject to his will. Slavery probably originated at an early period of the world's history in the accident of capture in war. It existed in all the ancient Oriental nations of which we have any record. In the Homeric poems it was the ordinary destiny of prisoners of war. The prevalence of Christianity tended to ameliorate the condition of the slave. Laws respecting the sale of slaves in England were made by Alfred the Great. The English peasantry were commonly sold for slaves in Saxon and Norman times; children were sold in Bristol market like cattle for exportation, many being sent to Ireland and Scotland. In 1574 Queen Elizabeth ordered her bondsmen in the western countries made free at easy rates, and in 1660 serfdom was finally extinguished in England. By the decision of Lord Mansfield, of the Court of King's bench, in the Sommersett case (q. v.) slavery was declared illegal in England. In Scotland bondage to the soil was not gotten rid of until the close of the last century.

Parliament abolished trade in negro slaves in 1807, and in 1833 an act was passed abolishing slavery throughout the British colonies. In pursuance of this act 770,280 negroes became free Aug. 1, 1834. About the time of the American Revolution societies of prominent men were formed for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the negro slaves. Pennsylvania was the first State to organize such a society, in 1787, with Benjamin Franklin as president. New York followed with a similar society, John Jay as its first president and Alexander Hamilton as its second. Immediately after came Rhode Island, and Maryland, in 1789, with such members as Samuel Chase and Luther Martin; Delaware, with James A. Bayard and C. A. Rodney; Connecticut, in 1790; Virginia, 1791, and New Jersey in 1792. The most that was accomplished by these societies was the suppression of the slave trade in 1808. Pennsylvania provided for the gradual emancipation of her slaves in 1780; Massachusetts, by a bill of rights prefixed to her constitution, the same year; New Hampshire, by her constitution, and Connecticut and Rhode Island by enactment, in 1784; Vermont, by her constitution, and New York and New Jersey by

Slavery—*Continued.*
gradual abolition, the former in 1799 and the latter in 1804. In 1817 New York enacted further legislation, decreeing total abolition on July 4, 1827. By this law 10,000 slaves were freed.

Following are some of the important steps leading to the Civil War in America, by which the institution of slavery was finally abolished: Passage of the ordinance for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio containing the unalterable article forbidding slavery, 1787; Quakers present a petition to Congress praying for the abolition of slavery, 1794; important debate in Congress on the abolition of the slave trade, 1806; slave trade abolished, 1808; American Colonization Society organized at Washington to aid emigration to Africa, 1816; Missouri Compromise passed by Congress, 1820; antislavery societies organized in New York and Pennsylvania, 1833; passage of fugitive-slave law and compromise measures, 1850; negroes seized at Boston under fugitive-slave law, 1851; passage of Kansas-Nebraska bill, 1854; repealing of the Missouri Compromise; Kansas war, 1854; Dred Scott decision, 1857; John Brown's insurrection, 1859; election of Lincoln to the Presidency, 1860; secession of South Carolina, December, 1860, followed by other States in 1861; President Lincoln proclaims the abolition of slavery in all parts of the country in rebellion, Jan. 1, 1863 (3358); submission of the Southern armies in April, 1865, and official announcement of the final abolition of slavery Dec. 18, 1865.

Slavery (see also African Slave Trade; Compromise Measures of 1850; Kansas-Nebraska Act; Missouri Compromise; Negroes):
Abolition of (see also Emancipation, *post*)—
Compensation to States for, recommended, 3255, 3269, 3292, 3334.
Draft of bill for, 3285, 3337.
Recommendation again to be made, 3297.
Constitutional amendment for, recommended by President—
Buchanan, 3168.
Johnson, 3556.
Ratification of, referred to, 3570, 3644.
Lincoln, 3453.
Agitation in States growing out of, discussed, 2874, 2930, 2962, 2981, 3028, 3084, 3157, 3186, 3206.
Mediation of Virginia for settlement of, discussed, 3192.
Compensation to States for the abolition of, recommended, 3255, 3269, 3292, 3334.
Discussed by President—
Buchanan, 2962, 2981, 3028, 3084, 3157, 3186.
Lincoln, 3206, 3269, 3335.
Pierce, 2874, 2930.
Polk, 2456, 2490.
Emancipation discussed and notice of, given. (See Emancipation; Emancipation Proclamation.)
Exportation of slaves by Great Britain in contravention of treaty of Ghent, 629.
Fugitive slaves. (See Fugitive Slaves.)
International congress at Brussels for abolition of, 5471, 5543, 6360.
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Abolished, 5369.
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Cuba and Puerto Rico, 4100, 4143, 4194, 4196.
Release of persons held in, discussed, 4194.
Portuguese colonies abolished, 4289.
Incendiary literature to slaves discussed, 1394.
Introduction of, into Territories of United States discussed, 2490, 2962, 2981, 3002, 3028, 3085, 3160.
Supreme Court decision settling right of, 2985, 3029, 3085, 3160.
Laws to prevent ownership of slaves in foreign lands by citizens of United States recommended, 4100, 4144.
Negro soldiers enslaved. (See Civil War.)
On coast of Africa referred to, 4160.
Proposition to Great Britain to abolish mixed courts which had been created for the suppression of, 3989.
Supreme Court decision regarding slavery in Territories, discussed, 2985, 3029, 3085, 3160.

Slaves, Fugitive. (See Fugitive Slaves.)

Slayden, James L.; b. in Kentucky; attended Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.; member of the twenty-third legislature of Texas, but declined reelection; elected to the 55th and all subsequent Congresses, including the 61st, from Texas.

Slemp, Campbell Bascom; b. Lee Co., Va., Sept. 4, 1870; elected to the 60th Congress to fill a vacancy, and reelected to the 61st Congress from Virginia.

Sleswick. (See Schleswig-Holstein War.)

Slidell, John:
Confederate envoy to France, removal of, from British steamer, *Trent*, 3262, 3263, 3264, 3267, 3268.
Mission to Mexico for adjustment of differences discussed, 2288, 2415.
Slim Buttes Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 6957.
Sloat, John D., commander of the *St. Louis*, 1133.
Smalh-Kamish Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Small, John Humphrey; b. Washington, N. C.; educated at Trinity College, N. C.; proprietor and editor of the Washington Gazette from 1883 to 1886; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from North Carolina.
Smith, Abigail, act to increase pension of, vetoed, 5000.
Smith, Albert, commissioner, on northeastern boundary, 2023.
Smith, Albert N., thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.
Smith, Caleb B., ex-Secretary of Interior, death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 3432.
Smith, Daniel, treaty with Indians concluded by, 834.
Smith, Ellison DuRant, merchant and planter; b. Aug. 1, 1866, Lynchburg, Sumter (now Lee) Co., S. C.; entered Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C., from which institution he graduated in 1889; at Wofford he won gold medals in debate, science, and literature in his sophomore, junior, and senior years; member of the legislature from Sumter County, 1896 to 1900; began the cotton movement in 1901, which resulted in the organization of the Farmers' Protective Association; became a national figure on account of addresses at New Orleans, Birmingham, Dallas, and Shreveport; was nominated for United States Senator from South Carolina at a primary election in September, 1908; elected, 1909, for the term beginning March 4.
Smith, Eliza, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5284.
Smith, Emory, trial and conviction of Crawford Keys for murder of, 3659.
Smith, Gen., negotiations of, at New Orleans referred to, 3583.
Smith, Isaac, commissioner to conclude treaty with Indians, nomination of, 203.
Smith, Jacob, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5145.
Smith, J. S., dispatches of, relative to imprisonment of Davis Hatch, referred to, 4113.
Smith, John, alleged associate of Aaron Burr, 420.
Smith, John Jay, imprisonment of, by Mexican authorities referred to, 4376.
Smith, John Walter; b. Snow Hill, Feb. 5, 1845; educated at private schools and at Union Academy, and engaged in the lumber business in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina; president of the First National Bank of Snow Hill, and director in many business and financial institutions; elected to represent Worcester County in the senate of Maryland in 1889, and was successively reelected in 1893 and 1897; was president of the State senate during the session of 1894; was nominated and elected to Congress from Maryland in 1898; was elected governor of Maryland by over 12,000 plurality in 1899; served from 1900 to 1904; was nominated by direct vote of the members of the Democratic party of Maryland on Nov. 5, 1907, by a plurality of 17,931, at the first primary election held in his State for United States Senator, to serve the term beginning March 4, 1909, and was thereafter elected United States Senator for that term by the general assembly of the State; he was elected United States Senator at the same session of the Maryland legislature on March 24 to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. William Pinkney Whyte for the unexpired term ending March 3, 1909.
Smith, Melancton, thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.
Smith, Noah, district supervisor, nomination of, 91.
Smith, Persifor F., correspondence regarding affairs in California referred to, 2584.
Smith, Polly H., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5267.
Smith, Robert, Secretary of State, 457.
Smith, Samuel, referred to, 1233.
Smith, Samuel William, b. in the township of Independence, Oakland Co., Mich., Aug. 23, 1852; graduated from law department of the University of Michigan; elected State senator in 1884; instrumental in securing a reduction of $5,000,000 annually in the railway mail rates; later sought to have express and telegraph rates reduced; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Michigan.
Smith, Sylvester Clark, b. near Mount Pleasant, Iowa, Aug. 26, 1858; moved to California in the fall of 1879; in 1885, was admitted to practice law at Bakersfield, Cal.; elected to the State senate in 1894 and again in

Smith, Sylvester Clark—*Continued.*
1898, serving eight years; elected to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from California.
Smith, Thomas A., official conduct of, referred to, 970.
Smith, Virtue, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5262.
Smith, Walter I.; b. Council Bluffs, Ia., July 10, 1862; admitted to practice law, 1882; elected to the 56th Congress, to fill a vacancy; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Iowa.
Smith, William Alden; b. Dowagiac, Mich., May 12, 1859; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1883; was honored with the degree of master of arts by Dartmouth College in June, 1901; is president and principal owner of the Grand Rapids Herald; elected to the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, and 59th Congresses, and was unopposed for a seventh term and unanimously reelected to the 60th Congress; elected to the United States Senate from Michigan, for the term beginning March 4, 1907.
Smith, W. H., correspondence regarding Dorr's Rebellion, 2147.
Smith, William Robert; b. Aug. 18, 1863, Smith Co., Tex.; studied law in Tyler, Tex.; admitted to the bar in 1885; appointed by the governor judge of the thirty-second judicial district of Texas, to fill a vacancy; reelected to the same office in 1898 and 1900, without opposition; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Texas.
Smith, Watson, thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.
Smith, William, official acts of, in Virginia, declared null and void, 3535.
Smith, William F., special commissioner to investigate administration in military division bordering on Mississippi River, appointed, 3474.
Smith, William S., district supervisor, nomination of, 91.
Smithson, James. (See Smithsonian Institution.)
Smithsonian Institution.—James Smithson, F. R. S., a natural son of the first Duke of Northumberland, and an eminent English chemist and mineralogist, died in 1829. He bequeathed £105,000 to the Government of the United States in trust to "found at Washington an establishment, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." This bequest became operative in 1835. In 1838 the United States Government received from the court of chancery of Great Britain $515,169, which was increased by investment to $703,000. After the discussion of numerous plans, Congress in 1846 created the present establishment. The Institution has devoted itself to the two lines of work marked out in the terms of the bequest—the prosecution of original research and the publication and distribution of memoirs on subjects relating to science. During its existence it has originated many important scientfic undertakings, which have later been taken up by the Government and prosecuted on broader lines under the control of special bureaus, some under the direction of the Institution, others independently. Out of its meteorological service the Weather Bureau has grown; in connection with its work in ichthyology the Fish Commission was established.

Under the direction of the Institution are the National Museum, which is the legal custodian of all government collections, the Bureau of International Exchanges, the Bureau of American Ethnology, the Astro-Physical Observatory, and the Zoological Park. The Institution maintains a table at the biological station at Naples, Italy, to which it sends students to conduct investigations. From time to time the Institution sends scientific expeditions, the most recent being those to Alaska to discover remains of mammoths and other large mammals, and to British Columbia to investigate and explore the glaciers there situated. The Institution has a library of 250,000 volumes. The direction of the affairs of the Institution is vested in a Board of Regents, consisting of the Chief Justice, the Vice-President, 3 Senators, 3 Representatives, and 6 other citizens, 2 of whom shall reside in Washington. The President of the United States and his Cabinet are members of the Institution. The Secretary is elected by the Board of Regents. Joseph Henry, the first Secretary, served from the founding of the Institution in 1846, till his death in 1878; he was succeeded by Spencer F. Baird, and upon the latter's death in 1887, Samuel P. Langley was placed in charge of the work. He was succeeded as secretary by Charles D. Wolcott. The Institution is located in Washington City and occupies an ornate building of Seneca brown stone, situated in a prominent place in the Mall, which extends from the Capitol to the Washington Monument. In 1904, the

Smithsonian Institution—*Continued.*
remains of James Smithson, who so far as it is known, had never visited this country, were brought from Geneva to Washington and placed in the Institution.

The entire consignment of pickled skins of animals killed in Africa by former President Roosevelt and his son, Kermit, was received at the Smithsonian Institution. Among the animals represented in this collection were rhinoceros, wild beeste bush buck, eland, wart hog, water buck, Impali zebra, giraffe, hyena, lion, Grant's gazelle, leopard, cheetah, reed buck, Thompson's gazelle, steinbuck, dik-ack, baboon, klipper springer and jackal.

Smithsonian Institution:
Bequest to United States by James Smithson for founding, 1406.
Fulfillment of objects of, suggested, 1723, 1942, 2124.
Prosecution of claim to, referred to, 1647, 1723.
Referred to, 1490, 6674, 6767, 7044.
Medium for interchange of official publications, 4718.
Organization of, recommended, 2751.
Request of regents of, for appropriation for National Museum commended, 4431, 4458.

Smoke Abatement Exhibition at London referred to, 4695.

Smoot, Reed, b. Jan. 10, 1862, at Salt Lake City, Utah; educated at the State University and Brigham Young Academy; is a banker and woolen manufacturer; elected to the United States Senate from Utah, March 5, 1903, and for the term of six years to begin March 4, 1909.

Smuggling.—In the United States the offense of smuggling is defined as "the act, with the intent to defraud, of bringing into the United States, or, with like intent, attempting to bring into the United States, dutiable articles without passing the same, or the package containing the same, through the custom-house or submitting them to the officers of the revenue for examination." The penalties which may be enforced are a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $5,000, or imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both, seizure and condemnation of the vessel or vehicle used, and various other special penalties. The British navigation laws of the latter part of the seventeenth and first half of the eighteenth centuries induced bold and extensive smuggling into the Colonies. Merchants and prominent public men otherwise respectable felt no hesitation about cheating the revenue by illicit trade with pirates and West Indian merchants. New York was the principal port for smugglers, though Boston, Philadelphia, and Charleston were also enriched by smuggled goods. This led the British Government to enforce the acts of trade which did much to precipitate the Revolution.

Smuggling:
Pernicious practice of, should be prevented, 644.
Practice of, criminal in free governments, 480.

Snake Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Snapp, Howard Malcolm; b. Joliet, Ill., September 27, 1855; admitted to the bar in 1879; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Illinois.

Sno-ho-mish Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Snoquâlmoo Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Soc Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Socialist Party.—This party was organized as the Social Democracy in 1897 by Eugene V. Debs, at Chicago. In 1898, the party's candidate polled, chiefly in Massachusetts, 9,545 votes. In 1900 Eugene V. Debs was the party's candidate for President and Job H. Harriman for Vice-President. The platform advocated State ownership of all means of production and distribution, with the public ownership of railways, mines, etc., also the initiative and referendum, and public work for unemployed. In that year the party vote was 84,003, many additions to the party being received from the Socialist Labor party (q. v.)

In 1901 at the Indianapolis convention the party formally united with the seceders from the Socialist Labor party, and took the name of Socialist party, except in some States, particularly in New York and Wisconsin, on account of certain provisions in the election laws of those States. In 1902 the party vote was 229,762.

In 1904 Eugene V. Debs and Benjamin Hanford were the Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates, and received 406,442 votes. The Socialist party has at times elected local officers in several States, and at one time had representatives in the Massachusetts Legislature. In 1908 Debs polled 448,453 votes for President.

Socialist Labor Party, The.—This party took its name at a convention held at Newark, N. J., in 1877. In 1883

Socialist Party—*Continued.*
a congress of Socialists met at Baltimore, Maryland, and organized a national party, but the growth of the organization was greatly retarded by the anarchistic outbreak in Chicago in 1886. The party was reorganized in 1889, formally assuming the name Socialist Labor party, and their first national convention was held in New York City, Aug. 28, 1892. Simon Wing, of Massachusetts, was nominated for President, and Charles H. Matchett, of New York, for Vice-President. The platform advocated public ownership of all railroads, telegraphs, and other public utilities, the initiative and referendum, the recall of representatives, and the abolition of the Presidency, Vice-Presidency and Senate. In that year the party polled 21,532 votes.

In 1896 Charles H. Matchett was the candidate for President and Matthew Maguire for Vice-President. The platform advocated state ownership of all means or production. The vote in this year was 36,274. In 1898 the party in 18 States cast 82,204 votes. In 1899 the Socialist Labor party split, many of its members going to the Social Democratic party or Social Democracy (now the Socialist party).

The Socialist Labor party has since been on the decline. In 1900 Joseph F. Malloney, its candidate for President, and Valentine Remmel for Vice-President, polled 39.537 votes. In 1902, in State and Congressional elections the party cast 53,763 votes. In 1904 Charles H. Corregan, its candidate for President, and William W. Cox for Vice-President, polled 28,943 votes. In 1908 the vote was 15,421.

Society of American Florists, act incorporating, vetoed, 6010.

Society of Army of the Cumberland, statue of Gen. Garfield to be erected in Washington by, 4795.

Unveiling ceremonies, order regarding, 5162.

Society of Colonial Wars.—Instituted in 1892 to "perpetuate the memory of these events and of the men who, in military, naval, and civil positions of high trust and responsibility, by their acts or counsel assisted in the establishment, defense, and preservation of the American Colonies, and were in truth the founders of this Nation. With this end in view it seeks to collect and preserve manuscripts, rolls, and records; to provide suitable commemorations or memorials relating to the American Colonial period, and to inspire in its members the paternal and patriotic spirit of their forefathers, and in the community respect and reverence for those whose public services made our freedom and unity possible." Eligibility is confined to an adult male descendant of an ancestor who fought in battle under Colonial authority, from the settlement of Jamestown, Va., in 1607, to the battle of Lexington, in 1775, or who served as Governor, Deputy-Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Member of the Council, or as a military, naval, or marine officer in the service of the Colonies, or under the banner of Great Britain, or was conspicuous in military, official, or legislative life during that period.

Society of Friends:
Management of Indians committed to, 3992, 4063, 4106, 4154, 4206, 4254, 4307.
Paper to President, from, on Indian affairs, referred to, 4075.

Societies of Spanish War Veterans.—Astor Battery Association. Organized December, 1904. Composed of original members of the Astor Battery, which served in the Philippines campaign of 1898. Meets annually, Aug. 13, anniversary of the capture of Manila, at Reunion-Army of the Philippines, and at the annual national encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans.

Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War. — Instituted Feb. 2, 1899. Membership is composed of persons who served on the active list or performed active duty as commissioned officers, regular or volunteer, during the war with Spain, or who participated in the war as naval or military cadets. Membership descends to the eldest male descendant in the order of primogeniture.

Society of the Army of the Philippines.—Composed of American soldiers who fought in any of the campaigns in the Philippine Islands.

Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba.—Organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago de Cuba, July 31, 1898. Annual dues, $1; life membership, $25. No initiation fee. There are branch societies in Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, California, and the District of Columbia.

United Spanish War Veterans.—National Encampment United Spanish War Veterans—Organized April 18, 1904, by the consolidation of the

Societies of Spanish War Veterans—*Continued.*

National Army and Navy Spanish War Veterans, National Association of Spanish-American War Veterans, and the Society of the Service Men of the Spanish War. Soldiers and sailors of the regular and volunteer army, navy and marine corps who served honorably during the war with Spain or in the insurrection in the Philippines are eligible to membership.

United Volunteer Association.—All white soldiers and sailors who served honorably in the miltary or naval service of the United States during the war with Spain or the incident insurrection in the Philippines are eligible to membership. This society was organized at Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 17, 1899, and has a membership (1909) of nearly 38,000. It is national in scope and character.

Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States, in the State of Maryland.—Organized in 1871, "to collect and preserve the material for a truthful history of the late war between the Confederate States and the United States of America; to honor the memory of our comrades who have fallen; to cherish the ties of friendship among those who survive, and to fulfill the duties of sacred charity toward those who may stand in need of them." The membership is 925.

Society of the Cincinnati. (See Cincinnati, Society of the.)

Societies of the Union Army of 1861-65.—Society of the Army of the Tennessee—Organized at Raleigh, N. C., April 14, 1865; the headquarters are at Cincinnati. Army of the Tennessee Association; organized at Washington, D. C., August, 1902; all who served in that army eligible to membership. Society of the Army of the Cumberland; organized in February, 1868, and its present membership is 350. Society of the Army of the Potomac; the Society was organized in 1868; the present membership is over 2,000. Association of the Thirteenth Army Corps; this Association was organized at Milwaukee, August, 1889.

Societies of the War of 1812.—The Veteran Corps of Artillery of the State of New York, Constituting the Military Society of the War of 1812. Instituted as a military society by the officers of the War of 1812, on Jan. 3, 1826, in the City of New York, and incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, by the surviving veteran members, Jan. 8, 1892. Consolidated Jan. 8, 1848, with the Veteran Corps of Artillery (instituted by officers of the Revolutionary War, Nov. 25, 1790). Hiram Cronk, last surviving Veteran member War of 1812, born April 29, 1800, died May 13, 1905. The original members comprise those who actually served in the military or naval forces of the United States during the War of 1812, or on vessels other than merchant ships which sailed under commissions of letters of marque and reprisals from the United States in that war. Eligibility to hereditary membership is confined by law to descendants of those who actually served in the War of 1812, and to descendants of former members.

General Society of the War of 1812, The.—Composed of federated State societies, in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, Illinois, District of Columbia, New York, New Jersey, and Delaware, the members of each of which State Societies are borne upon the membership roll of the General Society. Any male person above the age of twenty-one years who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the War of 1812-14 in the army, navy, revenue marine, or privateer service of the United States, offering satisfactory proof to the State Society to which he makes application, and is of good moral character and reputation, may become a member. In case of failure of lineal descendants of an actual participant in said war, one collateral representative who is deemed worthy may be admitted to membership.

Soldiers' Home:

Erection of, recommended, 2559, 2624.

Recommendations of board of commissioners regarding, 4777.

Should be under jurisdiction of War Department, 7609.

Site for, selected, 2668.

Solicitor of the Treasury, office of, established, 1090.

Operations of, referred to, 2539.

Somerlat, Maria, act granting pension to, vetoed, 6186.

Sommersett Case.—A negro slave named Sommersett accompanied his master from Boston to London in October, 1769. He became ill and was turned adrift by his master. His condition aroused the compassion of Granville Sharp, who cared for him until he was restored to health. He was then claimed by his master and taken be-

Sommersett Case—*Continued.*
fore Lord Mansfield, of the court of King's bench. Here he was discharged on the ground that in England slavery could exist only by positive law, and in the absence of such a law a person could not be deprived of liberty on the ground that he was a slave. This decision determined the future course of England in the delivery of fugitives.

Sons of American Revolution.—A patriotic society composed of lineal descendants of soldiers, sailors, and conspicuous patriots of Revolutionary times. The society was organized in California July 4, 1875. Another society of the same name was organized in New York in 1889 and quickly outrivalled the older society; attempts to unite the two were made unsuccessfully in 1892 and 1897. The Eastern Society has 38 branches in the States and branches in the District of Columbia and Hawaii. The total membership is about 11,000.

Sons of Liberty.—A society organized by the younger and more ardent patriots of Connecticut in 1755, to advance colonial liberty. They advocated nonimportation, aided in the hanging in effigy of the stamp distributor Oliver in 1765, and in 1774 proposed the organization of a continental congress. The appellation is sometimes applied to the whole body of American patriots. Another organization calling themselves "Sons of Liberty" existed in 1862-1864 in Indiana and other States and actively opposed the efforts of the United States Government in the prosecution of the war for the preservation of the Union, and several leaders were tried and condemned by a military commission. (See also Milligan Case.)

Sons of the Revolution.—A society of the same nature as the Sons of the American Revolution. It was established in New York in 1875, and has now 31 State branches. The principal point of difference between the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution is the matter of eligibility, which in both is dependent on hereditary descent. In the latter society membership is contingent upon lineal descent from patriots of the Revolution, while in the former it is extended to collaterals.

Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.—Camp No. 1, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., was organized in the City of Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1879. The organization is composed of lineal descendants, over eighteen years of age, of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines who served in the late Civil War. There are now about one thousand Camps, with a membership of fifty thousand, distributed among twenty-five Divisions, corresponding to States, the general society or national body constituting the Commandery-in-Chief. Each Camp has its own officers, the head officer being the Commander. The principal officer of the Division is the Division Commander. The Sons of Veterans Auxiliary is an association of women auxiliary to the above organization.

Sound Dues. (See Baltic Sea.)

South America (see also South American Provinces, South American Republics; the several States):
Assertion of the independence of the Republics of, 612.
Commercial relations with, 4014, 4826, 5509.
Commission to Central America and, for improving commercial relations, discussed, 4826, 4863, 4864, 4915, 4955, 5116.
Condition of, reports on, 1009.
International American Conference at Washington. (See International American Conference.)
Monarchical government in, establishment of, referred to, 3402.
Negotiations for restoration of peace in, referred to, 4676.
Policy of United States toward, discussed, 5750.

South American Provinces (see also South American Republics):
Independence and political condition of, referred to, 601.
Independence of—
Achieved by, before recognized by United States, 829.
Asserted, 612.
Emperor of Russia intervenes for recognition of, 892.
Not recognized until danger of subjugation has passed, 1486.
Should be recognized by United States, 685.
To be recommended by United States, 674.
Recognition of, referred to, 706, 761.
Supplies sent to, 811.
War with Spain. (See Wars, Foreign.)

South American Republics. (See also South American Provinces; the several Republics):
Collection by governments of debts due their citizens, from other countries, by force of arms, referred to The Hague Tribunal by Conference of, 7440.

South American Republics—*Continued.*
Commercial relations with—
Discussed by President—
Hayes, 4460.
Pierce, 2869.
Report of Hamilton Fish on, 4024.
Condition of, discussed, 1009.
Congress of, referred to, 910.
Differences existing among, referred to, 2252.
Friendly disposition of United States toward, 950, 3884.
Independence of—
Achieved by, before recognized by United States, 829.
Asserted, 612.
Emperor of Russia intervenes for recognition of, 892.
Not recognized until danger of subjugation has passed, 1486.
Should be recognized by United States, 685.
To be recommended by United States, 674.
Mediation of United States offered in wars among, 3776, 3884.
Minister for, requested, 620.
Peace conference between Spain and, held in Washington, 4052, 4099.
Pledge of United States to, against foreign interference with, referred to, 907.
Policy of United States toward, discussed, 5750.
Political condition of, discussed, 2904.
Recognition of, referred to, 706, 761.
Treaty of, with Spain, discussed, 1369.
Treaty with, 868.
War of, with Spain—
Armistice, referred to, 4144.
Good offices of United States tendered, 3776, 3884.
Accepted, 3987, 4052.
Vessels being built in New York for Spain forbidden to depart, 3987.

South American Republics, Recognition of.—In 1817 Henry Clay endeavored to secure an appropriation from Congress for sending an accredited minister to Buenos Ayres, which had become a free and independent Republic. Congress, however, refused. Mar. 8, 1822, President Monroe in a special message to Congress (685) recommended the recognition of Buenos Ayres, Chile, Colombia, and other Republics, and the establishment of international relations with them. This Congress agreed to. The commercial relations between the United States and these Republics have steadily improved since this action. A conference, known as the International American Conference (q. v.), representing the United States and these Republics, met in Washington in 1889 to encourage closer business relations. This resulted in the establishment of the Bureau of American Republics (q. v.). The latest example of the recognition of a new republic by this country occurred in the year 1903, when the Republic of Panama proclaimed its independence of Colombia on November 4 and received the recognition of the American government two days later.

South Carolina.—One of the thirteen original States. Nickname: "The Palmetto State"; motto, "Animis opibusque parati" ("Prepared in mind and resources"). It lies between lat. 32° 4′ 30″ and 35° 13′ 2″ north and long. 78° 28′ and 83° 18′ west. It is bounded on the north and northeast by North Carolina, on the southeast by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the southwest and west by Georgia (separated for most part of the distance by the Savannah River). It has an area of 30,570 square miles. The surface is level near the coast, undulating in the interior, and mountainous in the northwest. The State produces gold, porcelain, clay, phosphates, and other minerals, and is especially noted for the production of rice and sea-island cotton. It was partially explored by the Spaniards in 1525, who named it Chicora. An unsuccessful attempt to colonize was made by the French under Ribault in 1562. The first permanent settlement was made by the English in 1670. Charleston was founded in 1680. Charles II. gave the territory between lat. 29° and 36° 30′ north, to eight of his favorites in 1663, and two years later he issued a charter placing the control of the colony in their hands. They employed John Locke, the philosopher, to draw up a constitution which should provide an ideal government. This "grand model" proved to be an attempt to set up the feudal system in American, and was abandoned by the proprietors in 1693. South Carolina became a royal colony in 1729.

The first constitution was adopted in 1776. The Federal Constitution was ratified May 23, 1788. The State seceded on December 20, 1860, and was readmitted by act of Congress June 25, 1868.

About 68 per cent. of the area of the State is woodland. There were enumerated in 1900, 155,355 farms, more than half of which were negro farms. In 1908, 480,000 bushels of rice was produced. The most important crop is cotton, to which 2,426,-

South Carolina—*Continued.*
000 acres were devoted in 1907, yielding 529,590,430 pounds of upland cotton, valued at $60,691,063, and 4,580,196 pounds of Sea Island cotton, worth $1,630,092, besides 498,633 tons of seed, valued at $10,336,662. In the same year 29,000 acres of tobacco yielded 25,085,000 pounds, valued at $2,508,000.

The industrial census of 1905 showed 1,399 manufacturing establishments, with a capital of $113,422,224, in which 63,071 persons converted $49,968,626 worth of raw material into finished stock worth $79,376,262. These were cotton goods, lumber and timber products, cotton seed and oil cake, and fertilizers. There were 3,253 miles of steam railway, and 133 miles of electric lines in 1906.

The turpentine and rosin industries, for which the State was formerly noted, are dying out, because of the exhaustion of the pine forests. The imports at the harbor of Charleston for 1907 were $3,528,553, and the exports $1,082,466. The population, according to the census of 1900, was 1,340,316—557,807 white and 782,321 colored, with 188 Asiatic and Indian.

South Carolina (see also Confederate States):
Amendment to Federal Constitution, referred to, 598.
Census of—
Referred to, 108.
Return of, delay in, 104.
Claims of, for advances made during War of 1812, 1027.
Commissioners from, to President Buchanan, 3189.
Correspondence of, referred to, 3195.
Constitution of, referred to, 3830.
Delay in return of census of, 104.
Forts and fortifications ceded to United States by, 384.
Fourteenth amendment to Constitution, ratified by, 3837.
Proclaimed, 3855.
Imprisonment of free negroes in ports of, referred to, 1954.
Judicial districts of, 6812.
Ku-Klux-Klans, etc., in, discussed, 4104, 4117.
Proclamations against, 4086, 4088, 4089, 4090, 4093, 4350.
Provisional governor for, appointed and restoration of, into Union, discussed, 3524.
Railroad in, survey of, 1027.
Ratification of amendment to Federal Constitution by, referred to, 66, 249.
Revenue laws for—
Act of Congress in regard to, declared void by, 1173.
Referred to, 1195.
Deliberations of convention in regard to, made known to President Jackson, 1174.
Military operations in, growing out of opposition to, 1197, 1203.
Nullification message, 1173.
Nullification proclamation, 1203.
Opposition to, from citizens of, 1174.
Proclamation regarding, 1203.
Rifle clubs in, proclamation against, 4350.
Slaughter of American citizens in Hamburg, referred to, 4329.
Unlawful combinations in, discussed and proclamations against, 1173, 1203, 3743, 4086, 4088, 4089, 4090, 4093, 4104, 4117, 4350.
Copies of proclamations for executive clerks, 3756.
Habeas corpus, writ of, suspended in certain counties, 4090, 4093.
Revoked as to Marion County, 4092.

South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition.—An industrial and educational fair, held at Charleston, S. C., from Dec. 1 to June 2, 1902. The site covered an area of 250 acres and the buildings were in the Spanish Renaissance style of architecture, covered with staff, tinted an ivory white. The United States and many of the individual States made exhibits, as well as Cuba, Porto Rico, and Guatemala. Notable original groups of historical statuary exhibited were "The Aztec," "The Negro," and "The Huguenot." The total attendance was 674,806. The cost of the exhibition was $1,250,000, and the receipts $313,000.

South Dakota.—One of the United States. Motto: "Under God the people rule." It lies a little north of the center of the continent, between lat. 45° 57′ and 42° 28′ north (extreme southeast point: west of the Missouri the southern boundary is 43° north) and long. 96° 26′ and 104° 3′ west. It is bounded on the north by North Dakota, on the east by Minnesota and Iowa, on the south by Nebraska, and on the west by Montana and Wyoming. It has an area of 77,650 square miles. The Missouri River divides the State into two nearly equal portions. The eastern part is generally smooth and rolling. West of the river the country rises more rapidly and culminates in the Black Hills, an elevated re-

South Dakota—*Continued.*
gion some 60 by 100 miles in extent, the central point of which is Harneys Peak, 9,700 feet high. The Bad Lands in the southeastern part, is an interesting geological formation, consisting of a desert region abounding in canyons, depressions, walls, and castles of white earth, rich in soil-making chemicals and interesting fossils.

Gold, silver and tin are produced in paying quantities. Agriculture and stock-raising are the principal industries. Flour and grist-mill products and butter, cheese, and condensed milk are the chief manufactures. The early history of the State is identical with that of north Dakota (q. v.), from which it was separated and admitted as a State in 1889. The total land area is 49,184,000 acres, of which 12,908,977 acres are reserved for the Indians. With the exception of the forests of the Black Hills the State is almost an arid plain. In 1902 about 12,107,114 acres were vacant land. In 1908 there remained unreserved and unappropriated 6,561,295 acres. About 40,000 acres are irrigated and the federal plan of irrigation will reclaim 100,000 acres in the Belle Fourche Valley. United States Land offices are located at Aberdeen, Chamberlain, Lemmon, Mitchell, Pierre, and Rapid City.

The yield of wheat in 1908 was 37,862,000 bushels; corn, 57,677,000; oats, 31,395,000; barley, 24,,592,000 bushels; flax seed, 5,885,000 bushels. Potatoes, hay, fruit, vegetables, poultry, eggs and dairy products are produced in important quantities.

The population in 1900 was 1,340,316; estimated for 1909, 1,496,724.

South Dakota:
Admission of, into Union, proclaimed, 5457.
Discussed, 5485.
Lands in—
Opened to settlement by proclamation, 5707, 6016, 6979.
Set apart as public reservation by proclamation, 6216, 6955, 6957, 7277.

South Mountain, or Boonsboro (Md.), Battle of.—After driving the Union army back upon the fortifications around Washington, Lee's army crossed the Potomac into Maryland. The Confederate commander issued an address to the people offering them the protection of his government and calling for volunteer soldiers. He sent the greater part of his army, about 25,000 men, under Jackson, to capture the garrison at Harpers Ferry. As soon as it became known at Washington that Lee had crossed into Maryland, McClellan was ordered to follow him with all the troops not needed to defend Washington. Sept. 12, 1862, McClellan reached Frederick with a force estimated at from 80,000 to 90,000 just after it had been evacuated by Lee's army, which had passed west over the Catoctin Mountains toward South Mountain. The road from Frederick to Hagerstown, Md., passes through Turners Gap of this mountain. Here on Sept. 14, 1862, Gen. D. H. Hill, with a force of about 6,000 men successfully resisted repeated assaults from Hooker's and Burnside's corps, fully 30,000 strong. At 3 P. M. Hill was reenforced by 1,900 men, and later in the day by Longstreet with 6 brigades, only 4 of which, numbering 3,000 men, were seriously engaged. The gap was contested from 8 A. M. until after dark. During the night the Confederates retired. Franklin took possession of Crampton's Gap, 6 miles below, held by the Confederates under Howell Cobb. The Federal loss at Turners Gap, South Mountain, was 328 killed and 1,463 wounded and missing, and at Cramptons Gap 115 killed and 418 missing. The Confederate loss at both aggregated 934.

South Platte Forest Reserve, Col.:
Boundaries modified, 7016.
Superseded, 7136.

South Sea Exploring Expeditions:
Delay in preparation of, 1646, 1683.
Expenses of, referred to, 994.
New continent discovered by, referred to, 1835.
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Southern Claims Commission (see also Court of Claims):
Discussed, 4205.
Transfer of 4th of July claims to, recommended, 4361, 4425.

Southern Exposition at Louisville discussed, 4773.
Board on behalf of Executive Departments designated, 4819.
Instructions to, 4820.

Southern Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Southern States (see also Confederate States; Reconstruction; Secession; Slavery; Civil War):
Acts—
For admission of certain, vetoed, 3846, 3848.
To provide for more efficient government of, vetoed. (See Reconstruction.)
Blockade of ports of. (See Civil War.)

Southern States—*Continued.*
Commercial intercourse with. (See Confederate States.)
Condition of, discussed, 4107.
Courts for, referred to, 3576.
Direct tax to be collected from, referred to, 3589.
Elections in, complications growing out of, and other disturbances discussed, 4071, 4072, 4104, 4117, 4161, 4166, 4218, 4219, 4250, 4259, 4273, 4367, 4372.
Federal interference in, discussed, 4259.
Habeas corpus, writ of, suspended in certain sections, 4090, 4093.
Revoked as to Marion County, S. C., 4092.
Proclamations regarding, 4086, 4088, 4089, 4090, 4092, 4093, 4177, 4226, 4230, 4276, 4350.
Troops stationed at polling places in, referred to, 4367, 4372.
Governments to be reestablished in, proclamations regarding, 3414, 3423.
Act to guarantee to certain States republican form of government, 3424.
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Southwest Territory.—A region comprising portions of the present States of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Mississippi, together with a strip of land ceded to the General Government by South Carolina. Though never organized under one territorial government, it was known as the Southwest Territory. An unsuccessful attempt was made to organize a portion of this territory into a new State to be called Franklin (q. v.). With the admission of Tennessee and Kentucky and the organization of a Territorial government in Mississippi this territory went out of existence.

Southwick, George N.; b. Albany, N. Y., March 7, 1863; entered the Albany Law School, and, early in 1885, the service of the Albany Morning Express; also represented the Associated Press as reporter during the legislative sessions of 1886, 1887, and 1888; in the last-mentioned year became managing editor of the Morning Express, and early in 1889 of the Albany Evening Journal; elected to the 54th, 55th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from New York.

Spain.—A Kingdom of southwestern Europe. It is the Iberia and Hispania of the ancients. The earliest settlers are supposed to have been the progeny of Tubal, fifth son of Japhet. The Phenicians and Carthaginians successively planted colonies on the coasts as early as 350 B. C. The Romans conquered the whole country 206 B. C. The present kingdom is bounded on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France (separated by the Pyrenees Mountains), on the east and south by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the west by Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean. The southern coast terminates in the promontory of Gibraltar, separated from the north coast of Africa by the Strait of Gibraltar, 15 miles in width. Spain has very valuable mineral resources, especially iron, sulphur, coal, quicksilver, lead, copper, silver, salt, zinc, etc. The leading productions are wine, grapes, oranges, raisins, olive oil, cork, and fruits. The export trade is mainly with Great Britain, France, and Germany.

Christian kingdoms were founded in the eighth, ninth and tenth centuries. Castile and Aragon were united in 1479, and Granada was taken from the Moors in 1492. Spain reached its greatest power in the sixteenth century. The Hapsburg dynasty ruled from 1516 to 1700, when the Bourbons succeeded them. The throne was given to Joseph Bonaparte in 1808. The Peninsular War lasted from 1808 to 1814. The first Carlist war was carried on from 1833 to 1840. A republic which had been formed in 1873 was overthrown in 1875, and the Bourbon dynasty restored. A second Carlist war was carried on from 1872 to 1876. War with the United States in 1898 re-

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sulted in the loss of Spain's West Indian possessions, the Philippine Islands and an island in the Ladrones. Spain was an ally of the United States from 1778 to 1782. In recent years the land has been subdivided into a larger number of smaller holdings. In 1800 the number of farms was only 677,520; in 1908 there were 3,426,083 separate assessments to the property tax. In 1906 3,762,898 hectares were sown to wheat, 1,468,000 hectares to barley, 1,398,770 hectares were under vines, and 1,345,578 hectares under olives.

Iron is abundant in some provinces; copper is the most profitably worked of the metals, $12,781,453 worth being mined in 1907. There were 118,201 persons employed in mining and the total mineral output was valued at $46,000,000. Cotton goods, paper, glass, and cork are important manufactures.

The area of Spain, including the Balearic and Canary Islands and the African possessions, amounts to 194,783 sq. miles, with a population (1900) of 18,618,086; estimate for 1908, 19,712,385.

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Spain, Treaties with.—The treaties with Spain prior to the treaty of Paris were expressly annulled and abrogated in 1902, except the treaty of Feb. 17, 1833, which was continued in force. It provided for the payment of claims of the United States by the issuance by Spain of a series of inscriptions. The commission to determine the claims (appointed by Congress, June 7, 1836), awarded the sum of $549,850.28 to the claimants. The payment of the interest on this sum is made perpetual by the convention.

The treaty of peace of 1898, known as the Treaty of Paris, closed the Spanish-American War. By it Spain relinquished all authority and claim of sovereignty to Cuba and ceded

Spain, Treaties with—*Continued.*
Porto Rico and Guam to the United States. In consideration of the payment by the United States, within three months of the ratification of the treaty, of twenty millions of dollars, Spain ceded to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippines. It was agreed that the United States should for the space of ten years from the signing of the treaty admit Spanish ships and merchandise to the Philippines on the same terms as United States ships and merchandise. Spanish soldiers taken as prisoners of war at Manila were to be sent back to Spain at the expense of the United States, with their arms restored to them. Spain should evacuate the Philippines as speedily as possible, taking with her as her property, the movable munitions of war and arms, the larger arms to be left in position and purchased from Spain by the United States upon terms to be agreed upon. All prisoners of war to be released by both parties. No indemnity to be sought by either government from the other. The United States to settle all claims against Spain covered by the relinquishments of this treaty.

Spain relinquished to the United States all wharves, docks, barracks, and similar public property in Cuba, Porto Rico, Guam, and in the Philippines without prejudice to private interests therein. Provision was made for establishing the political status of subjects of Spain, electing to remain within the ceded possessions. The right of establishing a consular office by Spain in any of the ceded districts was accorded by the treaty.

In 1900 an additional treaty was made to cover the cession of the outlying islands of the Philippines not specifically included in the treaty of 1898. These were particularly the islands of the Cagayan Sulu and Sibitu, for which cession the United States agreed to pay the sum of one hundred thousand dollars to Spain.

In 1902 a treaty of friendship and general relations was closed with Spain to cover largely the points in the treaties which had been abrogated by war. This treaty covered the points usual in treaties of commerce and navigation, and consular conventions.

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Spanish-American Provinces. (See South American Provinces; South American Republics.)

Spanish-American War.—In February, 1895, the natives of Cuba, being dissatisfied with the treatment accorded them by Spain and discontented with the government afforded them, determined to throw off the yoke of oppression, with all the unreasonable burdens which it imposed. They took up arms against the mother country, and quickly the entire island was in a state of insurrection. This insurrection, like previous revolutions which had occurred in the island, was not at first considered of sufficient importance to warrant interference or recognition on the part of the United States. A similar outbreak in the island occurred in 1868, during the Administration of President Grant.

In his message to Congress Dec. 6, 1869, President Grant said: "The contest [in the island] has at no time assumed the conditions which amount to a war in the sense of international law, or which would show the existence of a *de facto* political organization of the insurgents sufficient to justify a recognition of belligerency" (3985). In a message of June 13, 1870, describing the conditions in the island, he said: "The insurrection itself, although not subdued, exhibits no signs of advance, but seems to be confined to an irregular system of hostilities, carried on by small and illy armed bands of men, roaming without concentration through the woods and the sparsely populated regions of the island, attacking from ambush convoys and small bands of troops, burning plantations and the estates of those not sympathizing with their cause" (4018). Again, Dec. 7. 1875, in a message to Congress he used the following language in respect to conditions in the island: "Considered as a question of expediency, I regard the accordance of belligerent rights still to be as unwise and premature as I regard it to be, at present, indefensible as a measure of right" (4293). President Cleveland entertained an opinion in regard to the insurrection in Cuba arising in 1895 similar to those expressed by President Grant in regard to the insurrection of 1868, and in his message of Dec. 2 of that year he said: "Whatever may be the traditional sympathy of our countrymen as individuals with a people who seem to be struggling for larger au-

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tonomy and greater freedom, deepened, as such sympathy naturally must be, in behalf of our neighbors, yet the plain duty of their Government is to observe in good faith the recognized obligations of international relationship'' (6068). He insisted that belligerent rights should not be accorded to the insurgents, because of peril and injury to our own interests. He said in his message of Dec. 7, 1896: ''Imperfect and restricted as the Spanish government of the island may be, no other exists there, unless the will of the military officer in temporary command of a particular district can be dignified as a species of government'' (6151).

The foregoing expressions of opinion prove unmistakably that there was no reaching out on the part of the United States to interfere with the Spanish rule in Cuba. When President McKinley was inaugurated the insurrection described by his immediate predecessor still existed, and the grave questions which had confronted the latter were now presented for his consideration. He declined to interfere in the troubles in the island in any way and expressly refused to recognize the independence of Cuba. He announced that Spain would be given reasonable time in which to apply the reforms promised. In pursuance of Spain's promise autonomous administrations were established in some of the larger cities, but subsequent developments demonstrated the futility of such action and the failure of the newly formed governments. The revolution dragged on, sapping the substance of the people as it progressed and rendering destitute the poorer classes. Crimes were committed on every hand, while desolation and disorder reigned.

To add to the horrors and atrocities of the struggle, the Captain-General of the island, Valeriano Weyler, Feb. 16, 1896, issued an edict initiating a cruel policy called ''reconcentration.'' By this edict the agricultural inhabitants were herded into the cities, their lands laid waste, and their homes destroyed. The results in suffering and cruelty have been unprecedented in modern times. The mortality among the reconcentrados was frightful and distressing. Crowded within the cities and lines of the Spanish armies, the non-combatant men, women, and children, with scarcely any protection from the weather, poorly fed and clad, died from disease and starvation in untold numbers. The shocking cruelties thus practiced and the indescribable horrors of the situation attracted the attention of the civilized world and excited universal pity. Reports of the conditions in Cuba were from time to time brought to the United States, and the public mind throughout the country was greatly stirred. While this state of affairs existed the second-class battle ship *Maine*, which had been dispatched to Cuban waters on a friendly mission, was on the night of Feb. 15, 1898, blown up in the harbor of Havana. In this catastrophe 2 officers and 258 sailors and marines perished (6295). A thorough investigation of this disaster was immediately instituted, and at its close a report was made to the effect that the destruction of the ship had been wrought by an explosion from without, produced by a submarine mine (6281).

The tension of the public mind, already great, was increased by this report and by the suspicion in the minds of many as to the cause of the disaster. The people could not much longer be held in check, and to those who were even casually observant it was apparent that a crisis in our affairs with Spain was imminent. Conservatism became unpopular, the feeling that war was necessary grew rapidly, and forbearance could not longer be tolerated. Congress was in session and unanimously appropriated $50,000,000 for the national defense. This provision was timely. The coasts of the United States were poorly defended, the Navy needed ammunition and supplies and an increase in vessels, while the Army required enlargement in men and munitions. Apr. 6 the continental powers, through their envoys in Washington, gave expression to the hope that an amicable adjustment of the impending troubles might be reached. The President replied to their representations, and with them shared the hope that peace might be preserved. Negotiations with Spain continued for a brief period, but were barren of results. The President in his message of Apr. 11, 1898, announced the failure of diplomacy to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the difficulties and recommended to Congress forcible intervention (6281).

Apr. 19, after refusing to recognize the government of Cuba, Congress with much unanimity declared the is-

land independent of Spain and authorized forcible intervention (6297). The resolutions met with the approval of the Executive, and he signed them the next day. Spain regarded this act on the part of the United States as "equivalent to an evident declaration of war." The ministers of the two countries were recalled and diplomatic relations terminated. Apr. 22 a blockade of Cuban ports was proclaimed (6472), and the following day a call was made for 125,000 volunteers (6473). A formal declaration of war was recommended by the President, and Apr. 25 Congress declared the existence of war from and including Apr. 21. Due notification of the existence of war was given to the various governments Apr. 25, nearly all of which immediately responded with proclamations of neutrality. May 25 there was a second call for volunteers, 75,000 in number (6477). Like the initial call for 125,000, this was responded to without delay. The Regular Army was largely increased, as was the enlisted force of the Navy. Over 100 vessels were added to the Navy by purchase. The coast defenses were rapidly strengthened, additional guns placed in position, and an auxiliary navy was created. About 1,500 submarine mines were placed at the most exposed points on the coast. Cable, telegraph, and telephone lines were constructed in many places. In addition to the national-defense fund of $50,000,000, which was expended in large part by the Army and Navy, Congress provided further means for prosecuting hostilities by the war-revenue act of June 13, authorizing a 3 per cent. popular loan not to exceed $400,000,000 and levying additional imposts and taxes. Of the authorized loan $200,000,000 was offered and promptly taken, the subscriptions far exceeding the call.

The first encounter occurred Apr. 27, when a detachment of the blockading squadron made a reconnoissance in force at Matanzas, Cuba, shelled the harbor forts, and demolished several new works in course of construction. The next engagement occurred May 1, at Manila, in the Philippine Islands. The American squadron at Hongkong, under Commodore George Dewey, had been instructed to proceed to the Philippine Islands and to capture or destroy the formidable Spanish fleet assembled at Manila. At daybreak of May 1 Dewey's fleet, successfully passing over the submarine mines, entered Manila Bay and after a few hours' engagement destroyed the entire fleet of 10 warships and 1 transport, captured the naval station and forts at Cavite, and completely controlled the bay of Manila, with the ability to take the city at will. On the American side not a life was lost, the wounded numbering only 7, and not a vessel was materially injured. The Spanish loss in killed and wounded exceeded 400. Thus the first great battle of the war was a victory for the United States magnificent in effect and extraordinary in detail, standing unequaled in the achievements of naval warfare. The effect of this remarkable victory gave a prestige of invincibility to the United States which, though long deserved, had never been appreciated by the great naval powers of the earth. Reenforcements, under Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, were hurried to the Philippine Islands and firmly established within sight of Manila, which lay helpless before the American guns. The first expedition sailed from San Francisco May 25 and arrived off Manila June 30. Other expeditions soon followed, until the total force landed at Manila consisted of over 15,000 officers and men.

In the meantime, large forces were assembled at various points along the coast of the United States to invade Cuba and Puerto Rico. San Juan, Puerto Rico, and the forts at the entrance to Santiago Harbor, Cuba, were shelled by the American squadrons, but none of the attacks had any appreciable result. On the night of June 3, in an attempt to blockade the mouth of Santiago Harbor, Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson, accompanied by 7 men from the American squadron, sank the collier *Merrimac* across the narrow channel. This unparalleled act of heroism thrilled not only the hearts of the American people, but challenged the admiration of the world. Under the protection of a portion of the American fleet a landing of 600 marines was effected at Guantanamo Bay on June 10. This port was taken and held after severe fighting by the marines, who were the first organized forces of the United States to land in Cuba. By June 16 additional forces had been landed. June 22 the advance of the American army under Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter landed at Daiquiri, about 15 miles

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east of Santiago, and the next day began the movement against the city. The first serious engagement in which the American troops lost heavily occurred at Las Guasimas June 24. By nightfall of that day ground within 5 miles of Santiago was won. The outworks of Santiago were taken July 1 after a severe battle, and on the next day El Caney and San Juan were captured after a desperate struggle. The investment of the city was now complete. The naval forces cooperated, shelling the town and the coast forts. On the following day, July 3, occurred the decisive naval combat of the war. The Spanish fleet under Rear-Admiral Pascual Cervera, which had been confined in the harbor of Santiago for 6 weeks by the blockading squadron under acting Rear-Admiral William T. Sampson, attempted to escape. The Spanish vessels were intercepted and utterly destroyed by the American fleet under the immediate direction of Commodore Winfield S. Schley, who assumed command during the temporary absence of Rear-Admiral Sampson. The Spanish loss was 600 killed and about 1,400 prisoners, including the admiral.

Spain was unable to recover from the catastrophe, and her efforts upon the ocean virtually ceased. The capitulation of Santiago, which embraced the entire eastern end of Cuba, soon followed. July 17 the American army occupied the city. The number of Spanish soldiers surrendered was 22,000. An expedition against Puerto Rico, consisting of about 3,500 men, under command of Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, was immediately fitted out, and landed at Guanica July 25. Gen. Miles's force was subsequently increased to about 17,000. With the exception of a few slight engagements, there was no serious resistance, and the middle of August found much of the island in the possession of the American troops. As early as July 26 Spain made overtures for peace through M. Jules Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington. Aug. 12 the peace protocol was signed, by which hostilities were brought to an end. Aug. 15, the news of the signing of the protocol not having reached the Philippines, the battle of Manila was fought, and the last scene of the war was enacted when, after a brief assault by the American land and naval forces, the city was compelled to surrender. The total casualties in killed and wounded during the war were: Army, officers killed, 23; enlisted men killed, 257—total, 280; officers wounded, 113; enlisted men wounded, 1,464—total 1,577. Navy, killed, 17; wounded, 67; died as result of wounds, 1; invalided from service, 6—total, 91. In the entire campaign by land and sea the United States did not lose a flag, gun, ship, or transport, and, with the exception of the crew of the *Merrimac* not a soldier or sailor was taken prisoner.

Aug. 7 the American troops in Cuba began to embark for home, and the entire force was returned to the United States by Aug. 24, after an absence of only 2 months. A treaty of peace was signed at Paris by the commissioners of the two countries Dec. 10, 1898. It was ratified on the part of the United States Feb. 6, and on the part of Spain Mar. 19, 1899. By the treaty it was provided that Spain relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba; that Puerto Rico and other West Indian islands of Spain, one island in the Ladrones, and the entire Philippine group be ceded to the United States, and that Spain be paid $20,000,000. The ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in Washington Apr. 11, 1899, and on the same day President McKinley issued the following proclamation: "Whereas a treaty of peace between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, Don Alfonso XIII, was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries at Paris on the 10th day of December, 1898, the original of which, being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows: [Here the full text of the treaty is inserted.] And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts and the ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Washington on the 11th day of April, 1899: Now, therefore, be it known that I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof."

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Woodford, Stewart L., minister to Spain, mentioned, 6257, 6284, 6286.
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Young, Samuel B. M., operations of brigade under, around Santiago discussed, 6317.
Spanish Main, blockade of ports of, referred to, 776.
Spanish Milled Dollars referred to, 239.
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Spanish West Indies referred to, 4113.
Sparkman, Stephen M., lawyer; b. in Hernando Co., Fla., July 29, 1849; read law and was admitted to practice in 1872; was State's attorney for the sixth judicial circuit from 1878 to 1887; elected to the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Florida.
Sparrow, Thomas W., claims of, against Peru, 6099.

Speaker.—The title of the presiding officer of the House of Representatives. The Constitution provides that "the House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers." It is doubtful, however, if the framers of the Constitution contemplated vesting the Speaker with the power he now enjoys. The system of legislation by committees which has gradually grown up, carrying with it the prerogative of the Speaker to name them, has greatly extended his influence. The first Speaker of the modern sort—more of a leader of the House than a presiding officer—was Henry Clay. As the representative of the House the Speaker presides over the deliberations of that body, appoints its committees, supervises its journal, certifies to the amount of compensation due its members, signs the bills, resolutions, warrants, subpœnas, etc., and has the right, as a member, to participate in debate after calling another member to the chair. The Speaker rarely avails himself of this privilege. He is chosen by the House from among the members.

Following is the list of the Speakers of the House: Frederick A. C. Muhlenberg, Pennsylvania; Jonathan Trumbull, Connecticut; Jonathan Dayton, New Jersey; Theodore Sedgwick, Massachusetts; Nathaniel Macon, North Carolina; Joseph B. Varnum, Massachusetts; Henry Clay, Kentucky; Langdon Cheves, South Carolina; John W. Taylor, New York; Philip P. Barbour, Virginia; Andrew Stevenson, Virginia; John Bell, Tennessee; James K. Polk, Tennessee; Robert M. T. Hunter, Virginia; John White, Kentucky; John W. Jones, Virginia; John W. Davis, Indiana; Robert C. Winthrop, Massachusetts; Howell Cobb, Georgia; Linn Boyd, Kentucky; Nathaniel P. Banks, Massachusetts; James L. Orr, South Caro-

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lina; William Pennington, New Jersey; Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania; Schuyler Colfax, Indiana; James G. Blaine, Maine; Michael C. Kerr, Indiana; Samuel J. Randall, Pennsylvania; J. Warren Keifer, Ohio; John G. Carlisle, Kentucky; Thomas B. Reed, Maine; Chas. F. Crisp, Georgia; David B. Henderson, Iowa; Joseph G. Cannon, Illinois.

Spear, Edward, lieutenant of artillery, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 55.

Special-Delivery Stamps:
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Special Session Messages of President—
Adams, John, 223.
Cleveland, 5833.
Hayes, 4404, 4472.
Lincoln, 3221.
McKinley, 6244.
Madison, 453, 511.
Pierce, 2927.
Roosevelt, 6781, 7660, et seq.
Taft, 7759, 7760.
Tyler, 1893.
Van Buren, 1451.

Specie Circular.—An order drafted by Senator Benton, of Missouri, and issued by the Secretary of the Treasury July 11, 1836, by order of President Jackson (6329). It was designed to check speculative purchases of public lands. In it the officials were directed to receive nothing but gold and silver in payment for public lands. The circular was issued in opposition to the sentiment of Congress, which at the next session passed a bill to rescind the order, but Jackson defeated the bill by a pocket veto. The President's action aroused much indignation and, it is claimed, hastened the panic of 1837.

Specie Payments.—The United States suspended specie payments Jan. 1, 1862, and Congress authorized the issue of large quantities of United States notes to be a legal tender. In this action the Government had been preceded by most of the banks of the country, following the example of the New York banks. Jan. 14, 1875, the act authorizing the resumption of specie payments of Government contracts to begin Jan. 1, 1879, was approved by President Grant in a special message (4268). To this end the purchase of bullion and the manufacture of subsidary coin was at once begun. The mints were run overtime to supply the demand for specie, and resumption became an accomplished fact.

Specie Payments:
Act providing for resumption of, approved and discussed, 4268.
Banks refused to pay Government demands in specie, 1810.
Discussed by President—
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Hayes, 4397, 4413, 4510, 4567.
McKinley, 6253.
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By Chile discussed, 6059.
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Suspension of, by banks discussed, 1541, 1751, 1757, 1777, 1789, 3330.

Speight, J., correspondence regarding interference in elections, 1315.

Spencer, Joab, act for relief of, vetoed, 4225.

Spencer, John C.:
Associate Justice Supreme Court, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 2181.
Correspondence regarding Dorr's Rebellion, 2152, 2153, 2155, 2157.

Sperry, Nehemiah Day, b. Woodbridge, New Haven Co., Conn., July 10, 1827; was secretary of state in 1855 and 1856; was a member of the convention that renominated Abraham Lincoln for President in 1864; nominated postmaster by Abraham Lincoln in 1861, and continued in office until the first election of Grover Cleveland; renominated by President Harrison for postmaster and served until the reelection of President Cleveland, making in all twenty-eight years and two months; elected to the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Connecticut.

Spight, Thomas; b. Tippa Co., Miss.; entered the Confederate army as a private, and became captain of his company before he was 21 years old; April, 1865, he surrendered with the army under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston at Greensboro, N. C.; was admitted to the bar and practiced his profession at Ripley, Miss; represented his county in the Mississippi legislature 1874-80; established the Southern Sentinel in 1879, which he continued to own and edit until 1884; elected for the unexpired term in the 55th Congress, and to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses, from Mississippi, without opposition.

Spirits. (See Distilled Spirits.)

Spitzer, Solomon, act for relief of heirs of, returned, 5200.

Spoils System.—The policy of bestowing public offices upon members of the party in power as rewards for political services. These official rewards once secured, the beneficiaries found it incumbent upon them to assist in keeping in power the party to which they owed their positions, not only by a strict attention to the duties of their offices, but also by making friends and votes for their superior officer. Under the spoils system, it is charged, official duties are often made secondary to partisan obligations. This system is not confined to American politics, but is carried on in England, where Parliament has created a patronage secretary, who takes charge of the apportionment and keeps regular accounts with the members of Parliament of the positions which have been filled upon their recommendation. In the United States the system developed first in New York and Pennsylvania. Tammany Hall made effective use of the system in its fight against the Clintons in the first quarter of the present century. It was extended to State politics by the "Albany Regency," established by Martin Van Buren in 1818. It was not until Jackson's time, however, that it became a feature of Federal politics. The spoils system derived the name commonly applied to it from a sentence used in a speech made by Senator William L. Marcy, of New York, while urging the Senate to confirm the nomination of Martin Van Buren as minister to England. In defense of the charge against Van Buren that he had introduced the custom of removal from office for opinion's sake, Mr. Marcy, speaking for the Democrats of New York, Jan. 25, 1832, declared that "they see nothing wrong in the rule that to the victor belongs the spoils of the enemy." It has since been a regular feature of American politics in every Administration, tempered of late by the provisions of the civil-service act of 1883. (See also Civil Service.)

Spoliation Claims (see also France, claims against discussed):
Act providing for—
Ascertainment and satisfaction of, vetoed, 2316.
Ascertainment of, vetoed, 2840.

Spoliations (see also Alabama Claims; the several powers, claims against; Vessels, United States, seized):
Discussed by President—
Adams, John, 237.
Jefferson, 371, 383, 413.
Monroe, 765.
Washington, 138.

Spooner Act, mentioned, 7402.

Spottsylvania Court House (Va.), Battle of.—After 2 days' fighting in the Wilderness, south of the Rapidan River, in Virginia, Grant attempted to turn Lee's right flank and advance toward Richmond by way of Spottsylvania Court-House. This resulted in a series of battles. Lee discovered the movement of Grant's army and reached Spottsylvania first. By May 9, 1864, Grant had his army concentrated near Spottsylvania. Hancock commanded the right, Warren the center, and Sedgwick the left. The latter was killed while placing his artillery on the 9th, and Wright succeeded him in command of the Sixty Army Corps. May 10 and 11 there was desultory fighting, skirmishing, and manœuvering for positions. Grant's losses during the 10th are supposed to have exceeded 10,000 men, and Lee's are also supposed to have been severe. The morning of May 12 opened with an advance by Hancock's column, which surrounded and captured with the salient an entire division (Gen. Edward Johnson's) of 3,000 Confederates, including 2 generals and between 30 and 40 guns. The fighting of this day was as severe as any during the war. Lee made 5 furious assaults in quick succession, with the view of dislodging Hancock and Wright from the captured salient. From dawn till dusk the battle raged. The Federal assault on the Confederate line was checked. It was renewed without success on the 18th. After several days of manœuvering and having received reinforcements enough to make up for his losses, Grant, on the 20th and 21st of May, moved southward toward the North Anna River. The Federal losses in the battle of Spottsylvania Court-House, including the conflicts at Todd's Tavern, Corbin's Bridge, Alsop's Farm, Laurel Hill, Po River, Ny River, the angle of the salient, Piney Branch Church, Harris's Farm, and Guineys Station, between May 8 and 21, 1864, were officially reported as 2,725 killed, 13,416 wounded, and 2,258 missing, a total of 18,399. The Confederate losses, only partially reported, were (Ewell's, Johnson's, and McGowan's divisions) 4,001 killed and wounded.

Sprague, William, correspondence regarding Dorr's Rebellion, 2158.

Springfield, Mo., act for erection of public building at, vetoed, 5061.

Springfield (N. J.), Battle of.—June 6, 1780, Generals Sterling, Knyphausen, Mathews, and Tryon left Staten Island with 5,000 men to attack Washington's army at Morristown, N. J. Sterling was killed and Knyphausen took command. He advanced to within half a mile of Springfield, harassed all the way by the settlers and militia. Sir Henry Clinton returned to New York on June 17 from Charleston, S. C., and prepared to join Knyphausen. On June 23 the British advance was made in two columns. The American outposts were forced back upon Springfield, which the British burned, and then retreated to Staten Island. The British loss amounted to about 150, the American to 83.

Springfield, Ohio, act to establish port of delivery at, vetoed, 5002.

Squadron:
- African, instructions to officers of, referred to, 2173, 3071.
- Asiatic. (See Manila Harbor, Battle of.)
- Home, proposed extension of duties of, referred to, 2129.
- Mediterranean, referred to, 1905, 1953.
- Pacific. (See Manila Harbor, Battle of.)

Squawksin Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Squi-aitl Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Squier, E. George, treaties with Nicaragua and San Salvador concluded by, 2572.

Squin-áh-mish Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Staff of Army. (See Army.)

Stafford, William H.; was in the active practice of law when elected to the 58th Congress; was elected to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Wisconsin.

Stamford Harbor, Conn., survey of, referred to, 1043.

Stamp Act.—An act of the British Parliament passed in 1765 and put into effect in the American Colonies Nov. 1 of that year. It levied on British subjects in America specific sums for each of the common transactions of business. Deeds, bonds, notes of hand, indentures, insurance policies, leases, contracts of sale, etc., were not to be enforced by courts unless written on stamped paper bought of the officers of the Crown. Without stamped wills testamentary dispositions would be void; without stamped receipts debts could not be acquitted; vessels at sea without clearances written on stamped paper were liable to seizure and confiscation if they fell in with one of the King's ships; only stamped newspapers could be exposed for sale; without stamped certificates marriages could not lawfully be contracted; unstamped writs and executions had no force or effect; in short, the American citizen must have been daily paying money into the British treasury at its stamp office or in respect to much of the protection which society undertakes to afford he was an outlaw. Under this act business was suspended. The people absolutely refused to use the stamps. Benjamin Franklin presented a petition of the colonists to the House of Commons, and on Mar. 18, 1766, the stamp act was repealed. The agitation resulting from the act was one of the leading causes in effecting the Revolution.

Stamp-Act Congress.—A body which met at New York Oct. 7, 1765, composed of delegates from all the Colonies except Virginia, North Carolina, New Hampshire, and Georgia. There were 26 members, including 4 from New York, 2 each from Rhode Island and Delaware, and 3 each from Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and South Carolina. Timothy Ruggles, of Massachusetts, was chosen president. The manifestoes issued by this congress were "A Declaration of the Rights and Grievances of the Colonists of America," an address to the King, a memorial to the House of Lords, and a petition to the House of Commons, all of a loyal and respectful tone. The congress adjourned Oct. 25.

Stanbery, Henry; lawyer; b. New York City, Feb. 20, 1803; graduated Washington (Pa.) College, 1819; moved to Ohio and engaged in practice of law, 1824-46, and became the first attorney-general of Ohio, 1846-51; appointed Attorney-General in Cabinet of President Johnson, 1866; died New York City, June 25, 1881.

Stanbery, Henry:
- Counsel for President Johnson in impeachment proceedings, 3924.
- Special commissioner to investigate administration in military division on Mississippi River, 3474.

Standard Oil Case.—Charges of dishonesty and unfair business methods have frequently been made against the Standard Oil Company. These were discredited or silenced by technical denials until it was found that the Standard Oil Company was trying to gain possession of the new and rich oil fields of Eastern Kansas and

Standard Oil Case—*Continued.*

Northern Oklahoma, which had been opened during the winter of 1904-5. Many independent companies had been formed, both for producing oil and refining it, and the savings of thousands of people were invested in the business. It soon became apparent, however, that the Standard Oil Company was endeavoring to control the field. Freight rates were so advanced that it was impossible to ship oil to refineries at Kansas City, and the producers were told that if they sold any oil to independent refiners, the Standard would refuse to take any surplus they might have. This seemed to indicate that the Standard was determined to crush all business rivals, as it was charged with having done in the Eastern oil fields. Congressman Campbell, of Kansas, introduced a resolution on the subject and in February, 1905, an investigation of the company was ordered by the Bureau of Corporations. Commissioner Garfield submitted a report May 17, 1906. This showed that the Standard Oil Company had an advantage over all independent companies in the shipment of oil. The report says: "The Standard Oil Company has habitually received and is now receiving, secret rates and other unjust and illegal discriminations. Many of these discriminations were clearly in violation of the interstate commerce laws, and others, whether technically illegal or not, had the same effect upon competitors. These discriminations have been so long continued, so secret, so ingeniously applied to new conditions of trade, and so large in amount as to make it certain that they were due to concerted action by the Standard Oil Company and the railroads."

A second investigation of the Standard Oil Company was undertaken by the Interstate Commerce Commission at the request of Congress, and their report was submitted Jan. 28, 1907. It stated: "The sworn testimony before us abundantly confirms the conclusions reached by the Commissioner of Corporations. The ruin of competitors has been a distinct part of the policy of the Standard Oil Company in the past, systematically and persistently pursued. It has maintained a system of espionage over the shipments of its rivals; it has ruined competitors by means of local competition, that is, by reducing prices in the field of operation of its rivals, while maintaining prices elsewhere; it has pursued the policy of molding public opinion by purchasing space in newspapers and printing innocent looking articles setting forth the benefits conferred by the Standard Oil Company; it has induced the railroads to purchase all their lubricating oil from it at a double price, thus securing a profit very much like a rebate; it has paid employees of its rivals for information, and has sold different grades of oil out of the same barrel."

Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, presented a report May 20, 1907, dealing mainly with the Standard Oil pipe lines. It showed these lines to consist of 40,000 miles of trunk lines and feeders; and it pointed out that, while the Standard Oil Company had no monopoly in the production of oil, it transported through its pipe lines 90 per cent. of the oil from the Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio fields, and 98 per cent. of that from the Kansas-Oklahoma fields. Its monopoly was also shown to consist in the fact that it refined about 86 per cent. of all the oil refined in the United States. The extent of these pipe lines was believed to prevent the construction of rival pipe lines. Commissioner Smith estimated that a charge of 20 cents per barrel would cover the cost of transportation from Lima, Ohio, to the seaboard, and yield 10 per cent. on the investment. The actual charge was shown to be 53½ cents per barrel.

Early in 1907 the Attorney-General of the United States brought suit against the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, in the District Court at Chicago, under the Elkins law forbidding discrimination and the giving of rebates by common carriers engaged in interstate traffic. The action was based on the report of Commissioner Garfield mentioned above, which related to the shipments of oil from the great refineries of Whiting, Indiana, to the southwestern market, by way of East St. Louis, Illinois, where the oil came into competition with the product of the Kansas and Oklahoma fields.

This region was reached by three competing railroads, the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Chicago and Alton. Each road had filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission and kept posted at its freight offices a class rate of 18 cents per 100 pounds, but their books showed that

Standard Oil Case—*Continued.*
they had given the Standard Oil Company a commodity rate on oil of 6 or 6¼ cents per hundred. Each company had its own methods of concealing the true charge. Commissioner Garfield stated that the "whole scheme of the 6 cent rate, including both the failure to file tariffs with the Interstate Commerce Commission and the secret methods of billing, were devised at the suggestion and with the knowledge of the Standard Oil Company and primarily for the purpose of concealing the extraordinarily low rates from its competitors."

The defense plead that "these rates were not solicited nor accepted knowingly with the intention of violating the law; that the law did not forbid a shipper to take directly from a carrier a rate less than the published rate, the purpose of the law being to prevent indirect methods and secret devices; the company could have secured rates as low as those accepted over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, or over the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, and that the Elkins law, under which the suit was brought, was nullified by the Hepburn law, subsequently passed. The case was based specifically on the transit of a car of oil from Whiting, Indiana, over the Chicago and Alton Railroad, at the 6 cent rate. April 13, after deliberating two hours, the jury returned a verdict of guilty on 1,462 counts. Before determining the amount of the fine Judge Landis demanded evidence of the actual ownership of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. This was shown to be the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Judge Landis then, on August 3, imposed the maximum fine of $20,000 on each count, an aggregate of $29,240,000. The defendant company appealed the case to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the seventh circuit, and on July 22, 1908, Judge Peter L. Grosscup, of Illinois, two other judges concurring, handed down an opinion reversing the finding of the district court, holding that the court below erred in its ruling that a shipper may be convicted of re-accepting a concession from the lawful published rate, even though it was not shown that the shipper knew what the lawful published rate was; its ruling that the number of offenses is the number of carloads of property transported, irrespective of the question whether each carload is the whole or only a part of a single transaction; and its ruling that the largeness of the fine imposed was due to the effort to reach and punish a party that was not before the court.

Judge Grosscup declared the fine imposed by Judge Landis "an abuse of judicial discretion." The validity of the courts' reasoning was universally discussed. President Roosevelt pronounced the ruling of Judge Grosscup "a gross miscarriage of justice." The Government applied to the Circuit Court of Appeals for a rehearing, which was denied, and on Nov. 20, 1908, Attorney-General Bonaparte petitioned the United States Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari. This petition was dismissed Jan. 4, 1909, leaving the case to be retried in the district court.

Standard Oil Corporation, statements made by, declared untruthful, 7513.

Standley, John S., delegate to the Choctaws for treaty purposes, mentioned, 5668.

Stanley, Augustus Owsley; b. May 21, 1867, in Shelbyville, Shelby Co., Ky.; entered the practice of the law in 1894, and was elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Kentucky.

Stanly, Edward, military governor of North Carolina, authority and action of, referred to, 3281.

Stanly, Fabius, mentioned, 3126.

Stanton, Edwin McMasters (1814-1869); jurist and statesman; b. Steubenville, Ohio; Attorney-General from December, 1860, until March, 1861; Secretary of War under Lincoln, 1862, and until his removal by Johnson, 1867; restored by the Senate in January, 1868; President Johnson's attempt to remove him again in February of the same year led to the President's impeachment; Stanton resigned on the acquittal in May, 1868; four days prior to his death he was made an associate justice of the Supreme Court.

Stanton, Edwin M.:
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Stanton, Edwin M.—*Continued.*
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Stapleton, Robert H., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5053.

Star Routes. (See Postal Service.)

Star Spangled Banner.—A patriotic song written by Francis Scott Key, of Baltimore, on the night of Sept. 13, 1814, during the bombardment of Fort McHenry by the British. Key had gone under a flag of truce to solicit the release of some friends who had been seized by the English Admiral Cochrane during the attack on the city of Washington. Upon Key's arrival the British fleet was about to begin the attack on Fort McHenry, and though his request for the release of his friends was granted, Admiral Cochrane refused to allow him or his friends to leave the ship before the battle. During the excitement of the bombardment Key wrote the famous song on the back of a letter. It was published and sung at the theaters to the tune of "Anacreon in Heaven."

Starr, William H., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5039.

Stars and Bars.—The flag of the Confederate States of America. The first provisional Senate recommended that "the flag of the Confederate States shall consist of a red field with a white space extending horizontally through the center and equal in width to one-third the width of the flag." The Union was a blue square extending across the upper red and the white stripe. In the blue square 9 stars were arranged in a circle. The bars were, by their colors, red and white, intended to express the qualities of courage and purity. The blue field of the union expressed fortitude, and the 9 stars represented the number of States in the Confederacy. It was first displayed Mar. 4, 1861, simultaneously with the inauguration of Lincoln, being unfurled over the statehouse at Montgomery, Ala. In 1863 the Stars and Bars too closely resembling the Stars and Stripes, the Confederate congress adopted a white flag with one blue star in the center. Another variation commonly used was a white field with blue diagonal stripes and white stars, and a piece of fringe at the outer edge. Some of the army corps adopted a battle flag with a red ground, blue diagonal cross, and white stars.

Stars and Stripes. (See Flag.)

State Banks. (See Banks State.)

State Constitutions. (See Constitutions, State.)

State Courts. (See Courts, State.)

State Debts:
Contracted abroad, discussed, 1940.
Guaranty of, by General Government discussed, 2064.
Injure public credit, 2061.
Referred to, 1769.
Repudiation of contracts referred to, 1962.

State, Department of.—This Department of the Executive Government had its origin in the Committee of Correspondence, appointed November 29, 1775, to invoke foreign aid in behalf of the American colonies. This Committee was succeeded by the Committee of Foreign Affairs which was created by an act of the Continental Congress on Apr. 17, 1777. "A plan for the Department of Foreign Affairs" was reported to Congress in January, 1781, and the Department was organized on August 10, of that year, Robert R. Livingston was made Secretary and he filled the position until June 4, 1783. On the retirement of Livingston the Department of Foreign Affairs practically ceased to exist, for about a year. Congress managing the foreign relations of the country through the committees.

On September 21, 1784, however, John Jay was appointed Secretary and the functions of the office were revived. After the acceptance of the Constitution Congress passed a law entitled "an act for establishing an Executive Department to be denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs." This became a law on July 27, 1789, and John Jay, being in charge of the old Department, was continued temporarily in charge of the new one. The existence of this Department, however, was destined to be brief, for on September 15, following an act of Congress was approved which provided that "the Executive Department denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs, shall hereinafter be denominated the Department of State and the principal officer shall hereafter be called the Secretary of State." On September 26 Thomas Jefferson was made Secretary. Beside the care of the foreign correspondence, the Secretary of State was required, among other duties, to receive and publish the laws of the United States; to become the medium of correspondence between the President and the governors of the several States; and to be the custodian of the seal of the United States.

State, Department of—*Continued.*

The scope of the Department was so materially enlarged that it became the most important of the government offices under the President, a position which it has ever since held. Many of the functions originally given to the Department of State have since been transferred to other Departments. According to the law of April 10, 1790, the Department was given charge of the patent business, which it retained until 1849, when the work was given over to the new Department of the Interior. A law passed May 31, 1790, made the Department of State the repository of maps, charts, and books for which copyright might be granted by United States district courts, but in 1859 these records were turned over to the Department of the Interior and later to the Library of Congress where the business is now conducted. From 1790 until 1850 the Department also cared for the enumeration of the census, but in the latter year that work was given to the Department of the Interior, from which, in 1903, it was transferred to the Department of Commerce and Labor. Territorial affairs were also under the care of the Department of State until the organization of the Department of the Interior in 1849. In 1853 an Assistant Secretary of State was provided by law with power to act as Secretary during the latter's absence or during an interregnum.

A Second Assistant Secretary was provided for in 1866 and in 1875 the office of Third Assistant Secretary was created. In 1848 the office of Examiner of Claims was created, whose duties were to examine claims of our citizens against foreign governments and of foreigners against our Government, but when the Department of Justice was formed, in 1870, this office passed under its jurisdiction, while the duties of the incumbent remained a part of the functions of the Department of State. In 1891 the title of this office was changed to Solicitor for the Department of State. In 1856 the Statistical Office of the Department of State was established; in 1874 the title was changed to Bureau of Statistics, and a year later it was again changed to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce. This Bureau, was, in 1903, transferred to the Department of Commerce and Labor and made a part of its Bureau of Statistics. The Bureau of Indexes was established in 1870; the Bureau of Accounts in 1873; and the Bureau of Rolls and Library in 1874. Work originally done by the Home Bureau (1834) has since been given to the Passport Bureau and the Bureau of Appointments. Other important Bureaus are the Diplomatic Bureau (1834) which has charge of all correspondence between the Department and our diplomatic agents abroad and foreign diplomatic agents in the United States, prepares treaties, etc.; and the Consular Bureau (1834). The Bureau of Trade Relations was established in 1903 to manage the work of the consular officials in obtaining reports for the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The following have been Secretaries of State under the Constitution: Thomas Jefferson, Virginia; Edmund Randolph, Virginia; Timothy Pickering, Pennsylvania; John Marshall, Virginia; James Madison, Virginia; Robert Smith, Maryland; James Monroe, Virginia; John Quincy Adams, Massachusetts; Henry Clay, Kentucky; Martin Van Buren, New York; Edward Livingston, Louisiana; Louis McLane, Delaware; John Forsyth, Georgia; Daniel Webster, Massachusetts; Hugh S. Legaré, South Carolina; Abel P. Upshur, Virginia; John C. Calhoun, South Carolina; James Buchanan, Pennsylvania; John M. Clayton, Delaware; Edward Everett, Massachusetts; William L. Marcy, New York; Lewis Cass, Michigan; Jeremiah S. Black, Pennsylvania; William H. Seward, New York; Elihu B. Washburne, Illinois; Hamilton Fish, New York; William M. Evarts, New York; James G. Blaine, Maine; Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, New Jersey; Thomas F. Bayard, Delaware; John W. Foster, Indiana; Walter Q. Gresham, Indiana; Richard Olney, Massachusetts; John Sherman, Ohio; William R. Day, Ohio; John Hay, District of Columbia; Elihu Root, New York, and Philander Chase Knox, Pennsylvania.

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Illinois.
Indiana.
Iowa.
Kansas.
Kentucky.
Louisiana.
Maine.
Maryland.
Massachusetts.
Michigan.
Minnesota.
Mississippi.
Missouri.
Montana.
Nebraska.
Nevada.
New Hampshire.
New Jersey.
New Mexico.
New York.
North Carolina.
North Dakota.
Northwest Territory.
Ohio.
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Oregon.
Pennsylvania.
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Rhode Island.
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Statistics, Bureau of.—A Bureau of the Department of Commerce and Labor. It was established in 1866, as a Bureau of the Treasury Department, but on the establishment of the Department of Commerce and Labor, in 1903, it was transferred to that Department. It collects and publishes from time to time statistics of the commerce of the United States with foreign countries, immigration statistics, etc. Its annual Statistical Abstract of the United States and reports on commerce and navigation are important documents.
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Clinton, George, statue of, presented to Congress by State of New York, 4214.
Garfield, James A., statue of, to be erected in Washington, 4795.
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Steele, George W., Governor of the Territory of Oklahoma, letter of, regarding suffering caused by failure of crops by drought, among the settlers in Oklahoma, 5516.
Steenerson, Halvor; b. June 30, 1852, in Dane Co., Wis., but removed to Minnesota the following year, his parents having settled in Houston County; elected State senator and served in the sessions of 1883 and 1885; in 1904, in recognition of his services to them, he was adopted as a member of the Mississippi Band of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Minnesota.
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Steilacoom Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Steinberger, A. B., special agent to Samoa, power conferred upon, referred to, 4315, 4382.
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Stephens, Alexander H.:
Member of commission to confer with President regarding termination of War between the States, 3461.
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Stephens, John Hall; b. in Shelby Co., Tex.; graduated from the law department of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., 1872; served as State senator in the twenty-first and twenty-second legislatures of Texas; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Texas.
Stephenson, Isaac, lumberman, farmer, and banker; b. near Fredericton, York Co., New Brunswick, June 18, 1829; moved to Wisconsin in 1845, and engaged in the lumber trade at Escanaba, Mich.; was a Representative from Wisconsin in the 48th, 49th, and 50th Congresses; elected to the United States Senate 1907, to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. J. C. Spooner; reelected March 4, 1909 from Wisconsin.
Sterling, John A.; b. near Leroy, Ill., Feb. 1, 1857; admitted to the bar in December, 1884; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Illinois.
Sternberg, George M., designated to attend Sanitary Conference at Rome, 4898.
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Stevens, Frederick Clement; b. Boston, Mass., Jan. 1, 1861; graduated from law school of the State University of Iowa, and admitted to the bar in 1884; elected to the legislature of Minnesota in 1888 and 1890, and to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Minnesota.

Stevens, Isaac Ingalls; soldier; b. Andover, Mass., March 25, 1818; graduated U. S. Military Academy, 1839; for his service in the Mexican War he was brevetted captain and major; appointed governor of Washington Territory, 1853, and had charge of the exploration of the northern route for the Pacific railroad; did commendable work in civilizing the Indians of the Northwest; delegate from Washington Territory to the 35th and 36th Congresses; at the outbreak of the Civil War he was made a brigadier-general and colonel of a New York regiment; killed in battle, while leading a charge, near Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1, 1862.

Stevens, Isaac I.:
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Stevens, John L., engineer of Panama Canal, 7400.

Stevens, John L., minister to Hawaiian Islands, action of, respecting annexation, discussed, 5873, 5892.

Stevens, Thaddeus (1793-1868); statesman; b. in Caledonia Co., Vt.; after studying law he removed to Gettysburg, Pa., 1816; entered the legislature of Pennsylvania; Whig member of Congress, 1849-53; changed his political views and was Republican member of Congress, 1859-68, becoming one of the leaders of the radical wing of that party; consistent opponent of slavery and an advocate of reconstruction; manager of the impeachment proceedings of President Johnson in 1868.

Stevenson, Adlai Ewing; politician and twenty-third Vice-President of United States; b. Christian Co., Ky., in 1835; removed to Bloomington, Ill., and was a member of Congress, 1875-77, and 1879-81; elected Vice-President with Cleveland, 1893-97, and was an unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1900.

Stevenson, Andrew; diplomat; b. Culpeper Co., Va., 1784; admitted to the bar and became a representative in the legislature 1804-20; member of the 18th to 23d Congresses from Dec. 1, 1823, to June 2, 1834, from Virginia; minister to Great Britain, 1836-41; died Albemarle Co., Va., June 25, 1857.

Stevenson, Andrew, minister to Great Britain:
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Stewart, William A., imprisonment, conviction, and release of, at Valparaiso, Chile, 2772.

Stickney, Amos, report of, on protection of levees, referred to, 4797.

Stickney, William, member of Ponca Indian Commission, 4582.

Stilwell, Jesse M., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5307.

Stivers, Charles B., joint resolution declaring retirement of, from Army legal, etc., vetoed, 5526.

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Stockbridge Indians. (See **Indian** Tribes.)

Stockholm, Sweden, International Prison Congress to be held in, discussed, 4406.
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Stockton and Stokes, claims of, 1499.
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Stockton, Robert Field; naval officer; b. Princeton, N. J., Aug. 20, 1795; entered navy as midshipman Sept. 1, 1811, aboard the *President*; on duty with the Mediterranean squadron in the Algerine War; founded the colony of Liberia in East Africa; promoted to commander-in-chief of the Pacific squadron Oct., 1845; with Col. John C. Fremont captured Los Angeles, Cal., Aug 13, 1846, and established civil government; was elected Senator from New Jersey in 1851, and resigned in 1853; died at Princeton, N. J., Oct. 7, 1866.

Stockton, Robert F.:
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Stone, Charles P., charges against and trial of, referred to, 3275.

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Stone, William, report of, on slaughter of American citizens in South Carolina, transmitted, 4329.

Stone River, or Murfreesboro (Tenn.), Battle of.—Oct. 30, 1862, Gen. Buell was succeeded in the command of the Army of the Ohio by Gen. William S. Rosecrans. During December the Federal army of 41,421 infantry, 3,266 cavalry, and 2,223 artillery, with 150 guns, lay at Nashville, Tenn. The recent invasion of Kentucky by the Confederates under Gen. Bragg having proven unsatisfactory to the Confederate government, he was again ordered to the north soon after he had reached Chattanooga. By Christmas he was posted near Murfreesboro, about 30 miles southeast of Nashville, with an army of 37,000 men. Rosecrans had planned to assail the Confederate right early on the morning of December 31, in front of Murfreesboro. Bragg, anticipating his design, attacked McCook on the Federal right and drove him from his position with considerable loss, including 3,000 prisoners and 28 guns. Some Federal accounts represent the Confederates as repulsed four times after their successful charge. Both armies rested on Jan. 1, 1863. On the 2d Rosecrans resumed his efforts to turn the Confederate right. Some statements are to the effect that Bragg attacked unsuccessfully. The one here followed says the Federals advanced, were forced back across Stone River, but later recovered the ground and threw up breastworks. Bragg retired from his position on the 3d and occupied Murfreesboro, which he evacuated on the 5th. He then fell back about 25 miles to Duck River. The Federal loss in the fighting about Murfreesboro was 1,723 killed, 7,245 wounded, and over 3,000 prisoners—a total of about 12,000. The loss of the Confederates was about 11,000 men in killed, wounded, and missing. This battle is called by the Confederates the battle of Murfreesboro. It was one of the bloodiest of the Civil War.

Stone, William Joel; b. May 7, 1848, in Madison Co., Ky.; graduated from Missouri University, which later conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.; admitted to the bar in 1869; Representative in the 49th, 50th, and 51st Congresses; governor of Missouri, 1893-1897; elected to the United States Senate from Missouri, for the term beginning March 4, 1903, and reelected in 1909.

Stono Ferry (S. C.), Battle of.—In the early summer of 1779 the British under Gen. Prevost advanced upon Charleston and demanded its surrender. They were driven off by the vigorous action of Pulaski, Rutledge, Moultrie, Laurens, and others. In his retreat toward Savannah Gen. Prevost left a detachment in charge of Stono Ferry, 10 miles below Charleston on the Stono River. June 20 these were attacked by Gen. Lincoln. In the absence of concerted action the assault failed and the Americans withdrew after losing 146 in killed and wounded.

Stony Creek (Canada), Battle of.—When the British were driven from Fort George, on the Niagara River, they fled westward under command of Gen. Vincent as far as Stony Creek, 6 miles southeast of the present city of Hamilton, and about 50 miles from Niagara River. Here they made a stand, having been reenforced by troops from Kingston. They were closely followed by 1,300 Americans under Generals Chandler and Winder. At midnight June 5, 1813, Vincent, with about 800 men, started for the American camp. The attack was made before daylight, and the combatants were unable to distinguish friend from foe. Chandler and Winder were both captured and Vincent was lost in the woods. The British command then devolved upon Col. Harvey, who, despairing of driving the Americans from their position, withdrew from the attack while it was yet dark. The Americans fled to Forty-Mile Creek, where they were joined by 400 reenforcements. The total casualties of the battle were: Americans, 154; British, 178.

Stony Point (N. Y.), Storming of.—With a view to regaining possession of the Hudson, Gen. Clinton in June, 1779, occupied and fortified Verplancks Point and Stony Point, garrisoning the latter with 600 men. To circumvent his movements Washington sent for Anthony Wayne and asked him if he could take Stony Point. His reply is said to have been: "I will storm hell if your excellency will plan it." Accordingly, Washington planned the assault, and on the night of July 16, 1779, Wayne, with about 800 men selected from three regiments of infantry, a detachment from West Point, and Col. Lee's

Stony Point (N. Y.), Storming of—*Continued.*
light-horse, made a sudden assault upon the fort. The plans were carefully executed, the guns were carried off, and the works destroyed. The British casualties were 20 killed, 74 wounded, 58 missing, and 472 prisoners—a total loss of 624. The total American loss was only 15 killed and 83 wounded. Among the latter was Gen. Wayne. This, the boldest exploit of the Revolution, was initiated by the capture and gagging of a sentinel, the countersign having been obtained by a negro strawberry vender and by him communicated to the Americans. While the negro chatted with the sentry the latter was seized by the American advance party.
Storer, George W., conduct of, referred to, 2528.
Straw Shoe Channel, steamers sailing under American flag prohibited from passing through, referred to, 3896, 3902.
Street, George F., correspondence regarding northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)
Streight's Raid.—In the spring of 1863, about the time Col. Grierson's flying column of cavalry was organized at Memphis, Tenn., Col. A. D. Streight, of the Fifty-first Indiana, was permitted by Gen. Rosecrans, to take a body of 1,800 cavalry from Tuscumbia, Ala., to attempt the destruction of railroads and other property in northern Alabama and Georgia. The raiders started out Apr. 12 and were captured May 3, 1863, near Rome, Ga., having accomplished nothing. The capture was made by Forrest's cavalry.
Stricklett, Georgia A., act for relief of, vetoed, 5244.
Strike Commission:
Discussed, 5983, 7417.
Report of, transmitted, 5988.
Stringham, Silas H., thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3284.
Stryker, Cyrenius G., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5250.
Stuart, Charles B., report of waterway referred to, 3402.
Stuart, George H., member of Indian commission, 3977.
Sturgiss, George Cookman; b. Poland, Mahoning Co., Ohio; moved to Morgantown, Va. (now West Virginia), 1859; elected three times a member of the house of delegates of West Virginia; twice elected and served as prosecuting attorney of the county for eight years; in 1889 he was appointed United States attorney for the district of West Virginia by President Harrison; organized the Morgantown and Kingwood Railroad Company, and built the first 18 miles; was secretary and director of the Union Utility Company, which built the first street car line in Morgantown; and in 1906 built and owns the Sabraton (electric) Railway, extending from Morgantown to Sabraton, an industrial suburb created by him and situated about 3 miles from Morgantown; secretary of the board of regents of the West Virginia University for thirteen years, and president of that board for four years; was the first president of the State Board of Trade and of the State Association for the Promotion of Good Roads; was elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from West Virginia.
Subconstitutional Centennial Commission, memorial of, proposing to celebrate centennial anniversary of framing Constitution, discussed, 5118.
Submarine Cables. (See Ocean Cables.)
Submarine Telegraph Company, claim against United States, 6898.
Subsidies to Railroads:
Discussed, 4064.
Information regarding, transmitted, 4958.
Subsidies to Steamships:
Discussed, 4151, 4306, 4938.
Views of Postmaster-General regarding, 3561.
Subsidy.—Derived from the Latin *subsidium*, originally the troops stationed in reserve in the third line of battle, from *subsidere*, to sit down. In Europe, after the period of its first use, it meant a sum of money paid to an ally to aid in carrying on war. In England it was a special tax levied upon persons and not upon property. It has now come to mean money paid by a government to individuals or companies, such as steamship or railway, in excess of the value of services rendered and in aid of individual enterprise. Railways in the United States have been assisted by State and municipal subscriptions to their bonds. National aid to railways, with the exception of the Union and Central Pacific, has been in the form of land grants. In the case of the Pacific roads, in addition to 33,000,000 acres of land, the company was granted a money subsidy of more than $25,000 a mile.
The first subsidized steamships were those of the Cunard Line, which in 1838 were allowed an annual subsidy of £81,000 by Great Britain. Two years later agitation was begun in

Subsidy—*Continued.*
the United States to have steamship mail lines established on the subsidy plan, and in 1845 the Postmaster-General was authorized to make contracts for carrying foreign mail in steamships sailing under the American flag. In 1847 an act was passed requiring the Secretary of the Navy to arrange for United States steamships to carry the mail from New York to Liverpool, to the West Indies and Gulf ports, and from Panama up the Pacific coast. By 1852 the Government was paying $2,000,000 a year for foreign mail service, but Congress soon after put an end to all mail subsidies. An act of Mar. 3, 1891, directed the Postmaster-General to pay $4 a mile run for first-class vessels for carrying foreign mails and in consideration of their use as auxiliary naval vessels. In 1892 the International Navigation Company made an arrangement for first-class European service in connection with the American registry of the *Paris* and *New York*.

In 1898 Senator Hanna introduced into the Senate a comprehensive bill to provide subsidies for all classes of American shipping. The bill passed the Senate in March, 1902, but failed to pass the House, although several small subsidies have been granted both before and since that date.

Subtreasury System.—The subtreasury system of the United States is an outgrowth of the panic of 1837. In his special session message to Congress that year President Van Buren strongly recommended such a system (1541). Silas Wright, of New York, introduced a bill in Congress in accordance with the President's recommendations. It prohibited Government agents from receiving anything but gold and silver. In 1840 the bill became a law and subtreasuries were established at New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, the mint at Philadelphia and the branch mint at New Orleans having been also made places of deposit. The law was repealed in 1841, and reenacted in 1846. The subtreasury at Charleston has been suspended, but subtreasuries have been established at Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

Subtreasury System:
Condemnation of, referred to, 1898.
Discussed by President—
Taylor, 2556.
Tyler, 1898, 2060.
Van Buren, 1541, 1596, 1706, 1751, 1757, 1827.
Modifications in, recommended, 2556.

Suffrage.—The privilege of participating in the government of a State or Nation by voting at an election of officers or on a change in the fundamental law. Suffrage under the Constitution of the United States is exercised by such electors in each State as have the qualifications necessary for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature (15). The Constitution does not guarantee the suffrage to any citizen, but by the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments the States are forbidden to abridge the privileges or immunities of United States citizens or to deny or abridge the right of suffrage on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The age of 21 is universally fixed upon as that when suffrage may be exercised.

In some States ability to read and write is required, some a small property qualification or tax is imposed, while in others aliens who have declared their intention to become citizens are allowed to vote. Until the present century suffrage was greatly restricted in America. Massachusetts and New Haven Colonies for a long time allowed none but church members to vote. There have been periods in the history of nearly all the Colonies when only freeholders were allowed to vote. When the States in the Federal Union first framed their constitutions some of them retained the church-membership qualification, while others permitted suffrage to freeholders only. In 1798 Georgia abolished the property qualification, and was followed by Maryland in 1801, Massachusetts and New York in 1821, Delaware in 1831, New Jersey in 1844, Connecticut in 1845, Virginia in 1850, North Carolina in 1854, South Carolina in 1865, and Rhode Island, except in municipal elections, in 1888. The new States have mostly provided for manhood suffrage from the first. Several of the southern States have adopted methods, varying from each other, but all with the single expressed purpose of excluding negroes from the franchise and yet avoiding the constitutional consequences of discriminating "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

In four States women possess suffrage on equal terms with men, namely, in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Idaho. In Kansas women can vote

Suffrage—*Continued.*
in school and municipal elections. Women possess school suffrage in 17 States; namely, in Arizona, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin. In addition to school suffrage Montana and Iowa permit women to vote upon the issuance of municipal bonds; while Louisiana gives to women tax-payers the right to vote on all questions concerning the expenditure of public money. A modified and restricted form of suffrage is also granted in Kentucky and Texas, so that women have either full or partial franchise in 27 States of the Union. (See also Woman Suffrage.)

Suffren, The, French seamen on, accidentally killed by salute from the *United States,* 1273.

Sugar:
Manufacture of—
Encouragement of, recommended, 4578.
From sorghum and sugar cane, discussed, 5383.
Manufacture of milk, in Switzerland, referred to, 4979.
Placed on free list, discussed, 5626.
Probable retaliatory action of foreign governments for proposed imposition of duty on, 5910.
Protest of Germany to discriminating duty on, recommendations regarding, 5957.
Supervision provided by tariff law for domestic production of, transfer of, to Agricultural Department, recommended, 5554.

Sugar-Beet Culture, 4534, 5554, 6347.

Sugar Bounty:
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Payment of appropriation for, contained in sundry civil bill, referred to, 6095.

Suits Against Government, act regarding bringing of, vetoed, 5682.

Sullivan, John T., director of Bank of United States, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 1260.

Sullivan, Mary, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5236.

Sulloway, Cyrus Adams; b. Grafton, N. H., June 8, 1839; studied law, admitted to the bar in 1863; member of the New Hampshire house of representatives in 1872-73 and from 1887 to 1893, inclusive; elected to the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from New Hampshire.

Sulzer, William; b. in Elizabeth, N. J., March 18, 1863; admitted to practice law in New York City in 1884; was a member of the New York legislature in 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894; in 1893 he was speaker of the assembly; elected to the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from New York.

Sumatra.—An island of the Malay archipelago, a colony of the Netherlands. It is south and west of the Malay peninsula, and it is separated from Java by the Strait of Sunda. It contains some mineral wealth, and produces coffee, sugar, rice, pepper, etc. The religion is Mahommedan. In 1873 Sumatra made war against Acheen, which ended in the subjugation and annexation of the latter. Area, 161,592 square miles; population (1900) 3,170,312.

Sumatra, attack on American vessels by pirates on coast of, 1114, 1159.
Instructions to commander of the *Potomac,* regarding, 1138.

Sumner, Charles (1811-1874); statesman, b. Boston, Mass.; after a period of foreign travel, 1837-40, he became a strong opponent of slavery; at first a Whig, he became a Free-Soiler in 1848, and was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress; elected United States senator from Massachusetts by Free-Soilers and Democrats 1851; reelected as a republican in 1857, 1863, and 1869; from 1856 to 1859 he was not in his seat in the Senate; was an ardent anti-slavery worker; chairman of foreign affairs 1861 until his removal 1871 for opposing Grant's scheme for annexing Santo Domingo; supported the Civil Rights Bill; and bitterly opposed Grant's reelection in 1872.

Sumner, Edwin V., treaty with Indians concluded by, 2727.

Sumpter, The, arrest of part of crew of, at Morocco, referred to, 3345.

Sunday Laws. (See Blue Laws.)

Superintendent of Finances. (See Finances, Superintendent of.)

Superintendent of Immigration, report of discussed, 5877.

Superior, Lake. (See Lake Superior.)

Suplee, Edwin M., report of, on Navajo Indians, transmitted, 5782.

Supplies, Public:
Distribution of, referred to, 141.
Officer should be placed in charge of, 141.

Supreme Court. (See Court, Supreme.)

Supreme Court Justices.—Chief and associate justices of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of

Supreme Court Justices—*Continued.*
the Senate, and hold office during good behavior. The Chief Justice receives a salary of $13,000 per year and the associate justices $12,500.

Since the establishment of the court the following have served as Chief Justice: John Jay, New York; Oliver Ellsworth, Connecticut; John Marshall, Virginia; Roger B. Taney, Maryland; Salmon P. Chase, Ohio; Morrison R. Waite, Ohio; Melville W. Fuller, Illinois, the present chief Justice. The following have served as associate justices: John Rutledge, South Carolina; William Cushing, Massachusetts; Robert H. Harrison, Maryland; James Wilson, Pennsylvania; John Blair, Virginia; James Iredell, North Carolina; Thomas Johnson, Maryland; William Paterson, New Jersey; Samuel Chase, Maryland; Bushrod Washington, Virginia; Alfred Moore, North Carolina; William Johnson, South Carolina; Brockholst Livingston, New York; Thomas Todd, Kentucky; Joseph Story, Massachusetts; Gabriel Duval, Maryland; Smith Thompson, New York; Robert Trimble, Kentucky; John McLean, Ohio; Henry Baldwin, Pennsylvania; James M. Wayne, Georgia; Philip P. Barbour, Virginia; John Catron, Tennessee; John McKinley, Alabama; Peter V. Daniel, Virginia; Samuel Nelson, New York; Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire; Robert C. Grier, Pennsylvania; Benjamin R. Curtis, Massachusetts; John A. Campbell, Alabama; Nathan Clifford, Maine; Noah H. Swayne, Ohio; Samuel F. Miller, Iowa; David Davis, Illinois; Stephen J. Field, California; William Strong, Pennsylvania; Joseph P. Bradley, New Jersey; Ward Hunt, New York; John H. Harlan, Kentucky; William B. Woods, Georgia; Stanley Matthews, Ohio; Horace Gray, Massachusetts; Samuel Blatchford, New York; Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Mississippi; David J. Brewer, Kansas; Henry B. Brown, Michigan; George Shiras, jr., Pennsylvania; Howell E. Jackson, Tennessee; Edward D. White, Louisiana; Rufus W. Peckham, New York; Joseph McKenna, California; Oliver Wendell Holmes, Massachusetts, and William R. Day, Ohio. The court as at present (1909) constituted, consists of the Chief Justice and Judges Harlan, Brewer, Brown, White, McKenna, Holmes, Day, and Moody.

Supreme Court Justices:
Salaries of, increase in, recommended, 3996.
Should be exempted from other duties, 830.

Supreme Court Reports.—The opinions and decisions of the Supreme Court are recorded in 214 volumes, including the cases decided up to October, 1908. They comprise its work from its first session in 1790, to the present time. They begin with the volume numbered 2 Dallas and include 3 volumes by Dallas, covering the period between 1790 and 1800; 9 volumes by Cranch, 1800 to 1815; Wheaton, 12 volumes 1816 to 1827; Peters, 16 volumes, 1828 to 1842; Howard, 24 volumes, 1843 to 1860; Black, 2 volumes, 1861 to 1862; Wallace, 23 volumes, 1863 to 1875. Up to that date the reports had reached 89 volumes by the different compilers. Since 1876 the reports have been styled 90 U. S.; 91 U. S., etc.; 90 U. S. was reported by Wallace; 91 to 107 U. S. was reported by William J. Otto, from 1875 to 1882; 108 to 186 U. S. between 1882 and 1902 by J. C. Bancroft Davis, and the remainder by Charles Henry Butler.

Surgeon-General of Army:
Building for library of, recommended, 4657, 4833.
Ordered to accompany ex-President Jackson home, 1540.

Surplus Revenue, Distribution of.—In his annual message of Dec. 1, 1834 (1316), President Jackson announced the extinguishment of the public debt. The compromise tariff measure of 1832, while it made some reduction in the revenue derived from import duties, produced a surplus in the Treasury. Jackson advocated the distribution of this surplus among the States rather than the appropriation of it to other purposes. A bill providing for such disposition of the surplus was attached to the bill regulating public deposits and passed by Congress in 1836. Under this law all the money in excess of $5,000,000 in the Treasury Jan. 1, 1837, was to be deposited with the States in proportion to their representation in the electoral college, and in four installments. The States were required to give certificates of deposit payable to the Secretary of the Treasury on demand. None of the banks selected by the Government as the custodians of public funds was under any kind of official supervision by the States which chartered them or by the General Government. The sum to be di-

Surplus Revenue, Distribution of—*Continued.*
vided was $37,468,859. Three installments of the money were paid to all the States except the few that had refused to accept it on the conditions imposed. The return of these loans to the States has never been demanded.
Surplus Revenue in Treasury. (See Treasury.)
Surratt, John H.:
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Reward offered for arrest of, revoked, 3551.
Trial of, referred to, 3799.
Surratt, Mary E., implicated in assassination of President Lincoln, proceedings of trial of, and verdict of military commission, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3540, 3545, 3546.
Surveyors, Public, punishment of persons interrupting in performance of the trusts confided to them, referred to and recommendation for penalty for the same, 1042.
Surveys, control and supervision of geographical and geological, discussed, 4218. (See also the several surveys.)
Susan Loud, The seizure of, by Spanish or Cuban authorities referred to, 2679.
Claims arising out of, referred to, 2721, 2900.
Suspension Bridge, N. Y., proclamation granting privileges of other ports to, 2859.
Susquehanna, The, repair of, referred to, 2764.
Susquehanna Company.—An organization, composed mostly of Connecticut farmers, formed in 1754 for the purpose of colonizing the Wyoming country. This was the name given to a strip of land bought by Connecticut from the Plymouth Company in 1631. Under the charter granted by James I to the Plymouth Company in 1620, their territory extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from lat. 40° to 46° north. The grant of Charles II to William Penn extended to 42° north, thus overlapping the Plymouth grant to more than the extent of the territory sold to Connecticut, which extended to 41° south. In 1754 the Susquehanna Company made a treaty with the Six Nations of Indians, securing the right to settlement upon their purchase. Charles II confirmed the sale to Connecticut, and Pennsylvania, though disputing the sale, made no effort to prevent a settlement. The first settlers in the disputed territory were driven off by the Indians in 1763. In 1769 some 40 more settlers arrived in the Wyoming region and were arrested by Pennsylvania officials. For the next six years a sort of civil warfare was kept up between the settlers of the disputed tract, and only suspended during the Revolution, after which the dispute was arranged between the States and the titles to the land confirmed. (See also Wyoming Controversy.)
Susquehanna, or Conestoga Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Sutherland, George, b. March 25, 1862, in Buckinghamshire, England; studied law at the University of Michigan, being admitted to practice in the supreme court of that State in March, 1883; State senator in the first State legislature of Utah; elected to the 57th Congress; declined renomination to the 58th; elected to the United States Senate by the Utah legislature for the term beginning March 4, 1905.
Sutro Tunnel, referred to, 4148.
Swamp Lands. (See Lands, Swamp.)
Swann, Thomas, mentioned, 3811.
Swanton, Vt., proclamation granting privileges of other ports to, 2859.
Swartwout, Samuel, crimes charged against, 405.
Swartwout, Samuel, default of, referred to, 1709, 1723.
Swartwout, Samuel, thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.
Swasey, John Philip; b. Sept. 4, 1839, Canton, Me.; enlisted in the Union Army during the Civil War; admitted to the bar in 1863; member of the Maine house of representatives in 1874 and of the senate the two following years; in 1883-4 was a member of Governor Robie's council; in the administration of President McKinley was appointed a member of the board of visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapolis; received degree of A. M. from Tufts University in 1902; elected, unanimously, to fill a vacancy in the 60th Congress, and to the 61st Congress from Maine.
Sweden.—A kingdom in the eastern part of the Scandinavian peninsula, in Europe. It is bounded on the north and west by Norway, on the east by Finland, the Gulf of Bothnia, and the Baltic Sea, and on the south and southwest by the Baltic and the Cattegat and Skager Rack channels. It extends from lat. 55° 20′ to 69° 3′ north and from long. 11° 6′ to 24° 8′ east. It has an area of 172,876 square miles. The surface is gener-

Sweden—*Continued.*
ally hilly and contains many lakes and rivers. Sweden was one of the prominent European powers in the seventeenth century. It took a leading part in the Thirty Years' War under Gustavus Adolphus and his successor. In 1814 Sweden united with the independent kingdom of Norway, King Karl XIII becoming Sovereign of both countries, each, however, keeping a separate government, constitution and code of laws. The union was dissolved by Norway in 1905, and Prince Charles of Denmark was elected King of Norway under the title of Haakon VII, and King Oscar II continued to reign in Sweden till his death, Dec. 8, 1907, when he was succeeded by his son, Gustav V.

Mining is one of the most important of Swedish industries, 4,480,070 tons of iron ore being mined in 1907; there were also produced 1,987 tons of silver and lead ore, 21,957 tons of copper, 50,884 tons of zinc. The public forests of Sweden, mostly crown lands, have an area of 7,125,844 hectares, and yielded, in 1906, 2,650,000 cubic yards of timber; and 1,377 saw mills and planing mills, with 40,347 working people, turned out dressed lumber to the value of 162,345,970 kroner; 502 furniture factories, with 11,906 employees, turned out goods to the value of 26,346,502 kroner. Other products of the forest were wood pulp, paper and pasteboard. Flouring mills employed about 1,500 persons and put out flour worth 97,000,000 kroner. The principal trade is with Germany, Great Britain getting a good share. (One crown=26.8c.) The population in 1908 was 5,377,713.

Sweden and Norway (see also Bergen):
Claims of, against United States, referred to, 1172.
Claims of United States against, 867, 1109.
Payment of, 867, 1112.
Commercial relations with, 820.
Consul of, to United States, exequatur to, revoked, 3626.
Revocation annulled, 3630.
Ericsson, John, restoration of remains of, to Sweden discussed, 5547.
Famine in, referred to, 3799.
Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 3114, 5871.
Gothenburg system of regulating liquor traffic in, report on, transmitted, 5785.
Interference with the vessels of the United States. (See *Admiral P. Tordenskiold*, The.)
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Missionaries of Sweden, murder of, in China discussed, 5868.
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Vessels of, claims of, for reduction in tonnage dues, 5494, 5621.
Vessels of Norway—
Discriminating duties on, suspended by proclamation, 665.
Interfered with by United States. (See *Admiral P. Tordenskiold*, The.)
Reciprocal rights for, requested, 671, 707.
Vessels of United States seized or interfered with by. (See Claims against.)
Vice-Consul of, to United States, exequatur of, revoked, 3627.
Revocation annulled, 3630.

Sweden and Norway, Treaties with.—The treaty of amity and commerce of 1783 expired in 1796 by its own limitations. Some of its sections were revived by the treaty of 1816, which, in turn, expired by its own limitations in 1826, and was replaced by the treaty of commerce and navigation of 1827. By it freedom of commerce and trade was accorded to both nations, and for the ships of the island of St. Bartholomew, which was included. Equable imposition of charges, tolls, dues, and imposts was secured for the vessels of both nations; imports were to be taxed without regard to the nationality of the carrying vessel; and the coastwise trade was excluded from the terms of the treaty.

The consular office was created and provided for as in consular conventions. Humane provisions were made for the relief of the shipwrecked and for ships in distress. (For the extradition terms of the treaty of 1893, see Extradition Treaties.)

Sweet, Franklin, act to increase pension of, vetoed, 5130.
Swift & Co., vessels purchased for Peru by, from United States detained, 3831.
Swin-á-mish Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Swine Products. (See Animals and Animal Products.)

Swiss Confederation. (See Switzerland.)

Switzerland.—A confederation of 22 Cantons, whose general government is vested in a Federal Assembly of 2 chambers, which jointly elect the federal council of 7 members and also the President of the Swiss Confederation, who serves for one year. Switzerland is bounded on the north by the provinces of Alsace and Baden, on the northeast and east by the Lake of Constance, Vorarlberg, and Tyrol, on the south by Italy and France, and on the west and northwest by France. The chief wealth of the country lies in its excellent pasture lands; rye, oats and wheat are grown, and the production of cheese and condensed milk is an important industry. The manufactured products include textiles, leather, paper, wood work, watches and jewelry. Numbers of persons are supported by the tourists who flock to the country in large numbers both in summer and winter. It is one of the oldest of existing republics and dates from August 1, 1291, when three of the present Cantons entered into a defensive league. In point of age it is only surpassed by the tiny republics of San Marino and Andorra. It has maintained its unique position among the empires of continental Europe not by military power, population, or extent of territory, but by reason of the jealousy of its neighbors. It has an area of 15,976 sq. miles; population (1905), 3,463,609.

Switzerland. (see also Berne):
- American citizens of Hebrew persuasion in, discriminated against, 3123.
- Claims of, against United States, 5199.
- Consul of United States in, charges against character of, refuted, 3718.
- Consuls of United States requested by, to protect citizens of, in countries where it is not represented, 4627.
- Convention with, 1406, 2356, 2414, 2634, 2723.
  - Discussed, 2634, 2723.
- Copyright privilege extended by proclamation, 5582.
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- Floods in, referred to, 3885.
- Fruits, American, restrictions upon importation of, into, discussed, 6331.
- Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 2356.
- Immigration questions with, 4520, 4627, 4715.
- Milk sugar manufactured in, referred to, 4979.
- Minister of, to United States, plenipotentiary mission created, 4718.
- Naturalization question with, 4715, 6337.
- Postal convention with, 3775, 3883, 4250.
- President of, member of claims commission between United States and Chile, 5867.
- Proposition of, to extend Red Cross compact in Spanish-American War discussed, 6336.
- Treaty with—
  - To be negotiated, 4759.
  - Transmitted, 2356.

Switzerland, Treaties with.—The convention of friendship, commerce, and extradition of 1850 ran until 1899, when notice was given of intention to terminate some of its provisions. Others were terminated by the treaty of 1900. Those which persist provide for personal and property privileges of the citizens of the one country residing and trading in the country of the other, with all of the rights, privileges, and immunities of the citizens of the country. Freedom of conscience is granted to all; the right to hold, possess, acquire, and to alienate property, immunity from military service and enforced military contributions, and free and open access to courts of justice are secured.

The taxes upon citizens shall be equitable. Passports shall be supplied in order to establish the character and the citizenship of persons traveling between the two republics. The disposal, acquisition, and inheritance of property shall be free, easy, and unhindered. When an heir to property is disqualified from holding it by reason of his alienage, the heir or other successor shall be granted the time permitted by the canton in which the property is situate to dispose of the same. Consuls shall be appointed under conditions common to consular conventions. (For terms of the extradition treaty of 1900, see Extradition Treaties.)

Sydney, New South Wales, international exhibition in, discussed, 4519, 4559, 4625.

Sylvester, Isaac A., appropriation for payment of claim of, recommended, 4668.

Symmes, John Cleves; jurist, soldier; b. Long Island, N. Y., July 21, 1742; removed to New Jersey and was chairman of the Committee of Safety

Symmes, John Cleves—*Continued.*
of Sussex Co., 1774; one of the committee which framed the first State Constitution; distinguished himself in the revolutionary army and became Colonel; in 1787 headed an organization which purchased a tract of 1,000 acres of land along the Ohio and Miami rivers and founded the settlements of North Bend and Cincinnati; appointed by Congress one of the three judges of the Northwest Territory in 1788; died Cincinnati, Feb. 26, 1814

Symmes, John C.:
Lands lying within patent of, referred to, 807.
Lands on Great Miamia purchased by, referred to, 105.

Symons, Thomas W., mentioned, 6934.

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Tacoma, Wash., act granting use of lands to, for purpose of public park, vetoed, 5282.

Tacubaya, American ministers assemble in, 935. (See also Panama, Isthmus of.)
Congress indefinitely postponed, 951.
Instructions to, referred to, 997.

Taft, Lydia A., act granting pension to, vetoed, 6106.

Taft, William H. (twenty-eighth President of the United States):

Taft was nominated at the Republican Convention held in Chicago, June 18, 1908. The platform commended the administration of Theodore Roosevelt; recited the marvelous material progress of the United States under Republican guidance; pledged a revision of the tariff by special meeting of Congress; approved a new system of currency; favored postal savings banks; supported the anti-trust legislation with suggested amendment; favored railroad supervision; committed the party to full recognition of judiciary authority; insisted upon full recognition of the rights of the wage earner, the farmer, and the negro; endorsed conservation of natural resources; advocated ample strength of army and navy; urged extension of foreign commerce, merchant marine; and condemned Democratic incapacity. The Democratic party in convention at Denver, Col., July 10, 1908, nominated William Jennings Bryan. The Socialists, at Chicago, May 13, 1908, nominated Eugene Debs. The Prohibitionists, at Columbus, Ohio, July 16, 1908, nominated Eugene W. Chafin. The Peoples party, at St. Louis, April 3, 1908, nominated Thomas E. Watson. The Socialist Labor party, at New York, in July, 1908, nominated August Gillhaus. The Independence party, at Chicago, July 28, 1908, nominated Thomas L. Hisgen. The popular vote gave Taft 7,061,875; Bryan, 6,015,180; Debs, 482,000; Chafin, 260,000; Watson, 90,000; and Gillhaus, 32,000. The electoral vote stood: Taft, 303; Bryan, 180.

Party Affiliation.—By both heredity and training President Taft was interested in National affairs. Among the earlier positions filled by him and in which he received excellent training as an executive were Judge of the Superior Court of Ohio, Solicitor-General of the United States and United States Judge for the circuit court which included Ohio. His administrations in the Philippines and Cuba, his diplomatic negotiations with Japan succeeding his fortuitous visit there in 1907, and his successful mission to Panama, were all of them simply the performance of what he deemed his public and party duty. All were performed with great capability and with praiseworthy alacrity. It was without reluctance that President Taft relinquished his most successful career as United States Judge —the goal of his earliest ambition— to obey the call of President McKinley, Mark Hanna, and Elihu Root, to assume the unpromising and trying duties of establishing civil government in the Philippines.

Political Complexion of Congress.—In the Sixty-first Congress (1909-1911) the Senate, of 92 members, was composed of 32 Democrats and 60 Republicans; and the House, of 391 members, was made up of 172 Democrats and 219 Republicans.

Tariff.—In conformity with the platform promises of the Republican party, Congress was called in special session March 15, 1909, to proceed to tariff revision. In his Special Message (page 7476) President Taft said: "The successful party in the late election is pledged to a revision of the tariff. The country and the business community especially, expect it." He alludes to his references to tariff revision in his Inaugural Address where he said: "This should secure an adequate revenue and adjust the duties in such a manner as to afford to labor and to all the industries in this country, whether of the farm, mine, or factory, protection by tariff equal to the difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of production here, and have a provision which shall put into force, upon executive determination of certain facts, a higher or maximum tariff against those countries whose trade policy toward us equitably requires such discrimination." Speaking of the deficit which followed the panic of 1907, the President said: "Should it be impossible to do so (secure an adequate revenue from imports) new kinds of taxation must be adopted, and among these I recommend a graduated inheritance tax, as correct in principle and as certain and easy of collection."

Foreign Policy.—"Our international policy," President Taft said in his Inaugural Address, "is always to promote peace. We shall enter into any war with a full consciousness of the

Taft, William H.—*Continued.*
awful consequences which it always entails whether successful or not, and we, of course, shall make every effort, consistent with National honor and the highest National interest, to avoid a resort to arms.''

Finance.—Greater elasticity in currency available for trade was one of the recommendations made by President Taft in his Inaugural Address. ''The incoming Congress,'' he said, ''should promptly fulfill the promise of the Republican platform and pass a proper postal savings bank bill. It will not be unwise or excessive paternalism. The promise to repay by the Government will furnish an inducement to savings deposits which private enterprise cannot supply, and at such a low rate of interest as not to withdraw custom from existing banks. It will substantially increase the funds available for investment as capital in useful enterprises. It will furnish the absolute security which makes the proposed scheme of Government guaranty of deposits so alluring without its pernicious results.''

Taft, William H.:
Administration pledged to legislation looking to Federal supervision and restriction to prevent excessive issues of bonds and stocks by corporations owning and operating interstate-commerce railroads, 7748.
Annual address, 7777.
Biographical sketch of, 7747.
Boycott (secondary) unlawful and at variance with American instinct, 7758.
Conservation of resources a proper function of government, 7750.
Constitutional amendment recommended to make income tax valid, 7761.
Cuban army of pacification mentioned, 7777.
Cuba, report of special governor submitted, 7776.
Currency and banking laws should be amended, to secure elasticity, 7753.
Dingley tariff, revision of, recommended, 7759.
Direct line of steamers to South America recommended, 7754.
Employers' (interstate railway and government) liability law commended, 7757.
Executive orders of—
Granting permission of government employees to take part in Grand Army reunion, 7776.
Setting apart Sopris National forest, 7776.
Extra Session Message, 7759.
Favors Hague Tribunal, 7752.
Federal jurisdiction should be adequate to enforce treaty obligations within States, 7753.
Foreign policy discussed, 7752.
Foreign trade discussed, 7754.
Free trade with Philippines recommended, 7754.
Inaugural address of, 7748.
Income tax on corporations, recommended, 7761.
Inheritance tax recommended, 7760.
Injunctions in industrial disputes defended, 7758.
Monroe doctrine should be maintained, 7751.
Negroes' welfare discussed, 7755.
Oriental policy in controversies growing out of Open Door and other questions firmly maintained, 7752.
Panama Canal discussed, 7754.
Pledged to reforms inaugurated by predecessor, 7748.
Portrait of, opposite 7746.
Postal Savings Banks recommended, 7753.
Proclamations of—
Commercial treaty with Italy, 7764.
Extra session of Congress, 7759.
Grand Canyon National Game Preserve, boundaries of diminished, 7768.
Mukuntuweap National Monument (Utah), 7770.
Natural Bridges, National Monument (Utah), 7774.
Navajo National Monument (Ariz.), 7763.
Opening Flathead Indian lands, to settlement, 7766.
Oregon Caves, National Monument, 7769.
Revoking suspension of tonnage dues, 7771.
Shoshone Cavern National Monument (Wyo.), 7773.
Thanksgiving, 7775.
Railway and industrial combinations, supervision of, a tax upon government, 7750.
Reorganization of Department of Justice, Bureau of Corporations in the Department of Commerce and Labor and of Interstate Commerce Commission, looking to co-operation, suggested, 7748.
River improvement suggested, 7751.
Tariff revision recommended, 7751.
Tahoe Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7307.
Talbott, Joshua Frederick C.; b. near Lutherville, Baltimore Co., Md., July 29, 1843; began the study of law in 1862; joined the Confederate army in

Talbott, Joshua Frederick C.—*Continued.*
1864, and admitted to the bar 1866; was elected prosecuting attorney for Baltimore County in 1871, for the term of four years; elected to the 46th, 47th, and 48th Congresses; appointed insurance commissioner of the State of Maryland in October, 1889, and resigned January, 1893, having been elected to the 53d Congress; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Maryland.

Talcott, Andrew, report of, as commissioner on northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)

Talcott, George, commissioner of United States, mentioned, 781.

Talladega (Ala.), Battle of.—After the destruction of Tallasahatchee Jackson was informed that 160 friendly Creek warriors, with their families, were hemmed in at Talladega, in Lashley's fort, by 1,000 hostile Indians. Nov. 8, 1813, Jackson set out with 1,200 infantry and 800 cavalry to raise the siege. By 4 o'clock the next morning he had surrounded the enemy, who, 1,080 strong, were concealed in the thickets. At daylight the battle began. It resulted in the complete rout of the savages. As many as 290 dead warriors were found and many others doubtless perished in the woods of the surrounding mountains. The number of the wounded could not be ascertained, but was large. The loss to the whites was 15 killed and 85 wounded.

Tallasahatchee (Ala.), Battle of.—The massacre at Fort Mims spread consternation throughout the region inhabited by the Creeks, and hardy volunteers came forward thirsting for vengeance. Gen. Jackson led the Tennessee militia across the line into Alabama. Upon his arrival at the Coosa he was informed that the Creeks were assembled at Tallasahatchee, a town in an open woodland, not far from the present village of Jacksonville, the county seat of Benton County, Ala., on the southeast side of the Tallasahatchee Creek. Jackson sent Gen. Coffee with 1,000 horsemen to destroy the town. Nov. 3, 1813, Coffee's men surrounded the place and the Indians came out to meet them. The battle was short, sharp, and desperate. The victory for the whites was complete. Every warrior was killed. None asked for quarter, and each fought to the death. At the close of the battle 186 bodies were counted on the plain. It is believed that 200 were killed. Eighty-four women and children were made prisoners. The loss to the whites was 5 men killed and 41 wounded.

Talleyrand, Charles M., letter of, to Citizen Pichon regarding United States ministers in France, 273.

Tamarois Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Tammany.—In 1789 the Columbian Order was organized in New York City by William Mooney, as a counter move against the foundation of the so-called Aristocratic Society of the Cincinnati. In 1805 it was incorporated under the name of Tammany Society. This was in memory of Tammany, an aged, wise and friendly chief of the Delaware Indians. At this time charitable societies were also organized in Philadelphia and other cities and named in his honor. The only one of the number that survives is that in New York. William Mooney was the first grand sachem of Tammany, and was assisted by 13 sachems, representing the governors of the thirteen States. The members wore Indian insignia. In 1811 the society built the original Tammany Hall, fronting on City Hall Park. Since then a local political party, favored by a majority of the members of the Tammany Society has always had its headquarters in the house of the society, and has been popularly known as "Tammany Hall." In theory the Tammany Hall general committee has no relation to the Tammany Society save as tenant of the latter's edifice, yet in practice they are coordinate branches of one political system, the society being in effect the citadel of the controlling spirits of the Tammany Hall party. Tammany Hall claims to be the regular Democratic organization of the city and county of New York though that claim has often been contested. By means of a thoroughly organized system of Tammany clubs and assembly district associations it has usually held a paramount place in city politics.

Taliaferro, James Piper; b. Orange, Va., Sept. 30, 1847; educated in Virginia, leaving school to volunteer in the Confederate army, in which he served until the war ended; elected April 19, 1899, by the Florida legislature to the United States Senate, and reelected in 1905.

Taney, Roger Brooke (1777-1864); jurist and cabinet officer; b. Calvert Co., Md.; began the practice of law 1799 and became a leading Federalist; attorney-general of Maryland 1827;

Taney, Roger Brooke—*Continued.*
changed his politics and supported Andrew Jackson, who made him attorney-general 1831-1833; as secretary of the treasury he removed the deposits from the United States Bank, which his predecessor, William J. Duane, had refused to do; when Congress assembled it refused to sanction his appointment; his nomination as associate justice of the Supreme Court was not confirmed by the Senate; on the death of John Marshall in 1836, Taney was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, where, in 1857, he gave his famous decision in the Dred Scott case; he was for long the main bulwark of slavery throughout the Union.

Taos (N. Mex.), Battle of.—Feb. 3, 1847, Col. Price, with about 400 Americans, arrived at the town of Don Fernando de Taos, on the top of the Taos Mountain, which had been the scene of the murder of Governor Bent and his party. The Mexicans, numbering 600, had taken refuge in a stone church and two other large buildings. They resisted the American assaults during Feb. 4 and on the morning of the 5th surrendered. The American loss was 54 killed and wounded; that of the Mexicans 152 killed and many wounded.

Tappan, Samuel F., treaty with Indians concluded by, 3834.

Tariff.—The word "tariff" is generally applied to the customs duties levied by Congress on merchandise imported. Tradition identifies the word with the town of Tarifa, Spain. Here, during the Moorish occupancy of the country about Gibraltar, all vessels passing through the strait were compelled to put in and pay such duties as were demanded by the chiefs in possession. Among the Greeks and Romans a duty similar to the tariff of the present day was known, and in England, as early as 980, during the reign of Ethelred, duties on ships and goods were levied, to be paid at Billingsgate. Charles II established a regular schedule of rates in 1663. After 1846 England gradually abolished her tariff duties, beginning with the repeal of the corn laws and continuing until 1891-92, when revenue duties alone were collected, and those upon less than twenty articles.

In the United States the First Congress passed a tariff law levying on an average less than 8 per cent. *ad valorem* on imports. This was approved by Washington July 4, 1789. Madison opened the discussion of this measure in Congress. South Carolina and Georgia favored a rate of 5 per cent., Pennsylvania one of 12 or more, while New England and Virginia succeeded in getting the rate raised a little above what the far South asked for, but placed it lower than the chief manufacturing States desired. The tariff of 1816 imposed duties of about 25 per cent. on certain leading manufactures, under protest from the leading agricultural States of the South. In 1824 a new tariff act was passed, increasing among the changes made, duties on metals and agricultural products. Jan. 31, 1828, the "tariff of abominations," as it was named by its enemies, was introduced in the House. It embodied in part the recommendations of a national convention of manufacturers held at Harrisburg, Pa., but satisfied neither the friends nor the opponents of protection. This bill proposed a 41 per cent. rate and was favored by Daniel Webster, who reversed his position of 1824. South Carolina protested against the proposed measure as unconstitutional and unjust and oppressive. North Carolina also protested, and Alabama and Georgia denied the power of Congress to lay duties for protection. July 14, 1832, President Jackson approved a bill reducing the tax on iron, increasing that on woolens, making some raw wools free, and leaving cotton unchanged. This bill retained the protective feature of the law of 1828, but reduced the taxes somewhat. South Carolina passed an ordinance nullifying this act (see Nullification) but her ordinance was rescinded after the approval of the compromise tariff of 1833. This measure, introduced by Clay and supported by Calhoun, provided for a gradual reduction of duties to a uniform rate, to be reached in 1842. It secured a revenue tariff by successive reductions. In 1842, the Whigs being in a majority, Congress enacted a protective tariff, which President Tyler vetoed (2033).

July 30, 1846, a tariff law was enacted which subordinated the principle of protection to that of revenue. It passed the House by a vote of 114 to 95 and the Senate by the casting vote of Vice-President Dallas. The average rate of duty was fixed at about 25 per cent. This was lowered to about 20 per cent. by an act of 1857. In 1861 the principle of pro-

Tariff—*Continued.*
tection was reasserted in the Morrill Act, which increased the rates of 1857 about one-third. During the Civil War the tariff rates were repeatedly raised to meet the expenses of Government and stimulate manufacture. These rates were continued long after the cessation of hostilities. In 1882 a tariff commission was appointed to visit different sections of the country in the interest of tariff revision. The commission recommended a reduction of 20 per cent. in rates.

President Cleveland, in his message of Dec. 8, 1885 (4926), recommended a reduction of the tariff, and his message of Dec. 6, 1887 (5165), was devoted exclusively to this topic. From this time on, party lines began to be drawn on the tariff question, most of the Republicans favoring protection and the majority of the Democrats advocating a revision in the direction of lower duties. The Mills bill, framed largely in accordance with President Cleveland's views, passed the House, but failed in the Senate, where a bill embodying the ideas of the protectionists on tariff revision was substituted for it by the Republican majority. In the Fifty-first Congress, the Republicans being in control, passed the McKinley tariff act of 1890 raising the duties to an average of 48 per cent. By the elections of 1890 and 1892 the Democrats came into power, and in the Fifty-third Congress the House passed the Wilson bill providing for substantial reductions, especially on raw materials. Amendments were added in the Senate which essentially changed its character and the bill became law in 1894 without the President's signature. It provided for an income tax which was, however, declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

The elections of 1894 and 1896 returned the Republicans to power and in 1897 the Dingley law was passed, which imposed the highest rates of duty ever known in our history. It has been revised so far as concerned the Philippines in 1905 when a lower tariff came into force, and again in 1906 when the islands were given practically free trade with this country, of the few articles excepted, the most important were sugar, coffee, and tobacco.

The Republican platform, on which Mr. Taft was elected President in 1908, declared for a revision downward of the Dingley duties. President Taft immediately called an extra session of Congress and recommended a revision of the tariff law in accordance with the platform on which he had been elected. After a five-months' session a bill was passed placing hides on the free list, and reducing the rates on leather, lumber, iron, coal, paper, and some manufactured goods and chemicals. This law also includes a maximum and minimum feature, a corporation tax, an elaboration of the Philippine free trade provision of the previous law.

Provision is made for the establishment of a Customs Court of Appeals, with headquarters in Washington. It will comprise a presiding judge and four associate judges, at salaries of $10,000 a year. There are to be appointed to conduct Government cases before this court a special assistant attorney-general at $10,000; a deputy assistant attorney-general at $7,500, and four attorneys at $5,000 each.

Tariff. (See Foreign Import Dutes; Import Duties.)

Tariff Acts. (See Import Duties.)

Tariff Commission, discussed, 4636, 4722, 4831.

Tariff Laws. (See Import Duties.)

Tariff of—
1816 referred to, 760.
1842 discussed and referred to, 2254, 2301, 2349, 2402, 2497.
1846 discussed and referred to, 2402, 2497, 3051.

Tarrateen Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Tate, James H., consul at Buenos Ayres, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 2271.

Tattnall, Josiah, mentioned, 1038.

Taussig, Edward D., member of board of management of Government exhibit at World's Columbian Exposition, 5833.

Tawakaro Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Tax, Income. (See Income Tax.)

Tax, Inheritance. (See Inheritance Tax.)

Tawney, James A.; b. Mount Pleasant township, near Gettysburg, Adams Co., Pa., Jan. 3, 1855; learned the trade of machinist; left Pennsylvania July, 1877, arriving at Winona, Minn., where he was employed as a blacksmith and machinist until Jan. 1, 1881, when he commenced the study of law; was admitted to the bar in 1882; elected to the State senate of Minnesota in 1890; elected to the 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Minnesota.

Tax, Poll. (See Poll Tax.)

Taxation.—The exaction of money from the individual for the use of the

Taxation—*Continued.*
State is a function of all forms of government. The generally accepted theory of taxation in America is that money to be used in the service of all the citizens of the State is justly raised by taxation; that a tax which does not bear equally upon all or which, bearing equally upon all, is used only for the benefit of a few is unjust. The direction taken by all efforts at tax reform is toward self-annexation—i. e., the community as a whole to decide what is required of each individual for the public expense. Out of this principle grew the doctrine that no tax can be levied save by the representatives of the people who must pay it. It was in defense of this principle that the American colonists objected to the stamp tax imposed by Parliament and raised the claim that "taxation without representation is tyranny." The tax levied by a conquering nation upon a vanquished foe is tribute. Direct taxation is authorized by the Constitution in proportion to the population.

The first direct tax was for $2,000,000, and was levied *pro rata* upon the sixteen States existing in 1798. Others have since been levied, notably that of 1861, when $20,000,000 was levied in this manner for prosecuting the war. Three-fourths of this amount was by act of Mar. 2, 1891, refunded to the States. Congress is forbidden by the Constitution to lay any tax or duty on exports (20). States are forbidden to lay duties on either exports or imports, but may resort to direct taxation. Until the Civil War the Federal Government relied chiefly upon duties upon imports for its revenue, but since that time an internal-revenue tax has been collected. State taxation is direct and is assessed upon real and personal property, upon privileges, and upon individuals or polls. Before 1800 most of the States passed laws to regulate taxation. All except Delaware levied a tax on land, and nine of the original thirteen States collected a poll tax. The systems of county, State, and municipal taxation are numerous and constantly changing. According to the contention of those who favor the single-tax theory, taxation should be solely upon land values, exclusive of improvements.

Taxation (see also Import Duties):
Balance due from collectors, 620.
By States upon the franchises of street railway and similar corporations, 7422.
Consular reports on, 5201.
Direct, discussed, 265, 268.
Forms of, discussed, 7422.
Income and inheritance tax recommended, 7423, 7463.
Increase in, 5549.
Recommended, 134, 4247.
Internal-revenue stamps, referred to, 3903.
Joint resolution to correct clerical errors in internal-revenue act, vetoed, 3471.
On capital and deposits of banks, repeal of, recommended, 4636.
Reduction in, 4765.
Recommended, 4102, 4422, 4636, 4721, 4831, 5474.
Repeal of laws regarding, recommended, 316, 589.
Well-digested system of, recommended, 514.

Taxes, Direct.—Section 8 of Article I. of the Constitution authorizes Congress to lay and collect taxes. During the history of the Government it has not been deemed necessary to lay direct taxes but five times—in 1798, 1813, 1815, 1816, and 1862. The last time was during the Civil War, when a direct tax of $20,000,000 was levied, to be proportionately assessed against all lots of ground with their improvements and dwelling houses. The operation of the act was suspended July 1, 1872, and by an act of Mar. 2, 1891, $15,000,000 of this amount was refunded to the States. The earlier direct taxes were levied on houses, lands, and slaves. (See also Income Tax.)

Taylor, Arlanta T., bill granting pension to, returned, 5124.

Taylor, David, claim of, referred to, 2678.

Taylor, Edward Livingston, Jr.; b. Aug. 10, 1869; admitted to practice law in 1891, and elected prosecuting attorney of Franklin County in 1899 and 1902; elected to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Ohio.

Taylor, Edward Thomas, b. Metamora, Woodford Co., Ill., June 19, 1858; moved to Leadville, Colo., and graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1884, receiving the degree of LL. B.; 1896 was elected State senator, and served twelve years in that capacity, and has the reputation of having been the author of more important laws and constitutional amendments than any person that ever sat in any legislature of any State in the Union during the entire history of this Gov-

Taylor, Edward Thomas—*Continued.*
ernment—over forty general statutes and five separate constitutional amendments that were adopted by a general vote of the people; elected to the 61st Congress from Colorado at large.

Taylor, George Washington, b. Jan. 16, 1849, in Montgomery Co., Ala.; was admitted to practice law at Mobile, Ala., November, 1871; entered the army as a Confederate soldier at the age of 15 years, in November, 1864, being then a student at the academy in Columbia, S. C., and served till the end of the war; elected to general assembly of Alabama in 1878, and served one term; elected to the 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Alabama.

Taylor, Horace A., mentioned, 5833.

Taylor, John, act for relief of, vetoed, 5018.

Taylor, John, commissioner to treat with Indians, nomination of, 326.

Taylor, Margaret S., resolution of Congress on death of husband, transmitted to, 2598.

Taylor, N. P., register in land office at St. Louis, conduct of, referred to, 2010.

Taylor, Nathaniel G., treaty with Indians concluded by, 3827.

Taylor, Robert Love, lawyer; b. July 31, 1850, at Happy Valley, Carter Co., Tenn., at the place on the Watauga River where the first fort was established by John Sevier; elected to the 46th Congress in 1878; elected governor of Tennessee 1886, and reelected 1888; elected governor for a third term in 1896; represented the district in Congress represented before him by his father, Nathaniel G. Taylor, and after him by his brother, Alfred A. Taylor, the latter of whom he defeated for governor in 1886; nominated for United States Senate in the Democratic primary election, May, 1906, and elected in January, 1907.

Taylor, Zachary (twelfth President United States):

Taylor was elected by the Whig Party, Nov. 7, 1848. He was nominated at the Whig National Convention at Philadelphia, June 7 and 8, 1848. Clay was the next most popular candidate for nomination. The platform endorsed General Taylor's candidacy, proclaimed Washington's administration as the model, supported the Mexican War, and solicited the support of the Whig Party.

The Free-Soil Convention or Barnburners, and the Abolitionists supported Van Buren. At the Free-Soil Convention at Buffalo, August 9 and 10, Van Buren was formally nominated on a platform maintaining the rights of free labor against the slave power and the securing of a free soil for a free people, proposing no Federal interference with slavery, citing the Jefferson proviso of 1800 against the extension of slavery, advocating the prohibition of slavery in all new territory, demanding freedom in Oregon, cheap postage, and government retrenchment, supporting internal improvements, recommending free grants of land to settlers, and advising rapid payment of the public debt. The Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, May 22-26, 1848, nominated Lewis Cass on a platform which included the platforms of 1840 and 1844, endorsed and justified the Mexican War, expressed sympathy with the republicans of France, denounced monopolies and exclusive legislation, and heartily endorsed the policies of Polk.

The popular vote cast by thirty States gave Taylor, 1,360,601; Cass, 1,220,544; and Van Buren, 291,263. The electoral vote, counted on Feb. 14, 1849, gave Taylor 163 and Cass 127.

Party Affiliation.—Taylor's continuous service in the army of the United States left him entirely free from party or sectional attachments. When his name was brought forward for nomination at the Whig convention, several resolutions were offered seeking to bind Taylor to the support of such Whig policies as the non-extension of slave territory, no more foreign acquisition by conquest, the protection of American industries, and opposition to the usurpation of authority by the Executive. But these resolutions were ruled out of order. Upon all of these questions, and upon Whig policies generally, Taylor had never distinctly declared himself. He was the only man available who could heal the breach in the party and unite all the discordant elements with possible hope of success. Although the Whigs had opposed the Mexican War with vehemence, they nevertheless chose as their candidate a man who had played the most important part in the prosecution of the war.

Political Complexion of Congress.—In the Thirty-first Congress (1849-1851), the Senate of 62 members was composed of 35 Democrats, 25 Whigs,

Taylor, Zachary—*Continued.*
and 2 Free-Soil; and the House of 227 members was made up of 116 Democrats and 111 Whigs. In the Thirty-second Congress (1851-1853), the Senate of 62 members was composed of 36 Democrats, 23 Whigs, and 3 Free-Soil; and the House of 233 members was made up of 140 Democrats, 88 Whigs, and 5 Free-Soil.

Foreign Policy.—The ratification of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (see Great Britain, Treaties with) took place during the administration of President Taylor. The question of the Panama railway, upon which it bore, was referred to in President Taylor's First Annual Message (page 2555) and again in the message (page 2580), presenting the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty to the Senate for ratification. In expressing his reasons for the conclusion of this treaty, he says: "At the time negotiations were opened with Nicaragua for the construction of a canal through her territory I found Great Britain in possession of nearly half of Central America, as the ally and protector of the Mosquito king."

Finances.—The public debt on July 1, 1849, amounted to $63,061,858.69. In speaking of the increase, President Taylor said (page 2555): "The extraordinary expenses of the Mexican War and the purchase of California and New Mexico exceed in amount this deficit, together with the loans heretofore made for these objects. I therefore recommend that authority be given to borrow whatever sum may be necessary to cover that deficit. I recommend the observance of strict economy in the appropriation and expenditure of public money." He leaves the matter of the sub-treasury system to the wisdom of Congress, and adds: "If continued, important modifications of it appear to be indispensable."

Tariff.—In his First Annual Message (page 2556), President Taylor advocated a revision of the tariff so as to increase the revenue. He said: "I do not doubt the right or duty of Congress to encourage home industry, which is the great source of national as well as individual wealth and prosperity. I look to the wisdom and patriotism of Congress for the adoption of a system which may place home labor at last on a sure and permanent footing and by due encouragment of manufactures give a new and increased stimulus to agriculture and promote the development of our vast resources and the extension of our commerce." He strongly recommends the placing of specific duties instead of *ad valorem*, and suggested the fixing of duties high enough "to afford substantial and sufficient encouragement to our own industry and at the same time so adjusted as to insure stability."

Taylor, Zachary:
Admission of California and New Mexico into Union, discussed by, 2557, 2564.
Annual message of, 2547.
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Ten-Hour System. (See Hours of Labor.)

Tennessee.—One of the United States. Nicknames: "The Volunteer State"; "The Big Bear State"; motto: "Agriculture; Commerce." It lies between lat. 35° and 36° 35′ north and long. 81° 37′ and 90° 15′ west. Tennessee is bounded on the north by Kentucky and Virginia, on the east and southeast by North Carolina (separated by the Great Smoky and Bald ranges of the Alleghanies), on the south by Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and on the west by Arkansas and Missouri (separated by the Mississippi River). The area is 42,050 square miles.

The eastern portion of the State is mountainous, while the extreme western part, bordering on the Mississippi River, consists of a flat alluvial plain, where vegetation grows with almost tropical luxuriance. Between these two extremes are the valley of the Tennessee in its southern course, an important agricultural region, and the Cumberland Plateau, a table-land with an elevation of 2,000 feet. Extending from this plateau to the Tennessee River in its northern course through the State lies the great central basin, sometimes called the Garden of the State. West of the Tennessee Valley rises another fertile plateau before the descent to the lowlands of the Mississippi. The leading productions are corn, wheat, cotton, and live stock. Tennessee produces some of the finest tobacco grown in the United States. Manufactures of cotton goods and iron have grown up since the Civil War. The capital, Nashville, is one of the greatest educational centers in the South.

The first permanent settlement was made in 1769 at Wautauga by immigrants from North Carolina. When North Carolina proposed to cede this territory to the General Government these settlers objected and organized a State under the name of Franklin (q. v.). This government was overthrown and a Territory was organized in 1790. The State was admitted to the Union June 1, 1796. In January, 1861, a proposal to secede from the Union was defeated by popular vote, but carried in the election of June 8 of the same year. The State was the scene of some of the fiercest battles of the Civil War, including those of Island No. 10, Nashville, Lookout Mountain, Murfreesboro, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Missionary Ridge, etc. It was readmitted into the Union in 1866.

In 1900 the farm area of the State was 20,342,058 acres, about one-half

Tennessee—*Continued.*
of which was improved. The chief crop is corn, of which the yield in 1908 was 83,000,000 bushels, while wheat yielded 8,190,000 bushels. In 1907 there were 749,000 acres under cotton, yielding 132,761,443 pounds of upland cotton, valued at $15,099,861, and 122,350 tons of seed, valued at $1,896,425; the tobacco crop from 46,500 acres was 37,200,000 pounds, valued at $3,646,000.

The coal fields of the State have an extent of 4,400 square miles, on which, in 1907, 12,000 miners were employed, taking out coal to the value of $8,490,334. The year's mineral output was $26,525,000.

The industrial census of 1905 showed 3,175 establishments, with a capital of $102,439,481, in which 65,482 persons converted $79,351,746 worth of raw material into finished goods worth $137,960,476. The earnings of industrial employees aggregated $27,886,057. The population in 1900 was 2,020,616; estimated for 1909, 2,220,000.

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Tennessee Bond Cases.—A series of 17 cases decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1885. In 1852 the Tennessee legislature passed an act making certain railroad bonds a statutory lien upon the property on which they were issued. Holders of State bonds afterwards brought suit to establish their lien upon the property in question. The Supreme Court held that the lien was created for the benefit of the State and not of the holders of State bonds issued under that act.

Tennessee Centennial.—An exposition held in Nashville, Tenn., from May 1 to October 30, 1897, to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of the State into the Union. The site covered about 200 acres and a notable feature was a lawn of bluegrass, a characteristic of the region. There were more than one hundred buildings, containing exhibits of art, education, and progress in the various industries, as well as forms of amusement. The total attendance was 1,786,714. The total receipts were $1,101,285, and the disbursements $1,101,246.

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Tenure-of-Office Act.—Under the terms of the Constitution the power of making appointments is vested in the President, to be exercised with the advice and consent of the Senate. In the course of his disputes with Congress, President Johnson was charged with a corrupt use of the power of appointment and removal, and on the first day of the second session of the Thirty-ninth Congress a bill was introduced "to regulate the tenure of certain civil offices." It was passed over the President's veto Mar. 2, 1867, and was repealed in 1887. This act provided that, with certain exceptions, every officer appointed with the concurrence of the Senate should retain his office until a successor should be in like manner appointed. Johnson was impeached for violating the act in 1868 with regard to Secretary-of-War Stanton.

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Territories.—At the close of the Revolutionary War several of the States had claims to extensive tracts of land beyond their western borders. The claim was set up that these territories belonged to the United States, as having been won by all in common. Between 1781 and 1802 all these outlying tracts passed by acts of cession under the jurisdiction of the United States. Subsequent additions have been made by purchase or treaty. (See Alaska, California, Florida, Gadsden Purchase, Louisiana Purchase, Oregon, Texas, etc.) The Continental Congress resolved that the western territory to be ceded to the United States "shall be settled and formed into distinct republican States, which shall become members of the Federal Union and have the same rights of sovereignty, freedom, and independence as the other States." The Northwest Territory was organized in 1787, the Southwest in 1790. Arizona, Hawaii, and New Mexico, are the only remaining organized Territories; Alaska is not organized as a Territory. The Federal District of Columbia is governed directly by Congress, through a commission. An organized Territory has a governor, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for four years, and a legislature composed of a council and a house of representatives chosen every two years by the people. A delegate to Congress, who may speak but not vote, is elected by the people for two years. Territorial legislation is subject to Congressional control. Territorial courts are provided for, the judges of which are appointed by the President for four years and confirmed by the Senate, and over which the United States Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction. Alaska has a form of government similar to that of the organized Territories, but has no legislature. (See also District of Columbia.)

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Texas.—The largest of the United States; nickname, "The Lone Star State." It lies between lat. 25° 51′ and 36° 30′ north and long. 93° 27′ and 106° 40′ west. It is bounded on the north by Oklahoma, on the northeast by Arkansas, on the east by Arkansas and Louisiana, on the south and southeast by the Gulf of Mexico, on the south and southwest by Mexico, and on the west by New Mexico. It has an area of 265,780 square miles. It consists of a low coast region in the southeast, west of this a prairie country, a hilly region, elevated plains to the north and west, and a mountainous country west of the Pecos River. It is an important agricultural State, the leading products being cotton, corn, live stock, sugar and rice. The manufacture of lumber and timber products, cotton seed oil, and grist and flour mill products are the chief industries. The discovery and development of the oil fields has added to the wealth and population of the State.

La Salle made a landing at Matagorda Bay and built a fort in 1685. By the treaty of 1819-1821 with Spain the United States surrendered her claim that Texas was included in the Louisiana Purchase. Meanwhile Mexico had declared her independence of Spain, and Texas, with Coahuila formed a State of the Mexican Republic. Texas seceded from Mexico, proclaiming her independence Mar. 2, 1836. After the defeat of the Mexican forces under Santa Anna, by General Houston in the battle of San Jacinto, Apr. 21, 1836, the Republic of Texas was recognized by England, France, Belgium, and the United States. Annexation was accomplished by a joint resolution of Congress Dec. 29, 1845.

The dispute over the western boundary led to the Mexican War. On Mar. 25, 1850, Texas ceded to the United States all claims to territory outside her present limits, receiving therefor $10,000,000. An ordinance of secession was passed Feb. 1, 1861. The State was readmitted to the Union Mar. 30, 1870.

In 1900 Texas had 125,807,017 acres of farm land, of which 19,576,076 were improved. In the arid region of Texas and New Mexico 160,000 acres are to be reclaimed under the federal reclamation act. In 1908 the chief crops were corn, 201,848,000 bushels; wheat, 10,164,000 bushels; oats, 21,675,000 bushels; rice, 9,142,000 bushels; potatoes, 3,550,000 bushels; tobacco, 2,400,000 pounds; cane sugar, 12,000 pounds. The area of cotton grown in 1907 was 9,156,000 acres, yielding 1,102,170,525 pounds of upland cotton, valued at $126,308,742, besides 1,023,444 tons of seed, worth $17,766,988.

In 1908 there were 1,278,000 horses, 637,000 mules, 1,072,000 milk cows, 7,825,000 other cattle, 1,800,000 sheep, and 3,147,000 hogs. The wool clip for 1907 was 2,873,000 pounds scoured, valued at $1,896,180.

In the eastern part of the State are valuable yellow pine forests, and there are oyster and other fisheries on the coast.

In 1907 1,648,069 tons of coal were mined; 12,322,696 barrels of petroleum, worth $10,410,865, and natural gas to the value of $178,276.

In 1905 there were 3,158 manufacturing establishments, with a capital of $115,664,871, employing 54,759 persons, who converted $91,603,630 worth of raw material into finished product valued at $150,528,389. The chief products were lumber and timber, cotton seed oil and coke, refined petroleum, flour and feed, dressed meats, machinery, cars, and iron ore. The population in 1900 was 3,048,710; estimate for 1909, 4,000,000.

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Texas vs. White et al.—A case before the Supreme Court of the United States in which the acts of secession of the Southern States were declared void and the rights of a State of the Union held to be unimpaired by the acts of a revolutionary government within the State.

In 1851 the United States issued to the State of Texas 5,000 coupon bonds for $1,000 each, payable to the State of Texas or bearer, with interest at 5 per cent. semiannually, in settlement of certain boundary claims. Some of these bonds were seized by the officers of the State government during the Civil War and sold to White & Chiles and others of New York. The bonds were payable only when indorsed by the governor. The State convention in 1866 passed an ordinance looking to the recovery of these bonds. An act passed in October of that year authorized the governor to proceed in his discretion to carry out this intention. The agent appointed by the executive procured the filing of a bill the same year asking for an injunction and the recovery of the bonds in question. The case came before the Supreme Court of the United States at the December term, 1868, on the original bill. The injunction was granted on the general ground that the action of a revolutionary State government did not affect the right of Texas as a State of the Union having a government acknowledging her obligations to the Federal Constitution. The court pronounced the act of secession void, Chief Justice Chase rendering the opinion. Justice Grier dissented on all the points raised and decided. Justices Swayne and Miller concurred in dissented on the capacity of the State of Texas, "in her present condition," to waive on an original suit. On the merits of the case they united with the majority.

Further hearing was accorded to certain parties, and both complainant and defendants were granted liberty in the decree to apply for further directions in its execution. In one place in the court's opinion the Chief Justice said it was a historical fact that in 1862 the government of Texas in control was its only actual government, its acts in almost all respects valid, though unlawful and revolutionary as to the United States. December, 1869, the additional part of this celebrated case, known in the reports as Texas vs. Hardenberg, arose, the Chief Justice deciding for the court that upon the whole case the decree must be for the complainant as to the bonds claimed by Hardenberg.

Further decisions of the Supreme Court on additional portions of the

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case are as follows, briefly: December, 1870, *In re* Paschal, Justice Bradley delivering the court's judgment, it was ordered that the motion to compel George W. Paschal to pay to the clerk of the court the money received by him be denied. An order was granted to discharge him as solicitor and counsel for the complainant in the second case. October, 1874, *In re* Chiles, Justice Miller rendering the court's opinion, Justices Field and Hunt dissenting, it was ordered that Chiles pay a fine of $250 and the costs of the proceeding and stand committed to the marshal's custody until the same be paid. This was for contempt in disobeying the court's decree.

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Thames (Canada), Battle of.—After Perry's victory over the British fleet on Lake Erie, Gen. Harrison completed his preparations for the invasion of Canada. Sept. 21, 1813, the embarkation of the army on Perry's transports began. On the afternoon of the 27th the Army of the Northwest, consisting of 5,000 men, under the immediate command of Gen. Harrison and Gen. Shelby, governor of Kentucky, landed at Amherstburg (Malden), but found that Proctor's army, about 800 regulars and 1,200 Indians, had fled inland. Harrison started in hot pursuit. In response to the repeated demands of Tecumseh the British made a stand about 8 miles north of the river Thames. Here they were attacked on Oct. 5 by about 3,000 Americans. A short but decisive battle took place, in which the British and Indians were completely routed and Chief Tecumseh was killed. The precise number of casualties in this battle is not known. The American loss was probably about 15 killed and twice that number wounded. The British lost about 18 killed, 26 wounded, and 600 taken prisoners, of whom 25 were officers. Proctor made his escape. Thirty-three dead Indians were found upon the field after the battle.

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Sampson, William T., etc., 6573.
Shafter, William R., etc., 6574, 6577.
Sherman, William T., 3439.
Wool, John E., 3313.
Worden, John L., 3313.

Thanksgiving Proclamations of President—
Adams, John, 258, 274.
Arthur, 4623, 4710, 4746, 4812.
Cleveland, 4895, 5076, 5156, 5328, 5865, 5943, 6025, 6127.
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Thayer, Sylvanus, brevet colonel in Army, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 1696.

Thetis, The. (See Schley, Winfield S.)

Thistlewood, Napoleon B.; b. Kent Co., Del., March 30, 1837; moved to Illinois in 1858; enlisted in the Union Army in 1862, and carried a musket for more than two years; elected to the 60th Congress to fill a vacancy and reelected to the 61st Congress from Illinois.

Thomas, Charles Randolph; b. Beaufort, N. C., Aug. 21, 1861; educated at New Bern Academy, and the University of North Carolina, graduating in 1881; studied law at Greensboro, N. C.; admitted to the bar in 1882; member of North Carolina legislature, 1887; elected by the State legislature a trustee of the University of North Carolina, 1893; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from North Carolina.

Thomas, Francis, agreement with Peru, signed by, 4212.

Thomas, George H., statue of, to be unveiled, 4509.

Thomas, Lorenzo, Secretary of War *ad interim*, directed to act as, 3819, 3861.

Thomas, Robert Young, Jr., lawyer; b. Logan Co., Ky.; member of the State legislature in 1886; was elected commonwealth's attorney for the seventh judicial district; elected to the 61st Congress from Kentucky.

Thomas, William Aubrey; b. June 7, 1866, in Wales; educated at Mt. Union College, Alliance, Ohio, and later at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, N. Y., making a specialty of chemistry and metallurgy; manager of the Thomas furnace in Niles, and later became interested in other iron industries; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Ohio.

Thompson, Clark W., treaty with Indians concluded by, 3411.

Thompson, Elizabeth, Carpenter's painting of Lincoln and Cabinet at reading of Emancipation Proclamation presented to Congress by, 4435.

Thompson, Jacob:
Order exempting from arrest during journey to Washington, 3438.
Reward offered for arrest of, 3505.
Revoked, 3551.

Thompson, Richard W., claim of, for alleged services to Menominee Indians, 2839.

Thompson, Waddy, mentioned, 2086.

Thompsons Island. (See Key West.)

Thomson, Charles, informs Washington of his election as President, 34.

Thorn, Owen, claim of, against Great Britain referred to, 3964.

Thornton, James S., lieutenant-commander in Navy, advancement in grade of, recommended, 3458.

Thornton, Sir Edward, umpire of commission to adjudicate differences between Mexico and United States, 4359.

Thornton, William, commissioner of Washington City, 304.

Thrasher, John S.:
Imprisonment of, at Havana, 2676.
Trial and sentence of, referred to, 2677.

Three-Cent Piece.—A small silver coin authorized by Congress in 1851. It was coined from 1851 to 1873, inclusive, with the exception of the year 1857. Its weight was originally 12.375 grains, but in 1853 this was reduced to 11.52 grains. The 3-cent coin was legal tender to the amount of 30 cents. Mar. 3, 1865, Congress authorized another 3-cent piece, to be made of an alloy of copper and nickel. With the exception of the year 1877, this piece was coined continuously till 1890. Its weight was 30 grains.

Three-Dollar Piece.—A gold coin of the United States, authorized in 1853. Its coinage was begun the next year and continued till 1890. The weight of the coin was 77.4 grains, and it was legal tender to an unlimited amount.

Thurston, Lorin A.:
Hawaiian minister to United States, recall of, discussed, 6065.
Member of commission concluding treaty for annexation of Hawaiian Islands, 5783.

Thurston, Lorin A.—*Continued.*
Representative of provisional government of Hawaiian Islands, referred to, 5906.

Ticonderoga, The, cruise of, around the world, 4693.

Ticonderoga (N. Y.), Capture of.—As soon as the events of Lexington and Concord became known it was decided by the Americans to seize the British fort at Ticonderoga, at the junction of Lakes George and Champlain. The place was garrisoned by 44 men under Capt. Delaplace. On the night of May 10, 1775, Col. Ethan Allen, with other officers and 270 Green Mountain boys, gained an entrance to the fort and Allen demanded its surrender, as traditionally reported, "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." Finding resistance useless. Delaplace surrendered the garrison and 120 cannon, with muskets, ball, and powder. The surprise was so complete that not a man was lost.

Tiffany, Nelson, act for relief of, vetoed, 4337.

Tigre, Island of, seizure and occupation of, by Great Britain referred to, 2570, 2601.

Tilden, Samuel Jones (1814-1886); lawyer and statesman; b. New Lebanon, N. Y.; after his admission to the bar, in 1841, he entered politics as a Democrat; elected to the assembly of New York 1845; member of the constitutional convention 1846; professed Free-Soiler views 1848; defeated as the Democratic candidate for attorney-general 1855; chairman of the Democratic state committee 1866; opposed the "Tweed Ring"; Democratic governor of New York 1875-76; foremost in the reform of canal management; ran as Democratic candidate for the presidency against Hayes 1876 and received a plurality of 25,224 over Hayes, who was declared elected by the Electoral Commission.

Tiller, Carter W., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5017.

Tillinghast, Joseph L., correspondence regarding Dorr's Rebellion, 2158.

Tillman, Benjamin Ryan, b. Edgefield Co., S. C., Aug. 11, 1847; received an academic education; quit school in 1864, to join the Confederate army; began the agitation in 1886 for industrial and technical education, which culminated in the establishment of the Clemson Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Calhoun's old home, Fort Hill; the demand for educational reform broadened into a demand for other changes in State affairs, and he was put forward by the farmers as a candidate for governor in 1890, and was elected; reelected in 1892; elected Senator in 1895 from South Carolina; reelected in 1901 and 1907.

Tillman, Hezekiah, act to increase pension of, vetoed, 5039.

Tilson, John Quillin, b. Clearbranch, Tenn., April 5, 1866; graduated from the Yale Law School in 1893; served in the Spanish-American war as lieutenant of volunteers; in 1904 he was elected a representative in the Connecticut general assembly; was reelected in 1906, and was speaker of the Connecticut house of representatives during the session of 1907; elected to the 61st Congress from Connecticut.

Timber-Culture Act.—An act passed by Congress Mar. 3, 1873, for the promotion of forestry. It granted to settlers 160 acres of treeless land on condition that they plant and cultivate a certain number of forest trees.

Timber-Culture Act:
Act respecting repeal of, returned, 6182.
Repeal of, recommended, 4770, 4837, 5107.

Timber Lands. (See Lands, Public.)

Time, Regulation of. (See International Meridian Conference.)

Timmons, William, mentioned, 271.

Tipton, John, treaty with Indians concluded by, 931, 964.

Tirrell, Charles Quincy; b. in Sharon, Mass., Dec. 10, 1844; admitted to the bar in 1870, at Boston; elected to the general court of Massachusetts from Weymouth in 1872 and to the Massachusetts senate from the Fourth Middlesex district for two terms, in 1881 and 1882; elected to the 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Massachusetts.

Titles. (See Lands, Public.)

Tobacco. (See Agricultural Products.)

Tobago, Island of, duties on vessels from, suspended by proclamation, 5598, 6502.

Tobey, E. S., member of Indian commission, 3977.

Tod, David, minister to Rio de Janeiro, mentioned, 2562.

Todd, Margaret B., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5298.

Toledo, Ohio, proclamation granting privileges of other ports to, 2859.

Toledo War.—A bloodless dispute between Ohio and Michigan in 1835 over the territory which contained

Toledo War—*Continued.*
the city of Toledo. Just previous to Michigan's making application for admission to the Union, Ohio proposed to assume control of the disputed tract. Michigan passed an ordinance making the occupation of Toledo by Ohio authorities a penal offense and appealed to the Federal Government to sustain the action. The militia were called out on both sides. When armed hostilities became imminent, Michigan was admitted as a State and awarded the Upper Peninsula in exchange for the Toledo tract in dispute.

Toledo War, controversy regarding boundary between Ohio and Michigan known as, 637, 1173, 1404, 1407.

Tompkins, C. H., member of court to try assassins of President Lincoln, etc., 3534.

Tompkins, Daniel D. (1774-1825); statesman and sixth Vice-President of the United States; b. Scarsdale, N. Y.; began the practice of law 1797; associate justice of the New York Supreme Court 1804-1807; governor of New York 1807-17; prorogued the legislature for 10 months to prevent the establishment of the Bank of North America in New York City; was an ardent supporter of the War of 1812; greatly furthered the abolition of slavery in his state 1817; twice elected Vice-President of the United States 1817-25.

Tompkins, Daniel D., governor of New York, accounts of, referred to, 789, 802, 809.

Tonawanda Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Tonga Islands:
Treaty between Germany and Great Britain and, referred to, 5121.
Treaty with, 5121.

Tonga, Treaties with.—The treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation of 1886, provides privileges to the citizens of the one country in that of the other equal to those of the most favored nation. Trade privileges, except in the case of laborers, shall in no case be more restrictive than those granted to others. Shipping charges shall be no higher than those paid by the national ships in home ports.

Ships-of-war of either power shall have free access to any of the ports; and to facilitate repairs the government of Tonga agrees to sell to the United States land on the islands to provide a coaling or other station. Mail steamers from the United States crossing the Pacific Ocean shall have full harbor privileges on payment of one-third the customary shipping charges, so long as the vessels so partaking of this privilege shall carry the Tonga mails free of charge. Whaling and fishing vessels are granted large privileges in the islands free of harbor charges so long as they do not trade or barter spiritous liquors, arms, or ammunition to the Tongans.

No United States citizen residing in Tonga shall be compelled to do military service, or to pay higher or other license fees than do the subjects of Tonga. Deserters are to be apprehended by the local authorities upon application from the consul or, when such is deficient, from the master of the vessel. Consular officers may be appointed in terms customary in consular conventions. Freedom of conscience is extended to all citizens of the United States in Tonga.

Tonkawa Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Tonnage Duties. (See Vessels, Foreign.)

Tonto Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7323.

Topeka Constitution.—The enactment of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which, it has been claimed, in effect repealed the Missouri Compromise forbidding slavery north of 36° 30′, left the question of slavery to be decided by the people of the Territories before admission. The proslavery and antislavery advocates at once began a struggle for supremacy. Oct. 23, 1855, a constitutional convention representing the antislavery population of Kansas met at Topeka. This convention adopted the boundaries set by the Kansas-Nebraska bill, prohibited slavery after July, 1857, and conferred the right of suffrage on "white male citizens" and on "every civilized male Indian who has adopted the habits of the white man." This convention was dispersed by Federal troops. The bill to admit Kansas into the Union under the provisions of the Topeka constitution was introduced in the House of Representatives by Daniel Mace, of Indiana, Apr. 7, 1856, and in the Senate by Lewis Cass, of Michigan, Mar. 24. The bill passed the House, but failed in the Senate. (See also Lecompton Constitution; Wyandotte Constitution.)

Topeka Constitution. (See Kansas, Government of.)

Topographical Corps:
Increase in, recommended, 873, 1474, 1607.
Internal improvements, operations of, intrusted to, 1776.
Reorganization of, recommended, 1388.

Tornado, The. (See *Virginius,* The.)

Torpedo Boats. (See Vessels, United States.)
Torpedoes:
Adoption and construction of, discussed, 5759.
Appropriation for trial with, recommended, 4304.
Tortugas. (See Dry Tortugas.)
Tory.—The terms "Whig" and "Tory" had been in use in English politics for a great many years anterior to the American Revolution. The term "Whig" designated the party opposing the royal prerogative and who were generally in favor of reforms: the term "Tory," the party upholding the prerogative and adhering to old institutions. In our colonial days the term "Tory" was applied to those who were adherents of the Crown, and the term "Whig" to the opponents thereof, and so the American sympathizers were known as Whigs, the supporters of England as Tories.
Totten, Joseph G., correspondence regarding water supply for Washington and Georgetown, 2698.
Tousig, Simon, claim of, to protection of United States, 2761.
Touvelle, William E.; b. Celina, Ohio, Nov. 23, 1861; graduated from Cincinnati Law School in 1889; engaged in the practice of law; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Ohio.
Town.—A word derived from the Anglo-Saxon word "tun," meaning "a place inclosed." The suffix still clings to the names of many English towns. In the United States the word has a varying signification. In Pennsylvania it is applied to any municipal government. In New York, Wisconsin, and most of the Western States a town is a subdivision of a county, and is often called a township (q. v.), but the town is not necessarily always coextensive with the latter. In New England the town is the unit of civil organization, a county being simply an aggregation of towns.
Town Meeting.—A peculiarly democratic institution of New England and some of the newly formed Western States. It is a meeting of the citizens to legislate for the town, levy taxes, elect the officers, usually a town clerk, selectmen, a treasurer, assessors, constables, overseers of the poor, and school commissioners. In some of the States the cities, by their aldermen, are authorized to transact the business formerly attended to by the town meeting. That it still has a legal existence was demonstrated as recently as 1881, when the Labor Reform Society of Boston secured a writ of mandamus to compel the city authorities to call a town meeting on petition, as required by its charter.
Towns, Seaport, protection for. (See Defenses, Public, provision for.)
Townsend, Charles Elroy; b. Concord, Jackson Co., Mich., Aug. 15, 1856; admitted to the Jackson bar to practice law in 1895; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Michigan.
Townsend, E. D., Asst. Adj.-Gen. signed order for release of Clement C. Clay, jr., April 17, 1866.
Townshend Acts.—At the instance of Charles Townshend, chancellor of the exchequer, two acts were passed by the British Parliament providing for the appointment of commissioners to enforce more effectually the laws relating to taxes in the Colonies. They authorized writs of assistance and increased the duties on many articles already taxed, besides imposing others on glass, paper, colors, and tea. The object of these taxes was to support the civil government in the territories.
Township.—In the older United States counties are divided, without reference to their inhabitants, into townships varying in size from 5 to 10 miles square. When in 1802 Col. Mansfield surveyed the Northwest Territory he divided the entire public domain into land districts, made up of a varying number of tracts each 6 miles square. These were called townships. These townships were again divided into 36 equal squares, called sections, of 1 sq. mile each and containing 640 acres. A civil township may include more or less than 1 township in area.
Towson, Nathan, appointment of, to artillery discussed, 681.
Rejection of, discussed, 695, 702.
Tracy, Benjamin F., Secretary of Navy, mentioned, 5759.
Trade Dollar.—A silver coin issued by the United States from 1874 to 1878. It was coined for use in trade with China in competition with the Spanish and Mexican dollars. It was not intended for general circulation in the United States, though it was made a legal tender to the amount of $5 at the time of issue. The legal-tender provision was repealed in 1876. The weight of the trade dollar was 420 grains, while the standard American silver dollar weighed 412½ grains. An act of Mar. 1, 1887, authorized the Treasurer to redeem in

Trade Dollar—*Continued.*
standard silver dollars all trade dollars presented during the following 6 months.
Trade Dollars discussed, 1399, 1463.
Trade-Marks:
International convention at Paris on subject of, 4714.
Treaty regarding, with—
Austria-Hungary, 4114.
Belgium, 4799, 4822.
Brazil, 4460.
France, 3967.
Germany, 4114, 4142.
Great Britain, 4408, 4419.
Italy, 4789.
Roumania, 4676.
Russia, 3887, 4220, 4247.
Spain, 4696.
Referred to, 4757.
Trade of Foreign Powers. (See Commerce of Foreign Powers.)
Trade Unions.—Combinations of working men to enable each member to secure the conditions most favorable to labor. The accumulations of the capitalist, it is claimed afford him an advantage which the laborer without association does not possess. The history of trades unionism in America began with the formation of the International Typographical Union in 1852, followed in 1859 by the Machinists and Blacksmiths' International Union and the Iron Moulders' Union of North America, and later by various other unions and organizations. The Knights of Labor, a secret order, was formed in 1869 in Philadelphia. It is in the nature of a trades union and includes all branches of labor. The American Federation of Labor, formed at Columbus, Ohio, in 1886, is one of the largest labor organizations in the world, uniting the trades and occupations in the United States. To it are affiliated 116 national and international unions representing approximately 27,000 local unions, with an approximate paid-up membership of 1,540,000. There are also 13 large national unions not affiliated to the American Federation.
Trade, with countries bordering on the Pacific discussed, 7432, 7485.
Trading Establishments among Indians, 766, 767, 849.
Recommended, 340, 342, 347, 436.
Transcontinental, Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Co., referred to, 4006.
Trans-Mississippi Exposition.—From June 1 to October 31, 1898, an exhibition of the resources of the Middle West was held at Omaha, Neb. The site covered about 200 acres and the buildings were grouped around a court which extended through the middle of the grounds and surrounded a lagoon or canal which terminated in a lake, adorned by an electric fountain. The grounds were ornamented with trees, shrubs and flowers, and the buildings were covered with white staff. A special feature of ethnologic interest was the gathering of 500 Indians, representative of twenty-five tribes. The total attendance was 2,613,508, and the receipts $1,924,077.
Travers, Alice E., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5030.
Treason.—The Constitution of the United States declares that "treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act or on confession in open court" (24). The penalty is death. Conspiracy alone does not constitute treason. A motion to give Congress the sole power of defining the crime of treason failed in the Convention of 1787. An act of Congress of July 17, 1862, provided for the liberation of the slaves of a person convicted of treason. At the close of the Civil War there were no prosecutions for treason. Most of the State constitutions contain provisions similar to that of the National Constitution. A notable instance of treason against a State was Dorr's Rebellion (q. v.) in Rhode Island in 1840-1842. Dorr was convicted, but was pardoned in 1852. A celebrated case of trial for treason is that of Aaron Burr, in 1807, which occurred at Richmond, Va., and resulted in the acquittal of Burr.
Treason:
Act to punish, etc., 3286, 3294.
Discussed by President Johnson, 3557.
Treasury:
Balances against collecting and disbursing agents referred to, 1730.
Condition of, discussed: (See Finances discussed.)
Deficit in, discussed, 1955, 1959, 2079.
Fraud practiced on, 1017.
Outstanding arrears due Government discussed, 1016, 2747.
Prize money in, 2570.
Receipts in, fluctuations in, should be prevented, 1789.
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improvements recommended 397, 444.
Navy and national works recommended, 1380, 4766.
Purchase of bonds recommended, 3985.
Apportionment of, among States. (See States of the Union.)
Discussed by President—
Arthur, 4635, 4721.
Cleveland, 5093, 5165, 5361, 5372.
Fillmore, 2660, 2714.
Grant, 3985.
Harrison, Benj., 5473, 5549, 5630.
Jackson, 1014, 1077, 1380, 1458.
Jefferson, 397, 444.
Pierce, 2747, 2818.
Van Buren, 1707.
Joint resolution directing payment of, on public debt, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 5073.
Proposition to deposit, in banks throughout country discussed 5168.

Treasury Board.—Feb. 17, 1776, the Continental Congress appointed a standing committee of five members on ways and means. They were given power over the Treasury office of accounts, the committee of claims, and some minor bureaus and officials. This committee was known as the Treasury Board. Two years later provision was made for a building in which to transact the business of the board, and the Treasury office of accounts was superseded by a Comptroller, an Auditor, and a Treasurer, thus forming the germ of the present Treasury Department. The office of Superintendent of Finance (q. v.) was created to take the place of this board in 1781. After a trial of 3 years this office was abolished and the board reestablished and continued until 1789, when it was succeeded by the present Department.

Treasury Building:
Construction of, discussed, 1613, 1696.
Destruction of, by fire, 1248, 1336, 1344.
Papers lost in, 1248.
Erection of new, recommended, 1248, 1336.
Incendiaries of, difficulties attending conviction of, should be removed, 1492.
Plan of, discussed, 1515.

Treasury, Constitutional. (See Constitutional Treasury System.)

Treasury Department.—After the Department of State the most important executive branch of the National Government. It is more complex and extensive than any other Department, and its head officer, though ranking second to the Secretary of State, is not inferior in influence and responsibility to that Secretary. The Treasury Department was virtually created on February 17, 1776, when the Continental Congress resolved: "That a standing committee of five be appointed for superintending the Treasury." On April 1, of that year a Treasury Office of Accounts was established to be carried on under the direction of the standing committee. On September 26, 1778. Congress established the offices of Comptroller, Auditor, Treasurer, and two Chambers of Accounts, to consist of three commissioners each, all of whom were to be appointed annually by Congress. On February 11, 1779 the office of Secretary of the Treasury was established (the holder to receive a salary of $2,000 annually), but on July 30, following, this office was succeeded by a Board of Treasury consisting of five commissioners and an Auditor-General assisted by six Auditors. Again, on February 7, 1781 it was resolved by Congress that the finances of the Confederation should be under a Superintendent of Finance (see Finance, Superintendent of), who was later assisted by a Comptroller, a Treasurer, a Register and Auditors; and on May 24, 1784, the Superintendent of Finance was superseded by the Board of Treasury, consisting of three commissioners. This ended the efforts to organize the Treasury Department under the Confederation.

As at present constituted this Department was established on September 2, 1789, during the first session of Congress under the Constitution; and the act, drawn by Alexander Hamilton, was constructed with such precision and comprehensiveness that few radical changes have since been found necessary. The act provided that: "There shall be a Department of the Treasury in which shall be the following officers, namely, a Secretary of the Treasury, to be deemed the head of the Department; a Comptroller; an Auditor; a Treasurer; a Register; and an Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury. On May 8, 1792 the office of Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury was superseded by the office of Commissioner of Revenue, whose duties were to collect internal revenue and direct taxes. This office was abolished by an act of Congress April 6, 1802, reestablished July 24, 1813, and again abolished Dec. 23, 1817. The General Land

Treasury Department—*Continued.*

Office, whose head was a Commissioner was created in the Department of the Treasury April 25, 1812 and was transferred to the Department of the Interior in 1849. As at present organized, the work of the Department is divided among nineteen principal offices, bureaus and divisions. As head of the Department the Secretary is charged by law with maintaining the revenue for the support of the public credit; superintending the collecting of the revenue and directing the forms of keeping and rendering public accounts; granting of warrants for all moneys drawn from the Treasury in pursuance of appropriations made by law, and for the payment of moneys into the Treasury; and annually submitting to Congress estimates of the probable revenues and disbursements of the Government. He also controls the construction of public buildings and the coinage and printing of money. There are three Assistant Secretaries. Up to 1817 the Comptroller of the Treasury revised the reports of the Accountants of the other departments, but an act passed March 3, of that year, created the offices of Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Auditors, whose duty it was to perform this work. A Sixth Auditor was added in 1836. In 1894, however, the designations and duties of the auditors were changed and definitely established as follows: That of the First Auditor, to Auditor for the Treasury Department; Second Auditor, to Auditor for the War Department; Third Auditor, to Auditor for the Interior Department; Fourth Auditor, to Auditor for the Navy Department; Fifth Auditor, to Auditor for the State and other Departments; Sixth Auditor, to Auditor for the Post-Office Department. Previous to 1894 the accounts of the various Departments passed from the hands of the auditors to the office of one of the Comptrollers, but since that time the auditors' examinations and decisions have been final except when formally appealed from. According to the act of 1894 the offices of First and Second Comptroller (the latter was established by the act of 1817) were succeeded by the office of Comptroller of the Treasury whose principal duties are the rendering of decisions in cases of appeals from Auditors, heads of Departments or other officials, and the prescribing of forms for the keeping of public acounts.

The Treasurer of the United States, whose office is a part of the Treasury Department, receives and disburses all public moneys deposited in the Treasury, sub-treasuries (q. v.) and in national banks that are United States depositories; is trustee for bonds that secure the national bank circulation and public deposits; has the custody of the Indian trust-fund bonds, and other public trusts; is fiscal agent for paying the interest on the public debt; and is ex-officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia. The duties of the Treasurer's office are distributed among eleven divisions. Until 1894 the chief duty of the Register of the Treasury was the recording of the receipts and expenditures of the Government and the office was organized in several divisions, but in that year the number of divisions was reduced to two, viz., the Division of Loans and the Division of Notes, Coupons and Currency, the books relating to the recording of the receipts and expenditures of the Government being transferred to the Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants, of the Secretary's office. At present the office of the Treasury is charged with the issue, exchange, transfer, and redemption of bonds and the receiving and registering of redeemed notes, certificates, coupons, etc. The office of Comptroller of the Currency was established in 1863, its chief function being supervision of the national banks, their organization, and the issue and redemption of their notes. There have for many years been included in the Treasury Department several offices and divisions whose duties were not germane to the finances of the country.

SECRET SERVICE.—The Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department is under the direction of John E. Wilkie, chief of the division. The service is principally engaged in detecting and prosecuting makers and dealers in counterfeit paper money and coin, although its operations include the detection of all violations of the laws of the United States. Details are also furnished for the protection of the President of the United States, and in the frequent journeyings of the present President he is always accompanied by one or more secret service men.

The arrests of counterfeiters number about 400 annually; other arrests

Treasury Department, Secret Service— *Continued.*
are for bribery, impersonating United States Government officers, perjury, and violating Sections 5,392, 5,414, 5,415, 5,424, 5,432, 5,438, 5,440, 5,459, and 5,479 of the United States Revised Statutes.

The Secret Service Division was created in 1861, but from 1862 until 1865 it was under the State Department. In the latter year it was permanently organized as a division of the Treasury Department. It is chiefly concerned with the detection of counterfeiting and of other frauds and crimes against the Government, but in time of war the scope of its duties is somewhat enlarged. The office of Supervising Architect, charged chiefly with the erection and maintenance of Government buildings, was created in 1864. Since 1853 this work had been done by a Division of Construction with an officer of the Engineer Corps of the army at its head. The work of the Bureau of Public Health and Marine Hospital Service was established in 1798 but was reorganized and the office of Surgeon-General created in 1872. This official has supervision of the health of seamen, the quarantine service, and the weekly publication of "Public Health Reports of the United States." The Life-Saving Service has existed since 1873, its present organization dating from 1878. Other unrelated offices formerly included in the Treasury Department, that were transferred to the Department of Commerce and Labor on its establishment in 1903, are the Coast and Geodetic Survey, established in 1807; the Steamboat Inspection Service, established in 1871; the Light-House Board, created in 1852; the Bureau of Immigration, established in 1891; and the Bureau of Statistics (q. v.), established in 1866. (For other offices similarly transferred from the Treasury Department, see Commerce and Labor, Department of.) Other important offices of the Treasury Department are Commissioner of Internal Revenue, established in 1862; the Bureau of Printing and Engraving; and the Director of the Mint.

Following is a list of the Secretaries of the Treasury from the establishment of the Department: Alexander Hamilton, New York; Oliver Wolcott, jr., Connecticut; Samuel Dexter, Massachusetts; Albert Gallatin, Pennsylvania; George W. Campbell, Tennessee; Alexander J. Dallas, Pennsylvania; William H. Crawford, Georgia; Richard Rush, Pennsylvania; Samuel D. Ingham, Pennsylvania; Louis McLane, Delaware; William J. Duane, Pennsylvania; Roger B. Taney, Maryland; Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire; Thomas Ewing, Ohio; Walter Forward, Pennsylvania; John C. Spencer, New York; George M. Bibb, Kentucky; Robert J. Walker, Mississippi; William M. Meredith, Pennsylvania; Thomas Corwin, Ohio; James Guthrie, Kentucky; Howell Cobb, Georgia; Philip F. Thomas, Maryland; John A. Dix, New York; Salmon P. Chase, Ohio; William P. Fessenden, Maine; Hugh McCulloch, Indiana; George S. Boutwell, Massachusetts; William A. Richardson, Massachusetts; Benjamin H. Bristow, Kentucky; Lot M. Morrill, Maine; John Sherman, Ohio; William Windom, Minnesota; Charles J. Folger, New York; Walter Q. Gresham, Indiana; Daniel Manning, New York; Charles S. Fairchild, New York; Charles Foster, Ohio; John G. Carlisle, Kentucky; Lyman J. Gage, Illinois; Leslie Mortimer Shaw, Iowa; George Bruce Cortelyou, New York; Franklin Macveagh, Illinois.

Treasury Department:
Appropriations for, transferred, 1254, 1404, 1612, 1772, 1904, 1943, 2125.
Vacancy by death of head of, 5568.

Treasury Notes.—To meet the expenses of the War of 1812, $36,000,000 in Treasury notes bearing 5⅔ per cent. interest were issued. They were receivable for all duties to the Government, but were not legal tender. Beginning with the panic of 1837 and extending through the Mexican War, $73,000,000 were issued, and following the panic of 1857 there was an issue of $53,000,000. The exigencies of the Civil War required the issue of Treasury notes in large amounts. An act of Feb. 25, 1862, authorized the issue of $150,000,000 of such notes with a legal-tender character and not bearing interest. These were called greenbacks (q. v.). The United States seven-thirties, of which $830,000,000 were issued, were a variety of Treasury note. Treasury notes were issued to pay for the monthly purchase of bullion authorized by the Sherman Act of 1890.

Treasury Notes:
Appropriation to meet outstanding, recommended, 3073.
Issuance of, 549, 2119.
Additional, discussed, 3350.
Recommended, 2989.

Treasury Notes—*Continued.*
Payment of silver, 6078, 6176.
Redemption of, referred to, 1751.
Reissuance of, prohibition on, should be removed, 1686.
Retirement of, issued in payment of silver purchased under act of 1890 recommended, 6078, 6176.
Treasury Office of Accounts.—An important bureau under the Treasury Board as established by the Continental Congress. It was presided over by an auditor-general.
Treasury, Secretary of:
Death of, vacancy caused by, how filled, 5568.
Power of, over deposits unqualified, 1227.
Report of, 335, 464, 638, 652, 772, 800, 907, 909, 912, 1098.
Vacancy occasioned by death of, recommendations regarding filling of, 5568.
Treasury, Solicitor of, office of, established, 1090.
Operations of, referred to, 2539.

Treaties.—The modern definition of a treaty is an agreement or covenant between two or more nations or sovereignties formally signed by duly authorized commissioners and solemnly ratified by each. In ancient times terms of treaties were dictated rather than contracted. A conqueror with an army at the gates of a capital stated his terms and declared his intention of remaining and inflicting such punishment as he saw fit until he received satisfactory assurances that his wishes would be carried out. In the fifteenth century a jurisprudence of political treaties began to grow and was closely connected with the development of European statecraft. The treaty of Westphalia, which ended the Thirty Years' War, marked the turning point between ancient and modern diplomacy. Up to this time treaty negotiations had been based upon rights which had once existed and were recognized before rupture. After the treaties of Münster and Osnabrück, the object of diplomacy was to establish a political equilibrium at the expense of preexistent rights and to maintain the *status quo*. The efforts of European diplomats during the early part of the nineteenth century were directed toward the suppression of the revolutionary spirit and the curbing of monarchical ambitions. Later the maritime rights of neutrals, suppression of slave trade, and the international emancipation of trade, navigation, arts, and labor became leading subjects for diplomatic consideration.

The popularity of the principle of arbitration marks the latest step in diplomatic progress. The proposition made by the Czar of Russia in 1898 for the general disarmament of the world and the settlement of international disputes by a court of arbitration points to a culmination of the science of diplomacy.

The first treaties of the United States were conceived before the Declaration of Independence was signed. Nov. 29, 1775, the Continental Congress appointed a committee on secret correspondence, charged with ascertaining whether, if the Colonies should be forced to form themselves into an independent State, France would enter into any treaty or alliance with them. On Feb. 6, 1778, two treaties were concluded in Paris with France —a treaty of alliance and a treaty of amity and commerce. On Oct. 8, 1782, a treaty of amity and commerce was concluded with the Netherlands, and Apr. 3, 1783, a similar treaty with Sweden. On Jan. 20, 1783, an armistice with Great Britain was arranged, followed Sept. 3 by a definitive treaty of peace. Other treaties concluded before the adoption of the Constitution were a treaty of amity and commerce with Prussia, Dec. 10, 1785; a treaty of peace and friendship with Morocco in Jan., 1787, and a consular convention with France, Nov. 14, 1788.

In the United States the right of making and of ratifying treaties is, by Article II., Section 2, of the Constitution, vested in the President under the advice and with the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senate. The right of changing the terms and conditions of a treaty before ratification is claimed by the Senate.

International law or the law of nations is very clear upon the question of treaties and of all the interpretations of its conditions. No treaty may be made which will in any way or in the slightest degree override the Constitution, or which will bind either nation to any terms or conditions that flagrantly sacrifice the interests of either, or cause the nation to do anything morally wrong in the fulfillment. A treaty becomes binding at the time of signature by duly authorized commissioners, and if the ratification is delayed, such ratification becomes retroactive; though it may be specified in the treaty that its terms become operative only upon ratification. Where an ambiguity of

expression or possibility of other construction of the terms of a treaty exists, no strained interpretation is permitted and the common use of the words is followed unless this leads to an absurdity. Where two meanings are possible, that one is chosen which confers the least benefit upon the party who sought or demanded the insertion of the doubtful clause. When clauses impose hard conditions upon either party these are to be interpreted strictly so as to minimize the hard conditions; and where justice, equity, and humanity are favored by the doubtful clauses they are interpreted with broad construction, so as to confer the fullest benefits.

The term "convention" is limited to agreements which deal with subordinate questions. Treaties are classified as treaties of peace, alliance, truces, commercial treaties, extradition treaties, conventions and protocols,—a name given to less formal agreements between nations. Defensive treaties are designed to defend the parties mutually against the encroachments of others. Offensive and defensive treaties or alliances obligate the parties to aid one another at all times during conflict of either of the parties against the encroachments of other nations. Treaties of neutrality obligate the contracting parties to take no part in conflicts between other nations.

When Washington was called to the Presidency he found the northern frontier of the United States occupied by British military posts and Spain making encroachments on the south. With the outbreak of the French Revolution, Spain joined England and French sympathizers in America were attempting to fit out privateers to prey upon Spanish and English commerce. Washington was urged to cast the fortunes of the United States into one side of the struggle. To avoid any entangling alliances he sent John Jay, Chief Justice of the United States, as a special envoy to London (146). Nov. 19, 1794, Jay concluded the treaty which has since borne his name. In consequence of the irritating conduct of Genêt, the French minister at Washington, Congress in 1798 abrogated the treaties and consular conventions with France. Another treaty was made in 1800, and in 1803 three conventions were signed, including the one ceding Louisiana. One of the most enduring treaties made by the United States was that of Oct. 27, 1795, with Spain, which stood for more than 100 years. This was the only treaty not swept away by the Napoleonic wars.

The treaty of Ghent, signed in 1814, was important as settling some disputed boundary questions, as well as concluding peace between the United States and England. No mention was made of the right of search and the impressment of American seamen, though these were the especial causes of the war. Other notable treaties made by the United States were the Webster-Ashburton treaty, signed at Washington in 1842, defining the northeastern boundary between Canada and the United States, and the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in 1848, concluding the Mexican War, by which Mexico ceded territory now comprising Nevada, Utah, most of Arizona, a large part of New Mexico, parts of Colorado and Wyoming, and all of California. The treaty with Japan in 1854 secured humane treatment for American sailors shipwrecked on the coast of Japan and the right to appoint a consular agent; it also led to the establishment of important trading privileges with the United States and Great Britain in 1858.

The treaties of Tientsin, concluded in 1858, and the Burlingame treaty of 1868 opened China to foreign travel and gave protection to Christians within her borders. The treaty of Washington was signed in 1871, and settled questions pending between the United States and Great Britain. It submitted the Alabama claims to a commission of arbitration and adjusted the fisheries question on a reciprocity basis. There was also a concession of important privileges by each of subjects of the other in America, and the question of the northwestern boundary of the United States was submitted to the arbitration of the German Emperor.

At the close of the Spanish-American War, in 1898, Spain was forced to relinquish her sovereignty in Cuba and cede to the United States the island of Puerto Rico, together with the Philippine Islands and Guam. Under the Constitution treaties are made a part of the supreme law of the land and they have a legal status similar to that of contracts. Numerous treaties have been made with the Indians and with various countries on the subject of extradition. (See Foreign Relations.)

Treaties (see Indians); for treaties with foreign nations, see the respective countries, using list "Nations."
Alleged violation of, memorial regarding, referred to, 2003.
Assent of House to, not required, 188.
Boundary survey made under treaty of Washington, 3588.
Contract for proposed edition of, referred to, 2273.
Power to make, vested in President with consent of Senate, 187.
Priority of one over another, law in regard to, 302.
Referred to, 2538, 2540, 4851.
Request of House for correspondence regarding, declined, 186.
Return of, requested, 4888.
Withdrawn, 1888, 4922.

Trenholm, George A., pardon applied for by, order regarding, 3550.

Trent Affair.—In the autumn of 1861 the government of the Confederate States sent J. M. Mason and John Slidell as commissioners to Great Britain and France, respectively. They went first to Havana, where they took passage on the British merchant ship *Trent* for St. Thomas, on their way to England. Nov. 8 the vessel was stopped in the Old Bahama Channel by the U. S. S. *San Jacinto*, Capt. Wilkes. The Confederate commissioners were seized and taken to Boston as prisoners. Wilkes's act was in violation of the rights of neutral nations, for which the United States had always contended. The British Government promptly instructed its minister at Washington to withdraw from the United States unless the prisoners were set at liberty and an apology tendered within 7 days. The United States disavowed the act of Capt. Wilkes and set the prisoners free.

Trent, The, removal of Confederate envoys from. (See Mason and Slidell.)

Trenton, The, loss of, at Samoan Islands, 5479.

Trenton (N. J.), Battle of.—Washington's retreat through New Jersey left him with scarcely 3,000 men on the west bank of the Delaware River on Dec. 8, 1776. On the night of Dec. 13, Gen. Charles Lee was taken prisoner at Baskingridge by the British, and his army added to that of Washington gave the latter some 6,000 able-bodied soldiers. On the night of Dec. 25, 1776, Washington, with about 2,500 men, crossed the Delaware River and on the morning of the 26th attacked an outpost of 1,500 Hessians at Trenton under Col. Rahl and captured about 1,000 of them and killed 40. The American casualties were 2 killed, 2 frozen to death, and 3 wounded. The effect of this victory and that of Princeton following it was electrical. The Americans were uplifted and the British discouraged.

Trescot, William Henry; diplomat; b. Charleston, S. C., Nov. 10, 1822; grad. Charleston Coll. 1840, and admitted to the bar in 1843; appointed secretary of legation at London 1852, and in 1860 was made assistant secretary of state; commissioner to revise the treaty with China in 1880, and to negotiate a commercial treaty with Mexico in 1882; died Pendleton, S. C., May 4, 1898.

Trescot, William H.:
Mentioned, 4561.
Special envoy extraordinary to Peru, Chile, and Bolivia, referred to, 4694. 4694.

Tresevant L., mentioned, 271.

Trianon Decree.—A secret edict issued by Napoleon at the Grand Trianon Palace, at Versailles, Aug 5, 1810. It placed a duty of 50 per cent. on colonial products and ordered the immediate confiscation of all American vessels and merchandise brought into French ports prior to May 1, 1810, the date of the approval of the act excluding French vessels from American waters. It also ordered that until Nov. 1 American vessels were to be allowed to enter French ports, but not to unload without his permission, offering at the same time to revoke the Milan and Berlin decrees Nov. 1. The revocation was not carried into effect, and American ships and cargoes availing themselves of the promised protection were confiscated. (See also Berlin Decrees; Embargo; Milan Decree; Orders in Council.)

Tribunal of Arbitration at Paris:
Acts to give effect to award of, proclaimed, 5926, 6123.
Award of, discussed and recommendations regarding, 5958, 6062.
Case of United States at, prepared by John W. Foster, 5748.
Convention for settlement of claims under, 6097.
Discussed, 5869.
Enforcement of regulations in accordance with decision of, referred to, 6000.
Failure of negotiations of, to protect fur seals of Alaska, 6182.
Reports of agent of United States to, transmitted, 5909.

Tribute paid Algeria by United States referred to, 115, 174, 325.

Triggs, Julia, act for relief of, vetoed, 5409.
Trimble, Alexandria, demand of Mexico for extradition of, 4791.
Trinidad, vessels from ports of, duties on, suspended by proclamation, 4889, 6503.
Trinity Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7096.
Tripoli.—A province of the Turkish Empire in northern Africa. It is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean Sea, on the east by Egypt, on the west by Tunis and on the south by the Desert of Sahara. Its exports consist mainly of products of the Sudan brought across the Sahara by caravan. The Oasis of Fezzan and some smaller oases are within its borders. It anciently belonged to Carthage and at a later date to Rome. It was over-run and conquered by the Arabs in the seventh century and by the Turks in the sixteenth century. It became an independent State in 1714, but was reconquered by the Turks about 1835. A war occurred between Tripoli and the United States 1801-1805 (q. v.). Area, 398,900 sq. miles, the population is estimated at 1,000,000.
Tripoli:
Blockade of, by United States squadron referred to, 388, 389.
Citizens of United States imprisoned in, liberated, 373.
Claims of United States against, 1025.
Corvette on coast of, destroyed by United States vessels, 353.
Ex-Bashaw of, treaty with United States relative to restoring family of, to, 418.
Hamet Caramilli, appeals of, to United States to place, on throne of, in place of his younger brother, 380.
Philadelphia, wreck of the, on coast of, 356, 362.
Officers and crew of, fall into hands of citizens of, 356.
Treaty with, 235, 378.
War with. (See Tripolitan war.)
Tripoli, Treaty with.—The treaty of peace and amity of 1805 closed the Tripolitan War. By its terms freedom of commerce was granted to citizens of the United States upon conditions of the most favored nation. The Bashaw of Tripoli agreed to deliver to the commander of the American squadron all Americans in his hands in return for all of his subjects in the hands of the Americans. As the Americans to be released numbered about three hundred, and the Tripolitans in the hands of the Americans only one hundred, the United States agreed to pay the Bashaw of Tripoli the sum of sixty thousand dollars in compensation for the difference. The United States land forces should be immediately withdrawn without supplies; and the United States agreed to use her best offices to induce the brother of the Bashaw, her ally, to withdraw also. But the United States agreed not to employ force to bring this about. Should the brother acquiesce, the Bashaw agreed to return his wife and child, held as hostages.

Passports should be granted to vessels of both nationalities, and provisions were made to render examination of passports and other papers as easy as possible. Humane provisions were made for a supply of food, repairs, and relief to distressed or shipwrecked sailors or vessels. The commerce, protection of merchants, and appointment of consuls in Tripoli were provided for on terms of the most favored nation. Freedom of conscience was guaranteed to all citizens of the United States.
Tripolitan War.—A war between the United States and Tripoli, 1801-1805. During the latter part of the eighteenth century the United States following the custom of the leading European nations, paid an annual tribute to the rulers of the various Barbary States as the price of immunity from their piratical depredations. In consequence of a refusal on the part of the United States to increase the tribute the Bashaw of Tripoli, June 10, 1801, declared war (314). In anticipation of this event the United States had already sent a squadron to the Mediterranean. In October, 1803, the frigate *Philadelphia,* Capt. Bainbridge, while chasing a corsair into the harbor of Tripoli, struck a sunken rock and was captured with all on board. Commodore Decatur, of the *Intrepid,* ran his vessel into the harbor of Tripoli on the night of Feb. 16, 1804, and under the fire of the shore batteries burned the *Philadelphia.* Between July and September, 1804, Commodore Edward Preble made a series of attacks on the fortifications of Tripoli. Meantime Gen. William Eaton, United States consul at Tunis, joined Hamet, the rightful Bashaw of Tripoli, in an expedition against his usurping brother. Marching from Egypt across the desert, they took Derne Apr. 27, 1805. The success of this expedition

Tripolitan War—*Continued.*
made it possible to extort a highly favorable treaty from the Bashaw June 4, 1805, the United States agreeing to pay $60,000 ransom for the officers and crew of the *Philadelphia* and Hamet being induced to retire.
Tripolitan War:
Blockade established by United States referred to, 388, 389.
Discussed, 314, 331, 358, 379, 380.
Establishing blockade, 388, 389.
Letter of American consul regarding, transmitted, 363.
Treaty of peace transmitted, 378.
Trisarre, Mr., mentioned, 3108.
Trist, N. P.:
Commissioner to Mexico—
Conduct of, Discussed, 2423, 2424.
Dispatches from, referred to, 2426, 2427.
Recall of, discussed, 2423, 2424.
Terms of authority given to draw money from Treasury referred to, 2426.
Treaty with Mexico concluded by, discussed and recommendations regarding, 2423, 2424.
Consul at Havana—
Correspondence regarding slave trade referred to, 1909.
Malpractices of, referred to, 1845.
Troops. (See Army; Militia.)
Troup, Robert, treaty with Indians concluded by, 940.
Truman, Benjamin C., report of, on condition of Southern people referred to, 3584.
Trust.—In modern commercial usage an organization for the control of several corporations or establishments under one direction or in one combination, the object being to enable the trustees or managers to direct and govern all the corporations or establishments, so as to control and suspend at pleasure the work of any, and thus to reduce expenses, regulate production, and defeat competition. In later years these combinations or trusts have greatly multiplied and increased, both in number and capital involved. The first anti-trust enactment was a provision in the constitution of Georgia, passed in 1877 and directed against the formation of pools among railroads. The Interstate Commerce (q. v.) law passed by Congress in 1887 also prohibited the formation of railroad pools. In 1889 several States passed anti-trust laws, and in 1890 Congress passed what is known as the Sherman Anti-trust law. This declared combinations in restraint of trade among the several States or with foreign powers illegal and fixed a penalty of $5,000 or one year's imprisonment. The operation of the Sherman law was not entirely satisfactory, and in 1903, on Attorney-General Knox's recommendation, Congress passed laws for expediting cases instituted under the Sherman Act, made the Interstate Commerce (q. v.) Act more effective and created the Bureau of Corporations in the new Department of Commerce and Labor (q. v.) to investigate corporations other than railroads engaged in interstate or foreign commerce.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court, March 14, 1904, in the Northern Securities case prevented the combination of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroads, declaring that a corporation organized to vote the majority of the stocks of the two railroads was not a mere holding company but a combination in restraint of trade, and ordered it dissolved. On July 1, 1905 five corporations and seventeen individuals engaged in the meat packing industry were indicted at Chicago by the Federal Grand Jury for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, and later pleaded guilty and were fined. The largest trust is the United States Steel Corporation, organized in 1901, which in 1908 had securities outstanding to the amount of $1,432,597,873.31, and assets aggregating $1,703,168,118.40. Moody's Manual of Corporations mentions some 1,500 trusts, and states that 440 large industrial and transportation trusts are active, and have a floating capital of $20,379,162,511.
Trust Funds:
Discussed, 4920.
Referred to, 4990.
Trusts, evils of monopolies and, discussed and recommendations regarding, 5358, 5478, 6176, 6240, 6360.
Tuck, Somerville P., report of, regarding French spoliation claims referred to, 4956, 4982, 5199.
Tucker, Beverly, reward offered for arrest of, 3505.
Revoked, 3551.
Tucker, Thomas, appointed on committee to meet President Washington, 37.
Tudor, William:
Correspondence of, while consul to Peru and chargé d'affaires to Brazil referred to, 1500, 1587.
Mentioned, 996.
Tunis.—A French protectorate in northern Africa. It is one of the Barbary States. Tunis is bounded on the north and northeast by the Medi-

Tunis—*Continued.*
terranean Sea, on the southeast by Tripoli, on the south and southwest by the Desert of Sahara, and on the west by Algeria. It produces grain and fruits (principally dates and olives), and has important fishing interests. It is peopled by Arabs, Berbers, and Jews. Tunis formed a part of ancient Carthage, and later, as Roman Africa, it became the leading seat of Latin Christianity. It passed successively under the dominion of the Vandals, Greeks and Arabs. It was made a Turkish province in 1575. For a long time it was noted as a piratical State. It became a French protectorate in 1881. Area, 45,779 sq. miles; estimated population, 1,500,000.

Tunis:
Blockade of Tripoli, 388, 389.
Claims of, against United States, 388, 389.
Condolence of Bey of, on death of President Lincoln, 3565.
Consul of United States in, 169, 379, 833, 2611.
Convention with, 833.
Differences with, unsettled, 374.
Gratuity promised to, by United States partially delivered, 325.
Peace negotiations with, 389.
Questions with, regarding blockade of Tripoli, 388, 389.
Relations with, uncertain, 395.
Treaty with, 192, 253, 359, 821, 833, 852.
War with, threatened, 388.

Tunis, Treaties with.—The treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation of 1797 was in some respects modified by the later treaty of 1824. Both, in turn, were superseded by the treaty with France regarding Tunis of May 9, 1904. By this latter the consuls of the United States residing in Tunis are no longer governed by the conditions of the former treaties, but are to be regulated in all cases by international law. The government of France agrees by this treaty to accord to the said consuls all of the rights, privileges, and immunities so provided.

Turin, Italy, Hygienic Congress at, 4626.

Turkey.—An Empire with possessions in southeastern Europe, northern Africa, and southwestern Asia. The Asiatic possessions include Asia Minor, Armenia, and Khurdestan, Mesopotamia, Syria, and Arabia; and in Africa, Tripoli. Turkey also possesses a nominal sovereignty over Cyprus, Samos and Egypt. The chief pursuits of the people are agriculture and stock raising. The leading exports are silk, mohair, opium, raisins, wheat, cotton, wool, coffee, skins, oils, fruits, and valonia. The Turkish provinces, especially those in Asia, are rich in minerals, but the mines are little worked.

The leading religion is Mohammedanism; the Sultan of Turkey being the spiritual head of all believers in the religion of Islam, and, in theory their temporal ruler also. The power of the Empire began to develop under Osman early in the fourteenth century. Mohammed II overthrew the Byzantine Empire in 1453. The Empire reached the climax of its greatness in the sixteenth century through the conquest of Syria, Egypt, Rhodes, Hungary, etc. The Turks suffered loss at the hands of Austria and Russia in the latter part of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century. Constitutions have at various times been drawn up for the government of the Empire, but have been either rejected or executed in such bad faith as to lead to their abandonment. The earliest was proclaimed in 1856, and a more liberal one was proclaimed by Abdul-Hamid II in 1876. This provided for the security of personal liberty and property; for the administration of justice by irremovable judges; the abolition of torture; the freedom of press, and the equality of all Ottoman subjects; freedom of worship; extension of suffrage to all subjects over 25 years of age. Under this constitution a Parliament was established, consisting of a Chamber of Deputies and a Senate. Senators were to be appointed by the Sultan and the Deputies were to be elected, each to represent 50,000 male citizens. This parliament met in March, 1877, and, with war with Russia as a pretext, it was dissolved in February of the following year and the Constitution suspended. It remained suspended until 1908, when the revolution brought about by the Young Turk movement led to its restoration. The Young Turk movement had existed for years, but the beginning of the amazing developments of 1908 may be traced back to 1905, when a secret Committee of Union and Progress was formed, with headquarters at Salonika to co-operate with the Young Turk Organization in Paris, of which Ahmed Riza Bey was the leading spirit. The committee consisted chiefly of government officials,

Turkey—*Continued.*
civil and military, who contrasted their own conditions with those of representatives of other European powers with whom they came in contact. A vigorous propaganda of the new ideas was carried on in the army, particularly the third corps in Macedonia. Thus, when battalions were shifted from one place to suppress an uprising in another they were found to be in full sympathy with it.

The palace spies learned of the movement and then attempts to seize the leaders resulted in the dramatic episode of July 23, 1908, when Niazi Bey proclaimed the demand for the constitution in the name of the Committee. The uprising was instantaneous and general. In Monastir the Young Turk committee dismissed the Grand Vizier and began collecting customs. One of the Sultan's immediate representatives was assassinated, another narrowly escaped by flight and, officers of the army threatened that unless certain of their comrades who were under arrest were liberated they would kill all the generals in Macedonia, and march to Constantinople and demand the reestablishment of the constitution. July 24, 1908, Sultan Abdul-Hamid issued an irade restoring the constitution and proclaiming general amnesty. As if by magic the warring races in Macedonia became reconciled, bands of robbers dispersed and their chiefs surrendered and back taxes were paid up. The palace clique was broken up. and the hated oppressors fled the Empire. The violation of the Berlin treaty by the Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria-Hungary was recognized by the signatory powers and compensation for Turkey agreed upon. April 27, 1909, Abdul-Hamid was deposed and his brother Mohammed V was made Sultan. He reorganized the Cabinet May 5, 1909. The total area over which Turkey has actual control is estimated at 1,157,860 sq. miles, with a population of 24,813,700.

Turkey (see also Constantinople):
American citizens—
Agreement respecting rights of, in, proclaimed, 4231, 4344.
Discussed, 4244, 4405.
Emigration of, to, for purpose of acquiring lands referred to, 3661.
Injuries inflicted upon, in, referred to, 6090, 6147.
Privileges accorded, in, discussed, 4920.
Steps taken for protection of, in, referred to, 4321, 4627.
Treatment of religious and educational establishments of, in, discussed, 5752, 6070, 6147.
American college at Scutari exempted from taxation, 6070.
American missionaries in, protection for and treatment of, discussed, 4627, 5090, 5872, 5962, 6069, 6147.
Anatolia College partially destroyed by mobs in, and indemnity paid for discussed, 5872.
Arabian horses brought by Charles Rhind from, referred to, 1099.
Armenian subjects of—
Cruelties and atrocities committed upon, by, 5989, 6069, 6147.
Investigation of, by American consul discussed, 5989, 6069.
Referred to, 6090.
Obtaining citizenship in United States and returning to, expelled, discussed, 5872, 5962.
Treatment by, of naturalized citizens of United States of Armenian origin, 6095.
Capitulations of, referred to, 4602, 4664.
Claims of United States against, discussed, 6148, 6337.
Commercial relations with, 1732. (See also Black Sea.)
Consular courts of United States in, discussed, 3352.
Consuls of United States in, exequatur to, refused, 6070, 6092, 6148.
Investigation of atrocities committed on Armenians by, discussed, 5989, 6069.
Referred to, 6090.
Relieved of judicial powers, discussed, 4192.
Expulsion of Greeks from Constantinople, referred to, 2774.
Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 4258, 4296.
Immigration of citizens of United States into. (See Immigration.)
Invasion of, by Russia. (See Wars, Foreign.)
Jurisdictional rights of United States in, discussed, 4715, 5472, 6337.
Massacre by Turks in Bulgaria, referred to, 4376.
Naturalization treaty with, referred to, 4258, 5398.
Questions regarding, discussed, 4920, 5089, 5872, 5962, 6337, 6379.
Treatment by, of naturalized citizens of United States of Armenian origin, referred to, 6095.
Relations with, 4826, 6379.

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Sultan of—
Death of, referred to, 1750.
Visit of Agent of, to United States, referred to, 2655.
Tariffs of, revision of, participated in by United States, 4759.
Treaty with, transmitted and discussed by President—
Grant, 4258, 4296.
Jackson, 1067, 1093, 1114, 1127, 1137, 1138, 1157.
Lincoln, 3272, 3329.
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Greece, hope for the independence of latter entertained by United States, 762, 786, 828, 875, 950.
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Discussed by President—
Adams, J. Q., 973.
Hayes, 4418.
Neutrality preserved by United States in, 4418.
Threatening aspect of, discussed, 762.
Treaty of peace, referred to, 1008.

Turley John A., act granting pension to widow of, vetoed, 5266.

Turner, Junius T., act for relief of, vetoed, 4343.
Objections to bill withdrawn, 4343.

Turner, L. C., mentioned, 3322.

Turreau, Gen., letter of, concerning arrival of Cuban exiles in United States, referred to, 456.

Turtle, Thomas, member of Board on Geographic Names, 5647.

Turtle Mountain Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Tuscaloosa, Ala., bill to provide for purchase of site and erection of public building at, vetoed, 5521.

Tuscany.—A compartimento of the Kingdom of Italy. Tuscany corresponds nearly to the ancient Etruria. It was ruled by the Romans, Goths, Byzantine Greeks, Lombards, and Franks. It became completely disintegrated about the eleventh century, but was afterwards erected into the Grand Duchy of Tuscany. After several changes in its government it was taken by France and became a part of that country about 1808, and was restored to the Hapsburg-Lorraine line in 1814. Tuscany was annexed by Italy in 1860. Area, 9,304 square miles; population (1901), 2,548,154; estimate for 1909, 2,675,500.

Tuscany:
Treaty with France, 185.
Vessels of, discriminating duties on, suspended by proclamation, 1452.

Tuscarora Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Tuttle, Joseph, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5039.

Tutuila Island, agreement regarding establishment of naval station in, and protecting dominions of, discussed, 4122. (See also Samoan Islands.)

Twenty-Cent Piece.—A silver coin of United States of the weight of 77.16 grains. It was authorized in 1875 and designed principally for use in the Pacific States. It was a legal tender to the amount of $5. Coinage of it was discontinued in 1878.

Twiggs, David E., swords formerly property of, placed at disposal of Congress, 3346.

Two-Cent Piece.—A bronze coin of the United States of the weight of 96 grains. It was first issued in 1864, and was the first coin to bear the motto "In God we trust." It was legal tender to the amount of 25 cents. Coinage of the 2-cent piece was discontinued in 1872.

Two-Penny Act.—A law passed in 1755 by the Virginia assembly. The principal medium of exchange had up to this time been tobacco, it being considered more substantial than the paper money of the Colony. Under the provisions of the two-penny act, or option law, all debts payable in tobacco were made payable, at the debtor's option, in money of the Colony at the rate of 16s. 8d. per hundredweight of tobacco. This was equivalent to 2d. a pound. On appeal to the Crown the law was vetoed.

Tygris, The, satisfaction due for detention of, admitted by Great Britain, 2111.

Tyler and Luckett (assignees), act for relief of, vetoed, 4334.

Tyler, John (tenth President United States):
John Tyler was elected Vice-President by an electoral vote of 234—equal to that received by President Harrison. He succeeded to the position of President on the death of President Harrison, which occurred in a little more than one month after his inauguration. As this was the first break in the Presidential office since the organization of the Government, some dispute arose as to Tyler's title. Leading statesmen of both parties were actively discussing whether he was President or only Acting President. But Tyler settled the question for all time by signing his first message, "John Tyler, President."

Tyler, John—*Continued.*

Party Affiliation.—In the early part of his political career, Tyler was a strong supporter of President Madison's policies. In 1811 he opposed in the Virginia Assembly the recharter of the first Bank of the United States. As a member of Congress he was a strict constructionist; voted against Calhoun's internal improvement bill, the Missouri Compromise, and protective tariff. In the Senate he opposed the "tariff of abominations" (1828). In 1832 he supported Jackson as the least objectionable candidate, but this support was only temporary. His nomination to the Vice-Presidency with Harrison was an effort to secure for the ticket the assistance of the dissatisfied Democrats.

Finance.—The great financial event of President Tyler's administration was his famous struggle with the Whig majorities in Congress over the Fiscal Bank and Fiscal Corporation, both of which measures he vetoed. In his opening message (page 1896) he recounted the history of the United States Bank, the sub-treasury system of President Van Buren, and other financial aspects. He uttered a note of warning to Congress which passed unheeded. He said: "I shall be ready to concur with you in the adoption of such system as you may propose, reserving to myself the ultimate power of rejecting any measure which may, in my view of it, conflict with the Constitution or otherwise jeopard the prosperity of the country, a power which I could not part with, even if I would, but which I will not believe any act of yours will call into requisition." Both houses passed, and the President signed a bill to abolish Van Buren's sub-treasury plan. The fight for the national bank then came on. President Tyler had always maintained that the Federal Government had no Constitutional right to establish a national bank within a State without first having obtained the consent of that State. Both houses passed an act incorporating a bank of the United States without providing for the consent of the States, and the President vetoed it. It failed to secure the necessary two-thirds vote and died. The "fiscal corporation" bill was then brought forward incorporating such a bank in the District of Columbia, with power to establish branches in other States. Pressure of all kinds was brought to bear upon the President to compel him to either sign this bill or to resign. But he was neither to be hoodwinked nor bullied. The bill passed both houses in September, 1841; but the President promptly vetoed it. Whereupon the majority of his Cabinet resigned, Webster alone remaining. No hoped-for embarrassment followed, for the President promptly filled the vacancies, and his nominations were at once confirmed. The great effect of the undoubted victory which Tyler won was the death-blow to paternal government.

Public Debt.—The public debt of the United States during the Tyler administration stood as follows:

January 1, 1842	$20,601,226.28
July 1, 1843	32,742,922.00
July 1, 1844	23,461,652.50
July 1, 1845	15,925,303.01

Tariff.—In the second year of Tyler's administration the strife between Congress and the President was renewed. Instead of the bank question, the tariff formed the matter of dispute. The importations were insufficient to supply Government with means, and the reduction of duties by the compromise tariff had been so great that there was not money enough to meet the expenses. A bill was passed restoring the high protective tariff of 1833 and providing that the surplus revenues that were sure to accrue therefrom should be divided among the States. The President vetoed this bill on the ground that the compromise tariff provided that the protective tariff should come to an end in 1842, and because of the provision for distributing the surplus. Congress then framed another bill based on a tariff for revenue plan, with an incidental provision for protection and distribution. The President gave great offence to Congress by vetoing this bill also. There were threats of impeachment for unwarrantable assumption of authority; but the Whigs were afraid to go before the people for election in the autumn without settling the tariff, and they were obliged to pass a bill without the distributing clause. This the President promptly signed. Later, an attempt was made to pass the distributing clause in a separate bill, but the President vetoed that. In the next Congress, the Whig majority of 25 was replaced by a Democratic majority of 61.

Internal Improvements.—Congress passed two bills for river and harbor

Tyler, John—*Continued.*
improvements, one for the eastern part of the country, and the other for the Mississippi section. The eastern bill, President Tyler vetoed (page 2183); the Mississippi bill he signed. The discrimination was on the ground that the Mississippi was a great national highway, and therein differed from all other rivers, and was on that account a feature for the consideration of the Federal Government. An attempt to override the President's veto in this matter was not successful.

Tyler, John:
Annexation of Texas, discussed by. (See Texas.)
Annual messages of, 1927, 2047, 2110, 2187.
Appointing power of President, discussed by, 1903, 1958.
Biographical sketch of, 1888.
Commissioner from Virginia to confer with President in effort to prevent war, 3193.
Day of fasting and prayer recommended by, in consequence of death of President William Henry Harrison, 1887.
Death of President William Henry Harrison announced to, 1877.
Discretionary power of President over nominations, removals, and other acts, discussed by, 1903, 1941, 1958, 2073, 2080.
Dorr's Rebellion, discussed by, and correspondence regarding, 2136, 2139, 2160.
Exechequer plan of, recommended by, 2057, 2119.
Finances discussed by, 1895, 1916, 1934, 1955, 1959, 2052, 2057, 2079, 2117, 2119, 2199.
Foreign policy, discussed by, 1890, 2049, 2064, 2160, 2169, 2171, 2176, 2190, 2193, 2206.
Hawaiian Islands, independence of, desired by United States, and control over, must not pass to foreign power, 2064.
Inaugural address of, 1889.
Internal improvements discussed by, 2183.
Large standing army unnecessary in time of peace, 1901.
Medium of exchange discussed, 1897, 1935, 2119.
Monroe doctrine reasserted by, 2065.
Oath of office administered to, 1886.
Peace with all the world the true foundation of our policy, 2050.
Pocket vetoes of, 2108, 2182.
Portrait of, 1888.
Powers of Federal and State Governments, discussed by, 1916, 1921, 1941, 2036, 2043, 2183.
Proclamations of—
Extraordinary session of Senate, 2220.
Military expedition against Canada, 1925.
Prostration in business, referred to by, 2057.
Protest of, to action of House in adopting report assailing official conduct of, 2043.
Request of House for information in possession of, refused, 1958, 2073, 2080.
Special session message of, 1893.
State banks, measures should be adopted respecting creation of, 1899.
State of the Union, discussed by, 1927, 2047, 2110, 2187.
Subtreasury system, discussed by, 1898, 2060.
System of government, discussed by, 2188.
Tariff discussed by, 1944, 1961, 2033, 2036, 2053, 2119.
Texas, relations with, discussed by. (See Texas.)
Veto messages of—
Appropriating proceeds of sales of public lands, reasons for applying pocket veto, 2078.
Improvement of rivers and harbors, 2183.
Incorporating Fiscal Bank, 1916.
Incorporating Fiscal Corporation, 1921.
Payment of Cherokee certificates, reasons for applying pocket veto, 2182.
Revenue cutters and steamers, 2219.
Tariff bills, 2033, 2036.
Protest of President against action of House in adopting report assailing his conduct respecting, 2043.
Testimony in contested-election cases, reasons for applying pocket veto, 2108.
War between Texas and Mexico, discussed by. (See Wars, Foreign.)
Warehousing system recommended by, 2053, 2119.

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Uhl, Edwin F., Acting Secretary of State, 6018.
Uintah Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7260.
Umatilla, The, rewards to Osette Indians for rescuing, recommended, 4803.
Umatilla Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Umpqua Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Uncle Sam.—A personification of the United States Government. Several explanations have been given as to the origin of this expression, but the most plausible is the following: During the War of 1812 Elbert Anderson, an army contractor, bought large quantities of provisions for the Army and had them shipped to himself at Troy, N. Y. The shipping mark was "E. A." above and "U. S." below. One of the inspectors at Troy was Samuel Wilson, popularly known as "Uncle Sam" Wilson. A workman was asked the meaning of the initials "U. S.," which at that time were rarely used as an abbreviation for the United States. The prompt reply was "Elbert Anderson and Uncle Sam," referring to Sam Wilson. This interpretation became current among the workmen, many of whom afterwards enlisted and communicated the explanation to their comrades from all parts of the country as the mystic cipher elicited inquiry. The story went the rounds of the press and "Uncle Sam" became the popular appellation of the Government.

Uncompahgre Forest Reserve, Col., proclaimed, 7246.
Uncompahgre Reservation, bill to change boundaries of, vetoed, 5522.

Underground Railroad.—A name commonly applied before the Civil War to an arrangement whereby fugitive slaves were assisted to escape to Canada. The idea originated in some one of the Northern States, and the plan consisted in harboring fugitives during the day and at night conducting them to the next "station" till they finally reached the border line. This "railroad" had many branches and the stations were a night's journey apart. The principal routes were from Kentucky, across Virginia and Ohio, and from Maryland through Pennsylvania and New York. This system of aiding escaping slaves was partially organized in 1838, but did not attain its highest activity until the passage of the fugitive-slave law, about 1850. A Quaker, Levi Coffin, the reputed president of the organization, is said to have aided in the escape of a large number of slaves annually for many years. A colored woman named Harriet Tubman is said to have made many journeys North, conducting bands of fugitives.

Underwood, Oscar W., b. Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky., May 6, 1862; was educated at Rugby School, Louisville, Ky., and the University of Virginia; moved to Birmingham, Ala., and began practice of law; elected to the 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th 60th, and 61st Congresses from Alabama.
Union Flags, return of Confederate and, to respective States, recommended, 5163.
Proposition withdrawn, 5164.

Union Labor Party.—A successor of the Greenback party. It was organized at Cincinnati Feb. 23, 1887, and promulgated a platform embodying the principles of the Knights of Labor. In 1891 it united with the Farmers' Alliance and other elements to form the Populist party.

Union Veteran Legion.—Organized at Pittsburgh, Pa., March, 1884, and the National Organization was perfected Nov. 17, 1886. Encampments are now organized in 21 States and the District of Columbia, numbering 152 encampments. The membership is over 20,000. To become a member, the applicant must have been an officer, soldier, sailor or marine of the Union army, navy, or marine corps during the late Civil War, who volunteered prior to July 1, 1863, for a term of three years, and was honorably discharged for any cause, after a service of at least two continuous years; or was, at any time discharged by reason of wounds received in the line of duty; also those who volunteered for a term of two years prior to July 22, 1861, and served their full term of enlistment, unless discharged for wounds received in the line of duty; but no drafted person, nor substitute, nor any one who has at any time borne arms against the United States, is eligible. A statement by the Adjutant-General of the Legion says: "It is believed that those who entered the service prior to July, 1863, had but one object in view, and that was the preservation of the Union. There were no bounties prior to that date, nor were there any fears of a draft; consequently, those who shouldered a musket or wielded a sabre felt that it was a sacred duty to offer their lives in defence of their country's honor."

United Confederate Veterans.—An association the objects and purposes of which are set forth in the constitution as finally adopted at the Houston reunion, May 23, 1895. It is a federation of all associations of Confederate veterans, soldiers and sailors. The purposes are the cultivation of ties of friendship between those who have shared common dangers, sufferings, and privations; the encouragement of the writing, by the participants therein, of narratives, episodes, occurrences, etc., of the Civil War; the collection of authentic data for an impartial history, and the preservation of war relics and mementos, and the record, as far as possible, of every Confederate soldier who is dead; caring for the needy survivors and assisting and protecting Confederate widows and orphans; the erection of enduring monuments and marking with headstones the graves of Confederate dead, and instilling into descendants proper veneration for their fathers. Membership is by camps, and the latter are organized into departments, divisions, and brigades. There are three departments—Army of Northern Virginia, Army of the Tennessee, and Army of the Trans-Mississippi. The number of members is about 75,000.

United Daughters of the Confederacy.—The United Daughters of the Confederacy was organized at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1894. It is composed of the widows, wives, mothers, sisters, and lineal female descendants of men who served honorably in the army and navy of the Confederate States, or who served in the civil service of the Confederate States or one of the Southern States, or who gave personal services to the Confederate cause. There are local federations, governed by State divisions, which in turn are subordinate to the general organization. The objects of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, as stated in the constitution of the society, are "social, literary, historical, monumental, benevolent, and honorable in every degree, without any political signification whatever." It will endeavor: (1) To unite in the federation all bodies of Southern women now organized or that may hereafter be formed. (2) To cultivate ties of friendship among our women whose fathers, brothers, sons, and, in numberless cases, mothers, shared common dangers, sufferings, and privations; and to perpetuate honor, integrity, valor, and other noble attributes of true Southern character. (3) To instruct and instill into the descendants of the people of the South a proper respect for the pride in the glorious war history, with a veneration and love for the deeds of their forefathers which have created such a monument of military renown, and to perpetuate a truthful record of the noble and chivalric achievements of their ancestors. All with the view of furnishing authentic information from which a conscientious historian will be enabled to write a correct and impartial history of the Confederate side during the struggle for Southern independence. The organization now has 900 chapters in the United States, North and South, with 40,000 members.

United Labor Party.—A local political party organized in New York City in 1886. It nominated Henry George for mayor on a platform based upon his theory that values arising from the growth of society belong to the community as a whole, and that therefore land values should bear the burden of taxation.

United Sons of Confederate Veterans.—The general society of this organization is composed of representatives of local camps throughout the United States.

United States.—A Federal Republic composed of 46 States, 2 Territories, and one Federal District, together with the outlying territory of Alaska, the island of Puerto Rico, the Hawaiian group, the Philippines, and several small islands. The extreme limits of the continental possessions, excluding Alaska, are included between the parallels of 24° 20′ and 49° north latitude and 66° 48′ and 124° 32′ west longitude. The United States proper is bounded on the north by the British American possessions (separated in part by the St. Lawrence River and the chain of lakes—Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron, and Superior — with their connecting streams); on the east by the Atlantic Ocean; on the south by the Strait of Florida, Gulf of Mexico, and the Republic of Mexico, and on the West by the Pacific Ocean. Alaska, situated in the extreme northwest of the American continent, as well as the insular possessions, is treated of in separate articles. (See Alaska, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Guam, Samoa, Tutuila, Ladrones.)

United States—*Continued.*

The physical characteristics may be said briefly to consist of the Appalachian Mountain system in the eastern part, the Gulf slope on the south, the basin of the Great Lakes on the north, and between them the valleys of the Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri rivers. West of this great central system of valleys and watersheds is the Rocky Mountain system, approached on the east by extensive treeless plains or prairies. West of the Rockies many fertile valleys diversify the slope of the Pacific.

The leading agricultural products are grain, cotton, tobacco, and sugar. The mineral productions include iron, silver, copper, lead, gold, zinc, quicksilver, nickel, aluminum, platinum, antimony, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and mineral waters. It is the first country in the world in the production of steel, pig iron, cotton, wheat, and indian corn, and among the first in tobacco and sugar. A description and an epitome of the history of the Government are given in the present work.

From 1774 to the Declaration of Independence, the title of the country was the "United Colonies." Sept. 9, 1776, the Continental Congress resolved that in all Continental commissions where theretofore the words "United Colonies" had been used the style should thereafter be "United States." The name United States, commonly supposed to have been first used in history in 1776, had been in fact sometimes applied to the European Dutch Republic, composed of what had been during the war for independence in the sixteenth century the United Provinces. The independence of the Government of the United States of America was first recognized by France in 1778. The area of the continental portion of the Republic is 3,025,600 square miles; including Alaska, 3,557,000 square miles. The population, exclusive of Indians and Alaskans, was, in 1890, 62,622,250; in 1900 the total population was 76,303,387; estimate for 1909, 89,770,126.

United States, Government of.—The government of the United States is a republican constitutional federation. The Constitution provides that: "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government." This "republican form of government" is defined by Judge Cooley, an eminent jurist, as a "government of representatives chosen by the people, as it contrasts on one side with a democracy, in which the people or community as an organized whole wield the sovereign powers of government, and, on the other, with the rule of one man, as king, emperor, czar, or sultan, or with that of one class of men, as an aristocracy. It is to be observed, however, that it is a republican form of government that is to be guaranteed; and in the light of the undoubted fact that by the Revolution it was expected and intended to throw off monarchical and aristocratic forms there can be no question but that by a 'republican form of government' was intended a government in which not only would the people's representatives make the laws and their agents administer them, but the people would also, directly or indirectly, choose the executive. But it would by no means follow that the whole body of the people, or even the whole body of adult or competent persons would be admitted to political privileges; and in any republican State the law must determine the qualifications for admission to the elective franchise." (See Suffrage.)

The adoption of the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress, July 4, 1776, severed the American colonies from Great Britain and the "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States," which by 1781 had been signed by all the States, bound them into a confederacy, or alliance, for mutual protection and aggressive warfare. (See Confederation, Articles of.) These articles were found to be defective, even before their adoption by all the States, and in May, 1787, a constitutional convention met in Philadelphia and debated the questions of the States' relations to each other until Sept. 17, when they adjourned, after framing the present Constitution. It was finally ratified by all the States. Ten amendments were added, Dec. 15, 1791; the eleventh, Jan. 8, 1798; the twelfth, Sept. 25, 1804; the thirteenth, Dec. 18, 1865; the fourteenth, July 28, 1868; the fifteenth, March 30, 1870; sixteenth, ordered submitted July 26, 1909. (See Amendments.)

There are two distinct methods of organizing a federal union of States, according to the theory of government elucidated by John Stuart Mill: The federal authorities may represent the governments solely, and their acts may be obligatory only on the governments as such; or, they may have

United States, Government of—*Continued.*

the power of enacting laws and issuing orders which are binding directly on individual citizens. The former was the original plan of the Swiss Confederation, and essentially that of the United States under the Articles of Confederation, and also of the German Confederation, and amounts to little more than an alliance. The latter plan has proved more effective and is embodied in the present Constitution of the United States, and has since been adopted by Switzerland. (See Constitution. Powers of Federal and State Governments.)

Under the Constitution the government of the United States is vested in three branches—the executive, the legislative, and the judicial.

THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH consists of the President, Vice-President and the Secretaries of the several executive departments.

THE PRESIDENT is the chief executive officer of the federal government. His duties and powers under the Constitution are to approve or veto bills; to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United states, except in case of impeachment; to make treaties; to nominate ambassadors and other public ministers, consuls, judges of the Federal courts, etc., and, by and with the consent of the Senate appoint such officers; to fill vacancies that may occur during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session; to convene one or both Houses of Congress, and to adjourn Congress to such a time as he may deem proper in case it cannot agree upon an adjournment. He is also commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy and of the militia of the several States when called into the service of the United States. He is required to give information to Congress from time to time regarding the state of the Union and recommend to its consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; receive ambassadors and other public ministers; see that the laws are faithfully executed, etc. (See President, electoral College, Executive.)

THE VICE-PRESIDENT is *ex-officio* President of the Senate, and in the case of the death, or resignation of the President, he becomes President. (See Vice-President, Presidential Succession.)

CABINET.—The secretaries of the nine executive departments of the Government constitute the President's Cabinet or advisory council, similar to the ministry of European countries. Each is appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. In case of the death, removal, or resignation of both the President and Vice-President, succession to the office is fixed in the following order: Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Navy, Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor are not eligible to succeed the President. (See Cabinet; Departments, Executive; Secretaries, Tenure-of-Office Act; Veto; Salaries, Executive; Removals from Office; Vice-President, Presidential Succession.)

THE SECRETARY OF STATE is charged, under the direction of the President, with duties appertaining to correspondence with the public ministers and the consuls of the United States, and with the representatives of foreign powers accredited to the United States; and to negotiations of whatever character relating to the foreign affairs of the United States. He is also the medium of correspondence between the President and the chief executives of the several States of the United States; he has the custody of the Great Seal of the United States, and countersigns and affixes such seal to all executive proclamations, to various commissions, and to warrants for the extradition of fugitives from justice. He is regarded as the first in rank among the members of the Cabinet. He is also the custodian of the treaties made with foreign States, and of the laws of the United States. He grants and issues passports, and exequaturs to foreign consuls in the United States are issued through his office. He publishes the laws and resolutions of Congress, amendments to the Constitution, and proclamations declaring the admission of new States into the Union. He has three assistant secretaries; one chief clerk; one solicitor with two assistants; and the following bureaus, each in charge of a Chief: Diplomatic bureau; Consular bureau; Bureau of Indexes and Archives; Accounts; Rolls and Library; Trade Relations; Appointments, and Citizenship. Under this department are also placed the United States Representatives on International Tri-

United States, Government of, The Secretary of State—*Continued.*
bunals of Egypt, and the Bureau of American Republics. (See State, Department of.)

THE SECRETARY OF TREASURY is charged by law with the management of the national finances. He prepares plans for the improvement of the revenue and for the support of the public credit; superintends the collection of the revenue, and directs the forms of keeping and rendering public accounts and of making returns; grants warrants for all moneys drawn from the Treasury in pursuance of appropriations made by law, and for the payment of moneys into the Treasury; and annually submits to Congress estimates of the probable revenues and disbursements of the Government. He also controls the construction of public buildings; the coinage and printing of money; the administration of the Life-Saving, Revenue-Cutter; and the Public Health and Marine-Hospital branches or the public service, and furnishes generally such information as may be required by either branch of Congress on all matters pertaining to the foregoing. He has three assistants and a chief clerk, chief of the division of appointments, controller and assistant; auditors for the Departments of State, Treasury, War, Postoffice, Navy, and Interior Departments; treasurer and two assistant treasurers; register; controller of the currency and deputy; commissioner of internal revenue and two deputies; director of the mint; chief and assistant of the Secret Service; surgeon-general; supervising architect; director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; superintendent and assistant of life-saving service; and a board of seven general appraisers. (See Treasury Department.)

THE SECRETARY OF WAR is head of the War Department, and performs such duties as are required of him by law or may be enjoined upon him by the President concerning the military service. He is charged with the supervision of all estimates of appropriations for the expenses of the department, including the military establishment; of all purchases of army supplies; of all expenditures for the support, transportation, and maintenance of the army, and of such expenditures of a civil nature as may be placed by Congress under his direction. He also has supervision of the United States Military Academy at West Point and of military education in the army, of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, of the various battlefield commissions, and of the publication of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion. He has charge of all matters relating to national defence and seacoast fortifications, army ordnance, river and harbor improvements, the prevention of obstruction to navigation, and the establishment of harbor lines; and all plans and locations of bridges authorized by Congress to be constructed over navigable waters of the United States require his approval. He also has charge of the establishment or abandonment of military posts, and of all matters relating to leases, revocable licenses, and all other privileges upon lands under the control of the War Department. (See War, Department of; see Army.)

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL is the head of the Department of justice and the chief law officer of the Government. He represents the United States in matters involving legal questions; he gives his advice and opinion, when they are required by the President or by the heads of the other Executive Departments, on questions of law arising in the administration of their respective Departments; he appears in the Supreme Court of the United States in cases of especial gravity and importance; he exercises a general superintendence and direction over United States attorneys and marshals in all judicial districts in the States and Territories; and he provides special counsel for the United States whenever required by any department of the Government. He has a solicitor-general, six general assistants, solicitor of internal revenues, law clerk and examiner of titles, besides special solicitors for the several other departments. (See Justice, Department of.)

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL has the direction and management of the Post-Office Department. He appoints all officers and employees of the Department, except the fourth Assistant Postmaster-General and the purchasing agent, who are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; appoints all postmasters whose compensation does not exceed $1,000; makes postal treaties with foreign Governments, by and with the advice and consent of the president; awards and executes contracts and directs the management of the domestic and foreign

United States, Government of, The Postmaster-General—*Continued.*
mail service. The Department consists of the Postmaster-General and four assistants, and superintendents of foreign mails, money order system, postal finance, registry, rural delivery, railway mail service, railway adjustment, dead letter office, classification, city delivery, salaries and allowances, a chief clerk and a chief post-office inspector. (See Post-Office Department, Postage, Postage Stamps.)

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, chief clerk, and chiefs of the following bureaus, constitute the clerical force of that department. Navigation, Equipment, Ordnance, Medicine and Surgery, Supplies and Accounts, Steam Engineering, Construction and Repair, Yards and Docks, and Judge-Advocate-General. The Secretary of the Navy performs such duties as the President of the United States, who as Commander-in-Chief, may assign him, and has the general superintendence of construction, manning, armament, equipment, and employment of vessels of war. (See Navy, Department of; Navy.)

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR is charged with the supervision of public business relating to patents for inventions; pensions and bounty lands; the public lands and surveys; the Indians; education; the Geological Survey and Reclamation Service; the Hot Springs Reservation, Arkansas; Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming; and the Yosemite, Sequoia, and General Grant parks, California; and other national parks; distribution of appropriations for agricultural and mechanical colleges in the States and Territories; and supervision of certain hospitals and eleemosynary institutions in the District of Columbia. He also exercises certain powers and duties in relation to the Territories of the United States. The Department consists of Secretary and two assistants, a solicitor, chief clerk and Commissioners of The General Land Office, Patent Office, Bureau of Pensions, Indian Affairs, Bureau of Education, and Directors of the Geological Survey and Reclamation Service. (See Interior Department.)

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE consists of the Secretary and his assistant, a chief clerk and an appointment clerk, chiefs of the Weather Bureau, Bureau of Animal Industry, Plant Industry, Soils, Forestry, and the Division of Accounts, Publications, Foreign Markets, and Biological Survey, Directors of Experiment Stations and Road Inquiry, besides a chemist, entomologist, statistician and librarian.

The Secretary exercises personal supervision of public business relating to the agricultural industry. He appoints all the officers and employees of the Department with the exception of the Assistant Secretary and the Chief of the Weather Bureau, who are appointed by the President, and directs the management of all the bureaus, divisions, offices, and the Forest Service, embraced in the Department. He exercises advisory supervision over agricultural experiment stations, which receive aid from the National Treasury; has control of the quarantine stations for imported cattle, of interstate quarantine rendered necessary by sheep and cattle diseases, and of the inspection of cattle-carrying vessels; and directs the inspection of domestic and imported food products under the meat inspection and pure-food and drugs laws. He is charged with the duty of issuing rules and regulations for the protection, maintenance, and care of the National Forest Reserves. He also is charged with carrying into effect the laws prohibiting the transportation by interstate commerce of game killed in violation of local laws and excluding from importation certain noxious animals, and has authority to control the importation of other animals. (See Agriculture, Department of.)

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR is charged with the work of promoting the commerce of the United States, and its mining, manufacturing, shipping, fishery, transportation, and labor interests. His duties also comprise the investigation of the organization and management of corporations (excepting railroads) engaged in interstate commerce; the publication of information regarding labor interests and labor controversies in this and other countries; the administration of the Light-House Service, and the aid and protection to shipping thereby; the taking of the census, and the collection and publication of statistical information connected therewith; the making of coast and geodetic surveys; the collecting of statistics relating to foreign and domestic commerce; the inspection of steamboats, and the enforcement of laws relating thereto

United States, Government of, The Secretary of Commerce and Labor— *Continued.*
for the protection of life and property; the supervision of the fisheries as administered by the Federal Government; the supervision and control of the Alaskan fur-seal, salmon, and other fisheries; the jurisdiction over merchant vessels. (See Commerce and Labor, Department of.)

INDEPENDENT DEPARTMENTS.—The Government Printing Office, the Library of Congress, the Interstate Commerce and Civil Service commissions are independent of the executive departments. (See Labor Statistics, Bureaus of; Immigration, Library of Congress, Government Printing Office.)

THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH of the Government consists of the Senate and House of Representatives, together called the Congress.

THE SENATE is composed of 2 representatives from each State, chosen by the State legislature for a period of 6 years. Senators must be 30 years of age, residents of the State they represent, and must have been citizens of the United States for at least 9 years; they receive a salary of $7,500 per annum and a small allowance for stationery and mileage. Should a vacancy occur in the Senate during a recess of the State legislature, the Governor of the State makes a temporary appointment which is valid until the next meeting of the legislature. The Constitution provides that the terms of Senators shall so overlap that one-third of the members retire every 2 years. (See Congress; Senate.)

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES is composed of members elected every second year by the votes of citizens who, according to the laws of their respective states, are qualified to vote. (See Suffrage.)

A Congress officially lasts two years; thus the Sixty-first Congress came into existence at noon March 4, 1909, and will expire at noon March 4, 1911. Each of the two houses of Congress is made by the Constitution the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and each of the houses may, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member. (See Apportionment, Congress, Suffrage, Speaker, Representatives, Representatives at Large, House of Representatives, and Salaries, Legislative.)

By the fifth article of the Constitution, Congress has the power to propose alterations in the Constitution. The article orders that the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the States, shall call a convention for proposing the amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress. (See Amendments, Constitution.)

THE JUDICIAL BRANCH was modeled after that of Great Britain. In the United States courts are public tribunals for the administration of justice and the interpretation of law. Their functions include the protection of private rights, the punishment of crime, and the regulation of conflicting interests of individuals and States. In accordance with the provision of the Constitution establishing a Supreme Court and conferring upon Congress power to create inferior tribunals, a regular system of courts has been formed. The system at first adopted has not been changed in any essential manner. The Supreme Court (q. v.) is the highest tribunal of the United States. It consists of a Chief Justice and eight associate justices and holds its sessions annually in the Capitol at Washington. After the Supreme Court the most important Federal courts are, beginning with the lowest: district courts, circuit courts, and circuit courts of appeals. All these exercise both law and equity jurisdiction, as prescribed by law. Final appeals are taken to the Supreme Court. United States district courts usually have jurisdiction over a single State, but some of the larger States have been divided into 2 or more districts by Congress. There are now 88 district courts in the United States. Most district courts consist of a single judge, but an additional judge has been authorized in the districts of Minnesota and southern New York. (See Courts, Justice, Department of.)

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United States, The.—A famous frigate of the War of 1812. She was built at Philadelphia in 1797 and carried 44 guns. Oct. 25, 1812, near the island of Madeira, she met and captured the British ship *Macedonian*, also of 44 guns. Of the 300 men on the *Macedonian*, 36 were killed and 68 wounded. The loss on the *United States* was 5 killed and 6 wounded.

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United States Daughters of 1812.—Membership Qualifications—Any woman over eighteen years of age of good character and a lineal descendant of an ancestor who rendered civil, military, or naval service during the War of 1812, or the period of the causes which led to that war (subsequent to the War of the Revolution), may be eligible to membership, provided the applicant be acceptable to the Society. In all the States the initiation fee is $1.

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United States vs. Peters.—A case of mandamus decided in February, 1809, by the Supreme Court of the United States, the execution of which was opposed by the State authorities of Pennsylvania, backed by the militia. In the case of Olmstead *et al. vs.* Rittenhouse's Executrixes (q. v.) Judge Peters, of the United States district court for Pennsylvania, decided in favor of the plaintiffs, but refrained, he stated, for prudential reasons, from carrying his judgment into execution. Apr. 2, 1803, a Pennsylvania statute was enacted forbidding the execution of the decree of the Federal court. A mandamus was then asked for against Peters. The Supreme Court granted it, Chief-Justice Marshall declaring that the legislature of a State can not annul the judgment or determine the jurisdiction of a United States court. The execution of the original judgment

United States vs. Peters—*Continued.*
required the payment of £11,496 9s. 9d., Pennsylvania currency, which had been placed in the custody of the State court. The Pennsylvania officials, with the militia, resisted payment for 26 days, when the marshal assembled a *posse comitatus* of 2,000 men, and the money was paid over without actual collision.

United States vs. Todd.—A case not printed, there having been no reporter at the time. It was possibly the first case in which the United States Supreme Court declared a Federal statute unconstitutional. Under an act of Congress passed in 1792 the name of Yale Todd was by the circuit court of Connecticut ordered to be placed upon the pension list. It was afterwards (Feb. 17, 1794) decided by the Supreme Court of the United States that the circuit court could not constitutionally make such a decree, nor could it act in the capacity of a commission not of judicial function.

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Upshur, Abel Parker (1790-1844); statesman and cabinet officer; b. in Northampton Co., Va.; secretary of the navy under Tyler 1841-43; secretary of state to succeed Webster 1843; representative of the extreme States-Rights and pro-slavery school of Southern politics.

Upshur, Abel P., death of announced and honors to be paid memory of, 2132, 2186.

Uruguay.—A Republic of South America. It lies between lat. 30° and 35° south and long. 53° and 58° west. It is bounded on the north by Brazil, on the east by Brazil and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by the estuary of the Rio de la Plata, and on the west by Argentina (separated by the Uruguay River.) Uruguay is also known as the Banda Oriental. The surface consists of extensive grassy plains, over which roam vast herds of cattle, horses, and sheep that constitute the wealth of the inhabitants. The chief exports are live stock, wool, beef, hides, tallow, extract of beef, wheat and flax.

The government is vested in a President and a parliament consisting of a Senate of 19 members and a Chamber of Representatives numbering 69. The country was first settled by Spanish Jesuits in the seventeenth century. It became an independent State in 1828. In 1900 there was under cultivation 1,383,000 acres, while about 37,000,000 acres was devoted to pasturage. According to declarations of owners in 1902, there were in the republic 7,029,078 cattle, 659,726 horses, 17,927,071 sheep, 20,689 mules, 8,830 goats, and 51,696 hogs. From Fray Bentos there was shipped in 1907, $2,156,000 worth of animal products. The principal sheep-raising departments are Durazno, with 2,796,168 sheep, on 2,571,600 acres, and Soriano, with 1,699,736 sheep, on 1,876,700 acres. Wine, tobacco and olives are also produced. Area, 72,210 square miles; population (1907) 1,140,799.

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Utah.—One of the United States, often called Deseret, "The land of the honeybee"; motto, "Industry, 1847." It extends from lat. 37° to 42° north and from long. 109° to 114° west. It is bounded on the north by Idaho and Wyoming, on the east by Colorado and Wyoming, on the south by Arizona, and on the west by Nevada. The area is 84,970 square miles. The surface is mountainous and includes part of the Great Basin and the Great Salt Lake. The region formed a part of the territory ceded by Mexico in 1848. Lead and silver mining, smelting, and agriculture are the principal industries. Flour, canned fruit, and dairy products are the chief manufactures.

The first white settlements were made by Mormons in 1847. A Territorial government was organized in 1850. The polygamous practices of the Mormons kept the State out of the Union in spite of persistent agitation. A Constitution, in which polygamy was forbidden was finally approved by Congress and the State was admitted on January 4, 1896. A large Gentile population has lately gone into the State.

With the help of irrigation agriculture is the chief occupation of the

Utah—*Continued.*
people of Utah. The State contains 52,689,285 acres. In 1906 there were 21,800 farms, with a total area of 1,790,700 acres. In 1908 there were unreserved and unappropriated 36,578,998 acres. In 1906 there were 300 incorporated irrigation companies in the State. The Federal Government project for irrigation includes about 80,000 acres of Utah lands. Land offices are located at Salt Lake City and Vernal. The reported production for 1908 was 5,825,000 bushels of wheat, 2,624,000 bushels of oats, 1,920,000 bushels of potatoes, and 938,000 tons of hay. There were 122,000 horses and mules, 79,000 milk cows, 324,000 other cattle, 2,967,000 sheep, and 61,000 hogs. The wool clip of 1907 was 4,865,875 pounds, scoured, valued at $3,162,819.

The mineral output for 1907 was: gold, $5,121,000; silver, $7,528,500; copper, $13,284,674; lead, $6,540,094. The total mineral production was valued at $38,099,756.

According to the industrial census of 1905, there were 606 manufacturing establishments, with an aggregate capital of $26,004,011, employing 9,031 persons, and converting $24,939,827 worth of raw material into finished goods valued at $38,926,464. In 1906 six smelters in the Salt Lake Valley treated ores valued at $50,000,000. In 1907 there were 2,276 miles of steam railways in the State and 160 miles of electric lines. Population in 1900, 276,749; estimate for 1909, 340,000.

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Utrecht, Peace of.—A series of nine treaties, concluded in 1713-14 between the States that had taken part in the War of the Spanish Succession. The treaties were signed at Utrecht, Rastatt, and Baden, and provided for a general rearrangement of domain. Much of the territory parceled out and confirmed by these treaties has been retained by the respective States to the present day. The clauses of particular interest to Americans were those by which France ceded to Great Britain Hudsons Bay and Straits, St. Kitts, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and the adjacent islands. Other important provisions of these treaties were: Philip V. (of Bourbon) was confirmed King of Spain; the Kingdoms of France and Spain were to remain forever separate; France recognized the Protestant succession in England, and Prussia was recognized as a Kingdom. In addition to the possessions before mentioned. Great Britain received Gibraltar and Minorca. The Spanish Netherlands, Sardinia, the Milanese, and Naples were ceded to Austria. Spain ceded Sicily to Savoy. Prussia received Neuchâtel and parts of Gelderland and renounced its claims to Orange, and Portugal was confirmed in certain South American possessions. A notable clause of the treaty between Great Britain and Spain was the granting to a company of British merchants the exclusive right to send negro slaves to Spanish America.

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Vallandigham, Clement Laird (1820-1871); Democratic politician; b. New Lisbon, Ohio; member of Congress 1858-63; leader of the "Copperheads" of the North during the Civil War; arrested by United States under Burnside and banished to the Confederate lines 1863, going thence to Canada; unsuccessful candidate for governor of Ohio 1863; prominent at the national Democratic convention of 1863, and took a large part in the nomination of McClellan; in the Grant-Greeley contest of 1872 he proposed a union of all of the forces opposed to Grant.

Vallandigham Case.—May 5, 1863, Clement L. Vallandigham, a lawyer and politician of Ohio, was arrested in accordance with orders issued by Gen. Burnside, of the United States Army, commanding the Department of Ohio. On the day following he was taken before a military commission, and subsequently tried, convicted and imprisoned for uttering opinions disloyal to the Union. May 19 the President commuted this sentence to banishment. Vallandigham applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari to review the proceedings of the commission, by which he claimed to have been unlawfully convicted. The Supreme Court, Justice Wayne delivering the opinion, decided that it had no power to review proceedings ordered by a general officer of the United States Army. Justices Nelson, Grier and Field concurred; Chief Justice Taney and Justice Miller were not present.

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Van Buren, Martin (eighth President United States):

Martin Van Buren was elected by the Democratic party in 1836. At the Democratic National Convention, held at Baltimore, May 20, he was nominated on the first ballot. A rival faction of the party nominated Hugh L. White, of Tennessee. Several rival candidates were named by States as National Republican or Whig candidates. Among these were William Henry Harrison, Daniel Webster, and Willie P. Mangum. Twenty-six States participated in the election, Arkansas and Michigan having been recently admitted. At the election held Nov. 8, the popular vote was: Van Buren, 762,678; Harrison, 548,007; White, 145,396; and Webster, 42,247. The electoral vote, counted Feb. 8, 1837, gave Van Buren, 170; Harrison, 73; White, 26; Webster, 14; and Mangum, 11—all of South Carolina.

Party Affiliation.—In his youth, Van Buren was a zealous adherent of Jefferson; he was elected to the State senate of New York as a Clinton Republican; but in 1813 resumed friendly connections with Madison's administration. He disentangled the political complications that prevailed during the "era of good feeling" (1819-1821) in New York and brought about the election to the Senate of Rufus King, an old-school Federalist. Later, he became a generous supporter of Jackson, but in all of his political affiliations his conduct was marked by conservatism and moderation.

Political Complexion of Congress.—In the Twenty-fifth Congress (1837-1839) the Senate, of 52 members, was made up of 31 Democrats, 18 Whigs, and 3 Independents; and the House, of 242 members, was made up of 117 Democrats, 115 Whigs, and 10 Independents. In the Twenty-sixth Congress (1839-1841) the Senate, of 52 members, was composed of 22 Democrats, 28 Whigs, and 2 Independents; and the House, of 242 members, was made up of 103 Democrats, 132 Whigs, 6 Independents, and 1 vacancy.

Finance.—The panic of 1837 so much embarrassed the Government that President Van Buren convened Congress in special session in September, 1837, to consider the situation. In his Special Message (page 1541) he anaylzes in detail the financial crisis and the causes which led to it. He then unfolds his plan for the institution of an independent treasury for the keeping and disbursing of Government funds. It was the return to the system in use in Washington's time and was departed from, despite the earnest warnings of Jefferson, when the United States Bank was chartered for the deposit of Government money. Congress was unwilling to sanction the plan, but the President, with unusual insistence, succeeded, near the close of his

Van Buren, Martin—*Continued.*
term of office, in securing the assent and cooperation to his sub-treasury plan. The Whig Congress of 1842 repealed the measure and deposited the funds in selected private banks until 1846, when the sub-treasury system was again adopted and has persisted to the present day. In his Fourth Annual Message (page 1827) the President gives a survey of the fiscal affairs of the country and says that "It will serve to illustrate more fully the principles by which I have been guided in reference to two contested points in our public policy which were earliest in their development and have been more important in their consequences than any that have arisen under our complicated and difficult, yet admirable, system of government. I allude to a national debt and a national bank. . . . Coming into office a declared enemy of both, I have earnestly endeavored to prevent a resort to either."

Public Debt.—The public debt of the United States during the administration of President Van Buren stood as follows:

January 1, 1838...$10,434,221.14
January 1, 1839... 3,573,343.42
January 1, 1840... 5,250,875.54
January 1, 1841... 13,594,480.73

Commerce.—The commercial status of the United States in the year 1840 is shown by the following statistical summary: Area, 2,059,043 square miles; population, 17,069,453; population per square mile, 8.29; wealth, $7,135,780,000; money in circulation, $186,305,488; imports, $98,258,706; exports, $123,668,932; miles of railway, 2,818; vessels built, 121,203 tons; vessels in deep-sea trade, 899,765 tons; vessels in coastwise trade, 1,280,999 tons; vessels on the Great Lakes, 54,199 tons; post-offices, 13,468; immigrants arrived, 84,066.

Foreign Policy.—It is regarded as one of the most creditable features of the Van Buren administration that it was able, despite the popular wish in some quarters, to remain neutral during the rebellion in Canada. The burning of the *Caroline* in this connection caused the President to issue his proclamations of neutrality (pages 1698, 1699). In this case, as in all others, the President consistently followed the course laid down in his Inaugural Address (page 1537) where he said: "We have no disposition, and we disclaim all right, to meddle in disputes, whether internal or foreign, that may molest other countries, regarding them in their actual state as social communities, and preserving a strict neutrality in all their controversies."

Van Buren, Martin:
Annual messages of, 1590, 1700, 1746, 1819.
Banking system discussed by, 1541, 1597, 1707.
Biographical sketch of, 1528.
Credit system, discussed by, 1541.
Death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 3319, 3320.
Executive authority of, over public moneys, discussed by, 1541.
Expenses of Government, discussed by, 1541, 1752, 1824.
Finances discussed by, 1541, 1596, 1686, 1706, 1751, 1757, 1789, 1822.
Fiscal operations of Government should be separated from those of individuals. (See Subtreasury System, *post.*)
Foreign policy, discussed by, 1590, 1702, 1747, 1820.
Inaugural address of, 1530.
Large standing army unnecessary in time of peace, 1607.
National and State banks, discussed by, 1541, 1707, 1757, 1828.
Northeastern boundary, correspondence regarding. (See Northeastern Boundary.)
Portrait of, 1528.
Presents offered, by Imaum of Muscat, declined, 1809.
Proclamations of—
Discriminating duties on vessels of Greece suspended, 1539.
Extinguishment of Indian titles, 1538.
Extraordinary session of—
Congress, 1538.
Senate, 1857.
Levying duties on vessels of Portugal, 1589.
Neutrality in war in Canada, 1698, 1699.
Public money, views of, on custody and distribution of, 1541.
Secretary of State, 1003.
Special session message of, 1541.
State of the Union, discussed by, 1590, 1700, 1746, 1819.
Subtreasury system discussed by, 1541, 1596, 1706, 1751, 1763, 1827.
Tariff discussed, 1752.
Veto message of, act regarding distribution of Madison papers, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 1745.

Van De Venter, Christopher, correspondence with Gen. Jackson, referred to, 618.

Van Etten, Mary A., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5029.

Van Rensselaer, Rensselaer, commander-in-chief of unlawful expedition in New York, 1616.

Van Rensselaer, Stephen, attack of forces under, near Niagara, discussed, 501.

Van Valkenburgh, Robert B.:
Mentioned, 3793.
Minister to Japan, correspondence regarding cooly trade, referred to, 3837.

Vancouver Island: population (1901) 26,133.
Agent sent to, referred to, 3068, 3072.
Boundary question regarding. (See Northwestern Boundary.)

Vandalia, The, loss of, at Samoan Islands, 5479.

Vanderbilt, Cornelius; financier; b. Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., May 27, 1794; started business in 1811 by transporting government employees between New York City and Staten Island; in 1815 became part owner of a schooner and in 1815 captain of canal boat running between New York and Philadelphia; later established steamboat lines on Long Island Sound and the Hudson River; and in 1851 established a route to San Francisco via Nicaragua; in 1855 established a line of steamers between New York and Havre; sold all his steamboat interests in 1859, and bought stocks of New York railroads; elected president of New York Central Railroad in 1869; interested in Western Union Telegraph and other valuable stocks estimated to be worth $60,000,000 to $100,000,000; died New York City, Jan 4, 1877.

Vanderbilt, Cornelius:
Appropriation to, for carrying ocean mails between Atlantic and Pacific coasts, recommended, 3184.
Ocean Steamer *Vanderbilt,* presented to United States by, recommendations regarding, 3288.
Referred to, 3585.

Vanderbilt, William H., deed of trust and correspondence of, respecting swords of Gen. Grant offered to Government, 4858, 4862.

Vanderbilt, The, presented to United States by Cornelius Vanderbilt, recommendations regarding, 3288.
Referred to, 3585.

Vanderslice, Daniel, treaty with Indians concluded by, 3274.

Vaughan, Charles R., correspondence regarding northeastern boundary. (See Northeastern Boundary.)

Venezuela.—A federal Republic in the northern part of South America. It extends from lat. 1° to 12° north and from long. 60° to 73° west. It is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, on the east by British Guiana and Brazil, on the south by Brazil, and on the west by Colombia. The area is about 364,000 square miles. The Venezuelan coast range, a continuation of the Andes, traverses the northern portion. South of this are the llanos of the Orinoco, while south of the Orinoco the land is broken and mountainous. Venezuela was discovered by Columbus in 1498. Coffee, cacao, and tobacco are raised in the mountainous districts, cattle and sheep on the llanos, and gold, silver and copper are mined in considerable quantities in the mountainous districts.

The constitution of the country is modeled after that of the United States, and the administration is vested in a President, elected for 4 years, and a council of 6 ministers. The Congress consists of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The Republic has been the scene of frequent revolutions. There are about a dozen states and territories, but their number and limits are frequently changed. In July, 1814, independence was declared and the Republic was recognized in 1818 as a part of the Republic of Colombia. It continued to be a part of Colombia with Ecuador and New Granada until 1829. The conflicting principles of the federalist and centralist parties have led to many civil wars and several changes of the constitution. The boundary question, a source of constant friction between Great Britain and Venezuela, was finally settler by arbitration on October 3, 1899, when about 60,000 square miles on the frontier of British Guiana were awarded to Great Britain.

During recent years Venezuela has been in constant conflict with various European powers on account of the difficulty experienced in collecting the payment of the debts incurred by the government. In addition to external troubles the internal peace has been disturbed by a succession of civil wars and revolutions.

The area under coffee is estimated at from 180,000 to 200,000 acres, and for the year 1906-7, 42,806 tons of coffee were shipped abroad. The coffee estates number about 33,000, and those of cocoa 5,000.

Venezuela is rich in minerals and petroleum, but the veins are not worked extensively. The population (1907) was 2,646,835.

Venezuela (see also Caracas):
American citizens expelled from, 2952.
Boundary dispute with Great Britain regarding British Guiana, 5204, 5471, 5616, 5873, 5958, 6064, 6087, 6154.
Arbitration of—
Discussed, 6337, 6380.
Recommended by President Cleveland, 6064.
Treaty for, 6154.
Monroe doctrine reasserted and attitude of United States respecting, discussed by President Cleveland, 6064, 6087.
Civil war in, terminated, 2552.
Claims of France against, discussed, 4761.
Claims of United States against (see also Aves Island; Caracas Commission; Venezuela Steam Transportation Co.)—
Acknowledged, 2702.
Adjustment of, 6338.
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Distribution of, discussed, 4421, 4629, 4807.
Convention for adjustment of, 3111, 3587, 3721, 3885, 3891, 4055, 4100, 4371, 4951, 5195, 5198, 5220, 5369, 5391, 5962.
Course pursued to enforce provisions of, 4320.
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Arthur, 4761, 4807.
Cleveland, 5090, 5369.
Fillmore, 2702.
Grant, 3964, 4005, 4012, 4014, 4144, 4192, 4245, 4295, 4320.
Harrison, Benj., 5673.
Jackson, 1319.
Johnson, 3587.
Pierce, 2952.
Taylor, 2552.
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Termination of, 5547.
Payment of, 3444, 4295, 4320, 4321, 4359, 4629, 5873.
Objection to, 4144, 4192, 4245.
Abandoned, 4295.
Correspondence with, transmitted 5907.
Differences of, with France and Belgium, discussed, 6070.
Diplomatic relations with, 4562.
Fugitive criminals, convention with, for surrender of, 2917, 3185.
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Import duties imposed upon American products by, 5672.
Retaliatory measures proclaimed, 5703.
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Cleveland, 5196.
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Van Buren, 1751.
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To transport remains of Gen. Paez to, recommended, 5193.
Venezuela Steam Transportation Co., seizure and detention of steamers of, and claims arising out of, 4114, 4371, 5198, 5547, 5673, 5873, 5962.
Award in favor of, 6070.

Venezuela, Treaty with.—Apart from certain claims conventions, the only diplomatic relation between the United States and Venezuela which survives is the protocol of 1903, by which United States claims against Venezuela were submitted to arbitration. The commission, consisting of two members (one chosen by the President of the United States, the other by the President of Venezuela) must sit at Caracas. An umpire must be appointed to preside over the deliberations, and it was agreed that the umpire should be chosen by the queen of the Netherlands. The commissioners, acting under oath, should determine after due investigation, the justice of the claims. Should the two commissioners be unable to reach a decision, the vote of the umpire should decide the questions.

Venice, Italy, Geographical Congress at, 4626.

Venus, Transit of. (See Naval Observatory.)

Vera Cruz (Mexico), Siege and Capture of.—Mar. 9, 1847, Gen. Scott, who had been ordered to Mexico to conduct an expedition against its capital city by way of Vera Cruz, landed a force of 12,000 men on the beach in the vicinity of that port. By Mar. 22 the attacking forces were in posi-

Vera Cruz (Mexico), Siege and Capture of—*Continued.*
tion and the siege guns mounted. Gen. Scott summoned the governor of Vera Cruz to surrender. Upon his refusal a bombardment was begun and kept up until the morning of the 26th, when overtures for surrender were made by Gen. Landero. Articles of capitulation were signed Mar. 27. The Mexicans lost nearly 500 pieces of artillery, besides other arms and much ammunition. Five thousand prisoners were taken and paroled, and the best port of Mexico, with its famous and almost impregnable fortress of San Juan de Ulúa, was captured. The American loss was insignificant.
Vera Cruz, Mexico; population (1900) 960,570; battle of, referred to, 2385.
Vermont.—One of the United States. Nickname: "The Green Mountain State"; motto: "Freedom and Unity." It extends from lat. 42° 44′ to 45° 1′ north and from long. 71° 38′ to 73° 25′ west. It is bounded on the north by Quebec (Canada), on the east by New Hampshire (separated by the Connecticut River), on the south by Massachusetts, and on the west by New York (separated in part by Lake Champlain). It has an area of 9,565 square miles. Vermont is traversed from north to south by the Green Mountains. It is an agricultural State and has extensive quarries of marble and granite. The manufacture of wood-pulp is an important industry. It was explored by Champlain in 1609. The first settlement was at Brattleboro in 1724. Vermont was early claimed by both New Hampshire and New York. It was admitted to the Union in 1791.

In 1900 the State contained 33,104 farms, with an area of 4,724,440 acres, about half of which was improved. In 1908 there were raised 2,664,000 bushels of oats, 2,499,000 bushels of corn, and 1,971,000 bushels of potatoes. There were 291,000 milk cows, and 221,000 other cattle, 93,000 horses, 223,000 sheep, and 99,000 hogs. The wool clip of 1907 was 525,000 pounds, scoured, valued at $288,750. From the forests are manufactured lumber and wood pulp. The marble quarries, first opened in 1785, produce half the marble of the United States, the value of the output in 1907 being $4,596,724. Granite worth $693,889 was produced.

The industrial census of 1905 showed 1,699 manufacturing establishments, with a capital of $62,658,741, paying wages of $17,323,767, and converting $32,429,852 worth of raw material into finished goods worth $63,083,611.

In 1906 there were 1,073 miles of steam railways and 122 miles of electric lines. The population in 1900 was 343,641; estimate for 1909, 350,000.
Vermont:
Admission of, into Union, 90.
Application made for, 87.
Constitution of United States, evidence of ratification of amendment to, 107, 166.
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Versailles, Treaty of. Population, 1901, 54,982. (See Paris, Treaties of.)
Vessels (see also Steamboats; Steamships; Vessels, Foreign; Vessels; United States):
American registry denied ships built abroad and owned by Americans, repeal of law respecting, recommended, 5985.
Canadian, permitted to aid disabled vessels in waters of United States, proclaimed, 5828.
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Hamburg, 607.
Hanover, 970.
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Lübeck, 642.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1365.
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For 60 days recommended, 484.
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Veterans of Indian Wars of the United States.—Instituted by officers of the United States Army at Philadelphia, April 23, 1896. The objects are "to perpetuate the faithful services, heroism, and privations of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the United States of America, as well as of the auxiliary forces of the several States of the Union, in their successive campaigns conducted against a savage foe on our frontiers, in the interests of civilization, and for the settlement and defence of our Terri-

Veterans of Indian Wars of the United States—*Continued.*

tories, at different periods in the history of our common country since the close of the War of the Revolution; and also to collect and preserve for publication a record of these services and other historical data relating thereto, as well as to unite in a fraternal bond of union all those who are entitled to membership therein.''

Veto.—The act by which the executive refuses his approval of a measure of the legislative body with which he is associated. The Constitution gives the President of the United States power to veto any act of Congress by refusing to sign the bill after its passage. In the Colonies (except Rhode Island and Connecticut) the governors had power to veto acts of the colonial legislatures. Massachusetts was the first of the original States to grant the veto power to its governor. This was in 1780. In the Convention of 1787 several veto plans were discussed, one of which proposed to associate the Supreme Court with the President in the exercise of the power. The plan finally adopted resembled that in use in Massachusetts. If the President refuses to sign an act, it is returned to the House in which it originated with his reasons for refusing his signature. That House may then proceed to reconsider the act, and if it again passes both Houses with a majority of two-thirds it becomes a law. The Constitution also provides that '' if any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law'' (18). The veto power was used quite sparingly by the early Presidents.

Following is the number of veto messages sent to Congress by the several Presidents. Those whose names are not mentioned sent no veto: Washington, 2; Madison, 6; Monroe, 1; Jackson, 9; Tyler, 8; Polk, 3; Pierce, 9; Buchanan, 7; Lincoln, 3; Johnson, 22; Grant, 46; Hayes, 8; Arthur, 4; Cleveland, first term, 301; Harrison, Benj., 19; Cleveland, second term, 42; McKinley, 6, and Roosevelt, 15.

Veto Messages. (See the several Presidents; the several subjects.)

Veto, Pocket.—The power of the President to prevent the enactment into law of a bill presented to him within 10 days before the adjournment of Congress, without sending in a refusal to sign or his objections in writing, is known as a pocket veto.

Veto Power discussed by President—
Polk, 2512.
Taylor, 2561.

Vetoes, Pension. (See Cleveland, Grover; Grant, Ulysses S.)

Vetoes, Pocket. (See the several Presidents; the several subjects.)

Vice-Admiral.—An honorary rank in the United States Navy created by Congress Dec. 21, 1864, and conferred upon David G. Farragut. At the time of its creation it was the highest grade in the Navy. Two years later (July 25, 1866) Congress created the rank of admiral and bestowed it upon Farragut, making David G. Porter vice-admiral. Oct. 17 1870, after the death of Admiral Farragut, Porter was promoted to the vacancy and Rear-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan was made vice-admiral. On his death in 1890 the grade became extinct. During the colonial period it was customary for the royal governor to be appointed vice-admiral, which made him head of the colonial admiralty courts. (See also Admiral.)

Vice-Admiral, creation of grade of, recommended, 3450, 6423.

Vice-President of United States.—The Constitution provides for the office of Vice-President. His duty is to preside over the Senate, and in case of the removal, death, resignation, or disability of the President succeed him. His salary is $12,000 per annum. Until the adoption of the twelfth amendment, in 1804, the candidate for President receiving next to the highest number of votes was declared Vice-President. Five Vice Presidents have succeeded to the Presidency, by reason of the death of the President, viz: John Tyler, who succeeded William Henry Harrison in 1841; Millard Fillmore, who succeeded Zachary Taylor in 1850; Andrew Johnson, who succeeded Abraham Lincoln in 1865; Chester A. Arthur, who succeeded James A. Garfield in 1881; and Theodore Roosevelt who succeeded William McKinley in 1901. The attempt was made in 1841 to give Tyler only the title and rights of '' Acting President,'' but

Vice-President of United States—*Continued.*
he claimed the full office of president. Five Vice-Presidents have died in office, namely: George Clinton, Elbridge Gerry, William R. King, Henry Wilson, and Thomas A. Hendricks. Only one resigned, John C. Calhoun.

A list of Vice-Presidents follows: John Adams, Massachusetts; Thomas Jefferson, Virginia; Aaron Burr, New York; George Clinton, New York; Elbridge Gerry, Massachusetts; Daniel D. Thompkins, New York; John C. Calhoun, South Carolina; Martin Van Buren, New York; Richard M. Johnson, Kentucky; John Tyler, Virginia; George M. Dallas, Pennsylvania; Millard Fillmore, New York; William R. King, Alabama; John C. Breckenridge, Kentucky; Hannibal Hamlin, Maine; Andrew Johnson, Tennessee; Schuyler Colfax, Indiana; Henry Wilson, Massachusetts; William A. Wheeler, New York; Chester A. Arthur, New York; Thomas A. Hendricks, Indiana; Levi P. Morton, New York; Adlai E. Stevenson, Illinois; Garret A. Hobart, New Jersey; Theodore Roosevelt, New York; Charles Warren Fairbanks, Indiana; James Schoolcraft Sherman, New York.

Vicksburg (Miss.), Siege and Capture of.—The night after the battle of the Big Black, May 17, 1863, McPherson's and McClernand's corps crossed the river on floating bridges made of bales of cotton covered with plank. Sherman, who carried the only pontoon train in the army, passed over at Bridgeport, a few miles above. The whole army then moved upon Vicksburg. Sherman, still holding the right, marched toward the Yazoo River, and on the 19th rested his right on the Mississippi, within plain view of Porter's gunboats. McPherson followed Sherman with the Seventeenth Army Corps, halting where the latter had turned off. McClernand came up by the Jackson road and deployed to the left. The investment of Vicksburg was thus complete by May 19, 1863. At this time Grant's army was over 30,000 strong. The Federal force was increased to nearly 70,000 during the siege. The Confederate garrison, commanded by Gen. Pemberton, consisted of about 25,000 or 30,000 men and 102 guns. Vicksburg's fortifications were bastioned earth-works. The place was provisioned for about two months.

On the afternoon of the 19th Grant ordered a general assault, which was repulsed with a loss to the Federals of 942. Three days later he made another attack, but the assailants succeeded merely in planting their flags on the outer slopes of the bastions. The city was found to be too strong to be taken by assault. The Federal loss on the 22d was 3,199. During the skirmishing on the 18th, 20th, and 21st of May the Union army lost 241 men. Porter assisted materially in these attacks by a constant fire from his gunboats and mortar boats. Pemberton soon began to feel the effects of the siege. By the end of May his meat rations was reduced one-half, and not long thereafter the bacon supply was entirely exhausted. There were no signs of the arrival of reenforcements and 6,000 men lay sick and wounded in the hospitals and private houses. Some of his men had been in the trenches 47 days and nights. Besides, they were now constantly exposed to bursting shells and the fire of sharpshooters.

Thus despairing of aid, his resources about exhausted, the Confederate commander resolved to capitulate. July 3, 1863, Vicksburg was surrendered to Grant. Gen. Grant accorded magnanimous terms. The entire garrison was paroled and was allowed to depart with rations to last them beyond the Union lines. The results of the campaign were the defeat of the Confederates in several engagements, the occupation of the capital of Mississippi, and the capture of the important post of Vicksburg with its garrison and munitions of war, a loss to the Confederates of over 30,000 prisoners and several thousand killed and wounded. Among the dead were Generals Tracy, Tilghman, and Green. Grant's losses in the campaign, from the first skirmish at Port Gibson, May 1, to the surrender of Vicksburg, were 1,511 killed, 7,396 wounded, and 453 missing—a total of 9,360.

Viel, Mary A., act granting pension to, vetoed, 6187.

Vienna, Austria:
International Exposition in, discussed, 4142, 4190.
International Patent Congress in, 4215.

Villeré's Plantation (La.), Battle of.—After the battle of Lake Borgne, La. (q. v.), the British expedition pushed on toward New Orleans by way of the Bayou Bienvenue and Villerés

Villeré's Plantation (La.), Battle of—*Continued.*

Canal. Dec. 23, 1814, within an hour after hearing that the British were approaching, Jackson had 1,800 of his troops on the march to meet them. Half of the invading army, some 2,500 men, had approached to within 9 miles of New Orleans without serious check. The schooner *Carolina* dropped down the river to a point opposite Villeré's and opened a terrible fire upon the invading army, killing or maiming 100 men in 10 minutes. The general engagement lasted about two hours. Both combatants retired from the field in the darkness. The loss of the Americans was 213, while that of the British was about 400 men.

Vinton, David H., mentioned, 941.

Viollier, Lewis W., consular clerk, removal of, from office and reasons therefor, 4067.

Virginia.—One of the thirteen original States. Nicknames: "Old Dominion," "Mother of States," "Mother of Presidents"; motto: "Sic semper tyrannis" ("Be it ever thus to tyrants"). Virginia is bounded on the northwest and north by West Virginia (separated by the Alleghany Mountains), on the north and northeast by Maryland and the District of Columbia (separated by the Potomac River), on the east by the Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, on the south by North Carolina and Tennessee, and on the southwest by Kentucky. The county of Accomac lies east of the Chesapeake. The area of the State is 42,450 square miles. Virginia is traversed by the Blue Ridge Mountains from northeast to southwest. It is level toward the southeast. It is one of the foremost States in the Union in the production of tobacco. The State also produces largely wheat, corn, vegetables, fruit, timber, coal, iron, salt, and building stone, and manufactures flour, leather, iron, and tobacco.

It was the first settled of the British American Colonies, the settlement having been made by the English at Jamestown in 1607. Virginia became a royal colony in 1624. It was the largest and most influential of the colonies. It took a conspicuous part in the events leading up to the Revolution. Virginia ceded to the United States all its territory beyond the Ohio River in 1784. It ratified the Constitution in 1788. This great State furnished 4 of the first 5 Presidents, and altogether 5 of the Presidents of the United States. It seceded from the Union Apr. 17, 1861, and became one of the principal battle grounds of the Civil War. The State was readmitted to the Union in 1870.

In 1900 the farm area of Virginia was 19,907,883 acres, of which 9,813,078 acres were improved. In 1908 the crops were 50,050,000 bushels of corn, 8,892,000 bushels of wheat, 3,820,000 bushels of oats, 5,016,000 bushels of potatoes. An area of 140,000 acres of tobacco yielded 114,100,000 pounds, valued at $10,497,000. The cotton area of 1907 was 35,000 acres, and yielded 4,400,361 pounds of upland cotton, valued at $504,281, and 4,086 tons of cotton seed, valued at $85,193.

The industrial census of 1905 showed 3,187 manufacturing establishments, with a capital of $147,989,182, employing 85,255 persons, who converted $83,649,149 worth of raw material into finished goods to the value of $148,856,525, the most important of which were tobacco, lumber and flour.

The mineral output for 1907 was $19,313,182. The Chesapeake Bay oyster fisheries are important.

In 1906 there were 4,087 miles of steam railway and 497 miles of electric line. The population in 1900 was 1,854,184; estimate for 1909, 2,100,000.

Virginia (see also Confederate States; Richmond):

Alexandria County retroceded to, by proclamation, 2320.

Application of loyal persons in, to remove within Union lines, 3360.

Authority of United States reestablished in, 3535.

Boundary line of, referred to, 125, 142.

Bounty lands of, referred to, 80.

Census of, incomplete, 654.

Claims of, for militia services in War of 1812, 806.

Elections in, troops stationed at polling places, referred to, 4367, 4372.

Lands ceded to Indians by, 108.

Loyal persons in, application of, to remove within Union lines, 3360.

Mediation of, for settlement of questions threatening Union, discussed, 3192.

Militia services in War of 1812 claims of, for, 806.

Persons in, attempting to exercise official powers of civil nature, order regarding, 3245.

Virginia—*Continued.*
Ratification of amendment to Federal Constitution by, referred to, 105, 106, 249.
Reconstruction of, recommendations regarding, 3965.
Referred to, 4000.
Time for submitting constitution to voters, proclaimed, 3967.
Referred to, 3983.
War between the States, course regarding, pursued by, 3224.
Withdrawal of, from Union, discussed, 3224.

Virginia Coupon Cases.—A series of eight cases in which the United States Supreme Court in 1884 denied the right of a State to pass laws impairing the obligation of contracts. An act of the Virginia legislature in 1871 authorized the receipt of coupons of the State's funded debt in payment of taxes and debts due the State. An act of 1882 required payment of tax dues in "gold, silver, United States Treasury notes, national-bank currency, and nothing else." The tax collectors thereupon refused to accept the coupons in payment of taxes, as authorized by the law of 1871. The court decided the law of 1882 void and judgment was found for the plaintiff taxpayers.

Virginia Plan.—At the opening of the Convention of 1787 to amend the Articles of Confederation, Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, on behalf of his delegation, set forth the defects in the old articles and submitted a series of 15 resolutions drawn up by Madison. This was the first plan of revision presented to the convention and is sometimes called the "Randolph Plan" or the "National Plan." It provided for representation according to population in two branches of Congress—the first chosen by the people, the second by the State legislatures; Congressional control of taxation and commerce; Congressional veto of State enactments; an Executive chosen by Congress; a limited veto by the Executive and part of the judiciary upon acts of Congress. There were other and less important provisions. The Constitution as framed and ratified was based on the Virginia plan, but quite a number of its leading features were either rejected altogether or greatly modified.

Virginia Resolutions.—A set of nine resolutions drawn up by James Madison, then a member of the Virginia legislature, passed by that body, and signed by the governor Dec. 24, 1798. The reason for the passage of these resolutions and similar ones by Kentucky about the same time was to give expression to the feeling that had been growing since 1791 that the Federal party was endeavoring to obtain greater power than that conferred upon the Government by the Constitution. The direct cause of their adoption was the passage of the alien and sedition laws (q. v.) by Congress. The resolutions deplored the broad construction given to the Constitution, as tending toward monarchical government. They declared the Union to be a compact between the States composing it, and that when this compact was infringed each State might interpose to protect itself. The alien and sedition laws were denounced as "palpable and alarming infractions of the Constitution." (See also Alien and Sedition Laws; Kentucky Resolutions.)

Virginius, The.—Oct. 31, 1873, the *Virginius*, an American schooner suspected of carrying men and arms from New York to the Cuban insurgents, was captured by the Spanish gunboat *Tornado* on the high seas near Jamaica. Capt. Fry and 35 of the crew and 4 Cuban passengers were executed. The affair created much ill feeling between the United States and Spain. The latter country made such reparation as lay within her power by disclaiming any intention to insult the United States, by paying an indemnity, and by surrendering 102 remaining prisoners. It was proved that the *Virginius* was not entitled to sail under our flag. She foundered at sea off Cape Fear Dec. 19, 1873, while on her way to New York.

Virginius, The, seized by Spanish vessel and citizens of United States on, put to death, discussed, 4189, 4195, 4210.
Claims regarding, settled, 4276.
Condition of indemnity fund, referred to, 5187, 5908.
Correspondence regarding, transmitted, 4436.
Distribution of indemnity to claimants, discussed, 4290, 5122.
Orders regarding, 5077, 6339.

Vizcaya, The, mentioned, 6317.

Vogelsang, Sophia, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5318.

Volstead, Andrew J.; b. Goodhue Co., Minn., in 1860; mayor of Granite Falls, and for fourteen years county attorney of Yellow Medicine County; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Minnesota.

Volunteers.—Persons who enter the military service of their own free will for temporary duty, as distinguished from regulars of a permanent military establishment. By an act passed in 1792 the American Congress recognized the existence in a number of States of volunteer organizations not included in the militia of those States. The Government has since from time to time raised volunteers for temporary purposes. Such troops are United States rather than State forces, and their officers are to be appointed by the President. A provisional force of 25,000 volunteers was authorized by Congress for the war with England in 1812. During the Mexican War 73,500 volunteers were enlisted. During the Civil War a number of calls were made for volunteers, aggregating nearly 2,800,000 enlistments. In the war with Spain over 200,000 volunteers were enlisted. (See also Militia; Army.)

Von Scholten, Maj. Gen., Danish minister to United States, correspondence with Secretary of State, referred to 1094.

Votes for President, Count of.—The electoral votes of the States are received by the President of the Senate. The two Houses meet in joint session on a day fixed by law, and the President of the Senate opens the returns and hands them to tellers, who count the votes and announce the result. In 1876 two sets of returns were received from certain States. A special electoral commission was appointed by Congress to decide which were the regular returns. In 1887 Congress passed a law providing that contests over electors should be finally decided under State laws, as far as possible.

Vote of Thanks. (See Thanks of Congress.)

Vreeland, Edward Butterfield; b. Cuba, Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1857; admitted to the practice of law in 1881; engaged principally in the banking and oil business; elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from New York.

W

Wabash and Erie Canal, grant of land in aid of, to Indiana, 1725.

Wabash Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Instructions to commissioners in making treaty with, 6271.
Troops must be called for, to suppress, 53, 74.
Treaty with, 127.

Wabash River, act for improvement of navigation on, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 1337.

Wade, James F., member of military commission to Cuba, 6322.

Wadsworth, James S., military governor of District of Columbia, 3311.
Executive clerks to be organized under direction of, 3323.

Wadsworth, Jeremiah, commissioner to treat with Indians, 190, 249.

Wager, Peter, director of Bank of United States, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 1260.

Wageworkers. (See also Labor):
Condition of, discussed by President—Roosevelt, 7032.
Compensation for when killed or injured in discharge of duty, recommended, 7586, 7592.

Wagner, Reinhardt, arrest of, at Lodz, Russia, 4789, 4793.

Wahpeton Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Wainwright, Jonathan M., thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Wainwright, Richard, thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.

Waishkey, John, jr., mentioned, 4665.

Waite, Morrison Remick; jurist; b. Lyme, Conn., Nov. 29, 1816; grad. Yale, A. B. 1837, A. M. 1840; admitted to the bar and removed to Toledo, Ohio, 1850; counsel for the United States before the arbitration board at Geneva, Switzerland in 1872-73; appointed by President Grant chief justice U. S. Supreme Court 1874; received honorary degrees from many colleges; died Washington, D. C., March 23, 1888.

Waite, Morrison R., Chief Justice, death of announced, and honors to be paid memory of, 5349.

Wake and Other Islands.—The United States flag was hoisted over Wake Island in January, 1899, by Commander Taussig, of the *Bennington,* while proceeding to Guam. It is a small island in the direct route from Hawaii to Hong Kong, about 2,000 miles from the first and 3,000 miles from the second.

The United States possesses a number of scattered small islands in the Pacific Ocean, some hardly more than rocks or coral reefs, over which the flag has been hoisted from time to time. They are of little present value and mostly uninhabited. The largest are Christmas, Gallego, Starbuck, Penrhyn, Phœnix, Palmyra, Howland, Baker, Johnston, Gardner, Midway, Morell, and Marcus islands. The Midway islands are occupied by a colony of telegraphers in charge of the relay in the cable line connecting the Philippines with the United States and a camp of United States marines, in all about forty persons.

The Santa Barbara group is a part of California and the Aleutian chain, extending from the peninsula of Kamchatka in Asiatic Russia to the promontory in North America which separates Bering Sea from the North Pacific, a part of Alaska.

Wakefield, Va., appropriation for approaches to monument at, to mark birthplace of Washington, recommended, 4803.

Walker, John G., chairman of Nicaragua Canal Commission, 6326.

Walker, Robert J.:
Correspondence with President regarding contribution to be levied upon Mexico, 2373.
Governor of Kansas, 3003.

Walker, William, arrest of, in Nicaragua and complaints arising therefrom, discussed, 2997.
Referred to, 3001, 3017.

Walker vs. Jennison.—A slave case decided by the Massachusetts supreme court in 1783. It placed a construction upon the State constitution which soon afterwards put an end to slavery in the State. A negro servant had been whipped and imprisoned by his master, and public indignation was aroused by the offense. The owner of the slave was prosecuted. The supreme court, sitting in Worcester, found the defendant guilty of assault and imposed a fine upon him. The holding of the court was that the State constitution of 1870, in declaring all men free and equal, had abolished slavery in Massachusetts. As a matter of strict fact, runaway slaves were advertised for in the Boston newspapers after the decision had been promulgated. Nevertheless, the institution of slavery very soon after 1783 came to an end in Massachusetts.

Walker River Reservation, Nev., right of way for railroad through, 4736, 4776, 4953, 5178.

Walla Walla Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Wallace, Lewis, member of court to try assassins of President Lincoln, etc., 3534.

Wallace, Robert Minor, b. New London, Union Co., Ark., Aug. 6, 1857; entered Arizona College, Louisiana, 1872, and graduated in 1876; was admitted to the bar in Little Rock, Ark.; was a member of the legislature in 1881; post-office inspector, 1887-89; assistant United States attorney, 1895, at Texarkana; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Arkansas.

Wallace, Thomas B., act for relief of, vetoed, 4127.

Wallen, George, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5407.

Waller, John L., arrest and imprisonment of, by military authorities of France, discussed, 6060, 6098.

Wallowa Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7107.

Walsh, R. M., special agent to Santo Domingo, correspondence of, referred to, 2696.

Walsh, Thomas B., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5402.

Walster, Charles, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5305.

Walter, Squire, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5419.

Walter, Thomas U., architect for extension of Capitol, 2680.

Walworth, Reuben H., nomination of, as associate justice of Supreme Court, withdrawn, 2181.

Wampum.—An Indian word meaning "white" and referring to strings of white beads worn for ornament and used as a medium of exchange. The beads were made of clam shells, through which holes had been drilled, and were strung upon a thread. Tradition says the Narragansets were the first Indians to use wampum. This is perhaps true as regards the beads made of the quahog or clam shell of the coasts of Rhode Island and Connecticut, though periwinkle shells were also used. Its use as money spread from the coast Indians inland. It was also used by the colonists of New England and the Middle States, having been deemed legal tender from 1627 to 1661. Beads of black or dark purple were rated at double the white wampum. Wampum was known to the Dutch settlers under the name of "sewon" or "zeewand." Payments were made by cutting off the desired number of beads. They were also used in the simple arithmetical calculations of the Indians.

Wanderer, The, landing of, with cargo of slaves, 3065, 3086.

Wanger, Irving Price; b. North Coventry, Chester Co., Pa., March 5, 1852; admitted to the bar Dec. 18, 1875; elected burgess of Norristown in 1878; elected to the 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Pennsylvania.

War (see also Algerine War; Indian Wars; Mexican War; Revolution; Revolutionary War; Spanish-American War; Tripolitan War; Civil War; War of 1812; Wars, Foreign):
- Instant redress, conferring of authority upon President to demand, recommended, 3100.
- International agreement to regard private property at sea as exempt from capture by belligerents, recommended, 6338.
- One-half of every century consumed in, 791.
- Possibility of, with Great Britain, referred to, 2277.
- Power to declare, discussed, 3100.
- Preparation for, by Great Britain, 2277.
- Preparation for, with—
  - France, recommended, 262, 268, 270, 1411.
  - Spain, referred to, 376.
- Threatened by Tunis, 388.

War Between the States. (See Civil War.)

War Claims (see also Fourth of July Claims; Southern Claims Commissions):
- Discussed, 4205, 4303, 5755.
- Payment of, referred to, 4148.

War College, Naval. (See Naval War College.)

War Department, The.—An Executive Department of the Government established by an act of the First Congress under the Constitution, on August 7, 1789. The work then taken up by the Department was begun by the Continental Congress, that body on June 15, 1775, having elected George Washington "to command all the continental forces raised or to be raised for the defense of American liberty." An Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, and Commissary-General were also appointed and on December 26 of the following year Congress gave General Washington power to appoint all officers below the grade of Brigadier-General and to fill vacancies in all departments of the American Army.

In response to the recommendation of Washington, Congress, on June 13, 1776, created the Board of War (see War and Ordnance, Board of) which was the germ of the modern War Department. The office of Secretary of

War Department, The—*Continued.*

War was created in 1781 and was filled by Henry Knox from 1784. When the War Department was formally established in 1789 he was made the first Secretary under the Constitution.

The office of Adjutant-General was formally created by an act of Congress of March 3, 1813, there having been no regular Adjutant-General from the disbanding of the Army in 1783 up to that time. An act of Mar. 5, 1792, created the dual office of Adjutant and Inspector-General, but on the reorganization of the Department this office was changed to that of Adjutant-General. By an act of Congress approved April 23, 1904 this office was united with the Record and Pension Office to form the office of the Military Secretary. This is the Department of records, orders and correspondence of the army and militia, the Military Secretary being charged with transmitting all orders of the Secretary of War, conducting the recruiting service, etc. The Inspector-General's office was established under the Constitution by an act of March 3, 1813, although in 1777 an Inspector-General of Cavalry, and of Ordnance and Military Manufactures had been appointed. It is the duty of the Inspector-General to inspect all military commands, stations, schools, armories, arsenals, fortifications and public works carried on by the War Department.

The office of Judge-Advocate-General of the Army was created in 1775, was discontinued in 1802, and existed again from 1812 to 1821. An act of March 2, 1849, authorized the President to appoint a Judge-Advocate of the Army, but in 1862 the title was changed to that of Judge-Advocate-General. This office was made head of the Bureau of Military Justice, created June 20, 1864, but by the act of July 5, 1884, the office of Judge-Advocate-General and the Bureau of Military Justice were united under the designation of Judge-Advocate-General's Department, of the War Department. It is the duty of the Judge-Advocate-General to review the proceedings of all courts-martial, courts of inquiry and military commissions, and give opinions on legal questions arising under laws and regulations pertaining to the War Department.

The Quartermaster's office was formally organized in the War Department by an act of Congress of March 28, 1812, although provision had been made for a Quartermaster-General by the Continental Congress as early as June 16, 1775. Various enactments were also made concerning the office up to 1785, when it ceased to exist until, as stated, it was finally organized in 1812.

It is the duty of the Quartermaster's Department to furnish the army with military supplies; provide transportation for troops; construct military roads and bridges; maintain national cemeteries; and provide supplies for the militia of the various States. The earliest legislation concerning the subsistence of the army was the resolution of the Continental Congress of June 16, 1775, creating the office of Commissary-General of Stores and Provisions. This office was succeeded on June 10, 1777, by two offices, the Commissary-General of Purchases and the Commissary-General of Issues, which acted under the direction of a committee of Congress until November 25, 1779, when they were placed under the supervision of the War Board. The clothing of the troops was provided for by the ordinance of June 17, 1777, which created the office of Clothier-General, this office being placed under the direction of the War Board on April 10, 1782. An act of the Continental Congress of July 10, 1781, directed the Superintendent of Finance to procure all supplies by contract; and again on March 8, 1792, the Congress under the Constitution placed a similar duty upon the Treasury Department, which had succeeded the Superintendent of Finance. The latter act was repealed on July 16, 1798, and the Secretary of War was required to provide subsistence for the army. An act of March 16, 1802, provided for three military agents to do this work, but this system was abolished by an act of March 28, 1812, which created the office of Commissary-General of Purchases. This in turn was abolished by an act of August 23, 1842, and its duties transferred to the Quartermaster's Department.

The office of Commissary-General as it exists today was first established by an act of April 14, 1818, the head of this office being later referred to as Commissary-General of Subsistence. He provides and issues rations, and distributes articles authorized to be kept for sale to the officers and men of the army. A hospital department for the army was created by Congress on July 27, 1775, its head being called

War Department, The—*Continued.*

Director-General and Chief Physician. By an act of March 3, 1813, the office of Physician and Surgeon-General was created and on April 14, 1818, the medical branch of the War Department was given a permanent head with the title of Surgeon-General. The office of Paymaster-General was provided by the resolution of Congress of June 16, 1775, but on March 23, 1787, it was merged with that of Commissioner of Army Accounts. A Paymaster of the Army was appointed by an act of May 8, 1792, and the Pay Department was definitely organized in the War Department under an act of April 24, 1816. The Corps of Engineers was created on March 11, 1779, disbanded in November, 1783, but restored by the acts of May 9, 1794, and March 16, 1802. As early as July 25, 1777, however, there had been a "geographer and surveyor of roads" appointed. By an act of March 3, 1818, the appointment of topographical engineers was authorized, and in August, 1818, a Topographical Bureau was established in the War Department under the direction of the Secretary of War and the Chief Engineer. On July 5, 1838, an independent corps of topographical engineers was created, but by the act of March 3, 1863, it was merged with the Corps of Engineers. Besides those duties germane to its military nature, the Corps of Engineers conducts the river and harbor improvements. To consider ways and means of supplying the continental troops with arms and ammunition, a committee was appointed by the Continental Congress on May 27, 1775; and although a Commissioner of Artillery Stores (later called Commissioner-General of Artillery Stores) was appointed, the business of providing arms and ammunition was conducted by a secret committee of the Continental Congress and the Board of War.

An act of April 2, 1794, authorized the President to appoint an officer who, under the War Department, should perform ordnance duty, and on May 14, 1812, the Ordnance Department was formally established in the War Department. By an act of March 2, 1820, it was merged with the artillery but was reorganized as an independent bureau by an act of April 5, 1832. The Signal Corps was practically created June 21, 1860, when Congress authorized the addition of a signal officer to the staff of the army. The Signal Corps, by that name was organized by an act of March 3, 1863. The duties now performed by the Weather Bureau were added to those of the Signal Corps in 1870, but in 1890, that work was transferred to the Department of Agriculture. The Chief Signal Officer has charge of all means of military communication. A Division of Customs and Insular Affairs was established in the War Department in December, 1898, for conducting the business relating to the civil government of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands. In 1900 the designation of this division was changed by Department orders to that of Division of Insular Affairs, and by an act of July 1, 1902, it was definitely established by law as a bureau of the War Department.

To better coordinate the various offices of the Department, the General Staff Corps was established by an act of Congress approved February 14, 1903. It consists of a Chief of Staff, who took the place of the Commanding General of the Army; two general officers detailed by the President from the regular army not below the grade of brigadier-general, and forty-two officers of minor grade similarly detailed by the President. It is the duty of the General Staff Corps to prepare plans for the national defense, and for the mobilization of the military forces in time of war; to assist the Secretary of War in increasing the efficiency of the military establishment; and in case of war to act as a board of strategy. The Chief of Staff, under the direction of the President, or the Secretary of War under the direction of the President, has supervision of all troops of the line, the Adjutant-General's, Inspector-General's, Judge-Advocate-General's, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Medical, Pay, and Ordnance departments, the Corps of Engineers, and Signal Corps. In administering the affairs of the Department, the Secretary is aided by an Assistant Secretary, as well as by the chiefs of the various offices, bureaus, divisions and corps named above, who are officers of the regular army of the United States. Two bureaus of the Department not now in existence are: The Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands (1865-1873), which aided in the work of reconstruction, after the Civil War; and the Bureau of the Provost-Marshal-General (1863-1866), which had to do with

War Department, The—*Continued.*
the enrolling and calling out of the national forces and the arrest of deserters and spies. (See Army.)

The following is a list of the Secretaries of War since the adoption of the Constitution, in 1789: Henry Knox, Massachusetts; Timothy Pickering, Pennsylvania; James McHenry, Maryland; Samuel Dexter, Massachusetts; Roger Griswold, Connecticut; Henry Dearborn, Massachusetts; William Eustis, Massachusetts; John Armstrong, New York; James Monroe, Virginia; Alexander J. Dallas (acting), Pennsylvania; William H. Crawford, Georgia; George Graham, Virginia; John C. Calhoun, South Carolina; James Barbour, Virginia; Peter B. Porter, New York; John H. Eaton, Tennessee; Lewis Cass, Michigan; Benjamin F. Butler (acting), New York; Joel R. Poinsett, South Carolina; John Bell, Tennessee; John McLean, Ohio; John C. Spencer, New York; James M. Porter, Pennsylvania; William Wilkins, Pennsylvania; William L. Marcy, New York; Reverdy Johnson (acting), Maryland; George W. Crawford, Georgia; Winfield Scott, Virginia; Charles M. Conrad, Louisiana; Jefferson Davis, Mississippi; John B. Floyd, Virginia; Joseph Holt, Kentucky; Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania; Edwin M. Stanton, Pennsylvania; Ulysses S. Grant, Illinois; Lorenzo Thomas, Delaware; John M. Schofield, New York; John A. Rawlins, Illinois; William T. Sherman, Ohio; William W. Belknap, Iowa; George M. Robeson (acting), New Jersey; Alphonso Taft, Ohio; J. Donald Cameron, Pennsylvania; George W. McCrary, Iowa; Alexander Ramsey, Minnesota; Robert T. Lincoln, Illinois; William C. Endicott, Massachusetts; Redfield Proctor, Vermont; Stephen B. Elkins, West Virginia; Daniel S. Lamont, New York; Russell A. Alger, Michigan; Elihu Root, New York; William H. Taft, Ohio; Luke E. Wright, Tennessee; Jacob McG. Dickinson, Tennessee.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.—The use of firearms followed close upon the invention (about 1320) of gunpowder. The use of gunpowder in military operations in England dates from 1346. Gibbon writes of a cannon used at the siege of Adrianople by Mahomet II. in 1543. During that year the first English cannon was cast at Uckfield, Sussex. The arquebuse and musket were evolved by successive improvements on the large guns. The Swiss are said to have had 10,000 arquebusiers in 1471. At the battle of Pavia, in 1525, the Spaniards, under Emperor Charles V., with a force of 2,000 arquebusiers and 800 musketeers, defeated Francis I. of France, the effectiveness of the firearms turning the tide of battle. The flintlock came into use in 1630, was introduced into England under William III., and was effectively used as late as 1840 in the British army. The Landgrave of Hesse armed his followers with rifles in 1631. The Fergusson breech-loading rifle was in use throughout the entire Revolutionary War, though the flintlock was the principal weapon used. The first practical breech-loading firearm made in the United States was that patented by Hall in 1811. About 10,000 were made for the Government, the inventor superintending their manufacture at the Harpers Ferry Arsenal until his death in 1844. In 1854 Congress made an appropriation for breech-loading rifles, and experiments in this arm were conducted until the breaking out of the Civil War, during the progress of which the Government manufactured and purchased at home and abroad over 4,000,000 small arms of between 25 and 30 different patterns. Among these were breech-loading rifles and carbines and a magazine gun—the Henry. In 1866, 1869, and 1872 boards of officers were appointed to report upon a desirable small arm, and their investigations led to the adoption in 1873 of the Springfield rifle, which remained in use for 20 years. The decade between 1880 and 1890 witnessed a further development in small arms in the substitution of magazines for the single breech-loading apparatus, a decrease in the caliber of the ball, and the adoption of smokeless powder.

The forms of gunpowder used in military operations in America as well as in foreign countries until within the last few years were essentially the same as those used a century or more ago. Ever since the invention of gun cotton by Schönbein in 1845 scientific attention has been directed to the manufacture of smokeless powder. The French seem to have been the first to compound a successful smokeless powder for use in small arms. The material used is a form of melinite and belongs to the nitrocellulose or nitro-gun-cotton preparations. The powder is not absolutely smokeless, but the film of smoke arising from individual rifle firing is not visible for more than 300 yards.

War Department, Arms and Ammunition—*Continued.*

Among the latest explosives produced in the United States are cannonite, fulgurite, progressite, Americanite, and Schnebelite. The Army has several depots for the storage of powder, the principal one of which is near Dover, N. J. Powder for both branches of the service is supplied by private firms. Projectiles for the naval guns are made at the Naval Gun Foundry at Washington, D. C. The armor-piercing shells are carefully machined and tempered, and much more expensive to make than ordinary projectiles. In 1892 the United States adopted the Krag-Jörgensen cut-off model magazine rifle. The rifle adopted in 1903 and still in use is the United States (Springfield) magazine rifle, its caliber is 7.62 millimeters or 30 inches, its velocity 2,300 ft. per second, its penetration power at 53 ft. being 54.7 in white pine, and it carries five rounds of ammunitions. These rifles are made chiefly at the Springfield and Rock Island Arsenals.

In 1908, the entire army and the national guard, with the exception of the States of Florida and Nevada, had been supplied with the United States magazine rifle, model of 1903, chambered for model of 1906 ammunition. This rifle has proved to be more powerful, accurate, and rapid than the rifle of the Krag-Jörgensen type which it replaced. The introduction of the ammunition of the model of 1906, with its sharp-pointed bullet of flat trajectory, represents the latest advance in fighting material of the civilized world.

ARSENALS.—Armories and arsenals were not established in the United States until the beginning of the Revolutionary War. In 1776 powder was manufactured in Virginia and brass cannon were cast in Philadelphia. An arsenal was established at Carlisle, Pa., the same year. Washington in 1777 chose Springfield, Mass., as a suitable location for an arsenal, and small arms were manufactured there in 1787. This establishment, now the chief small arms manufactory, has a capacity of 1,000 rifles per day. The arsenal at Harpers Ferry, W. Va., was begun in 1795, and from that time the number was gradually increased until 1860, when there were 23 arsenals scattered over the country. The principal ones at present in use are at Augusta, Ga.; Benicia, Cal.; Frankford, Pa.; Springfield, Mass.; Governors Island, N. Y.; Rock Island, Ill.; San Antonio, Tex.; Dover, N. J.; Watertown, Mass., and Watervliet, N. Y. Ordnance, arms, ammunition, and accouterments are manufactured at many of these places, the idea being to devote each to a special line of fabrication. Thus the establishment at Watervliet is devoted to the manufacture of heavy ordnance. Casting and assembling of guns are carried on at Rock Island and Benicia, as well as the making of leather goods. Naval guns and projectiles are made at Washington, D. C.

ARTILLERY.—The history of artillery begins shortly after the invention of gunpowder. It was used by the Moors of Algeciras, in Spain, in 1343, and Edward III. had 4 cannon at Crecy in 1346. During the sixteenth century brass guns and cast-iron projectiles were adopted throughout Europe. Gustavus Adolphus, Sweden's greatest warrior, introduced the battalion system and reduced the use of artillery to a science in Europe. Napoleon owed much of his military success to his skill in the manipulation of artillery. In his wars are seen the first important effects of the concentration of fire, which in those days could only be produced by the massing of guns. Napoleon III. made a special study of the subject of artillery, and the treatise begun and mainly written by him is a standard work on the subject. During the Civil War Gen. William F. Barry did much to improve the organization of the artillery of the Union Army. The aggregate of field guns was about 15,000 with 40,000 horses and 48,000 men. According to the army reorganization act of Feb. 2, 1901, the regimental organization of the artillery arm was discontinued and the arm constituted and designated as the artillery corps. This consists of 30 batteries of field artillery, and 126 batteries of coast artillery. The officers of the artillery corps are a Chief of Artillery, to serve on the staff of the general officer commanding the army; 14 colonels; 13 lieutenant-colonels; 39 majors; 195 captains; 195 first lieutenants; 195 second lieutenants; 21 sergeants-major with rank and pay of regimental sergeants-major of infantry; and 27 sergeants-major with rank, pay and allowance of battalion sergeants-major of infantry. The aggregate of enlisted men must not exceed 18,920. (See also Army.)

CADET.—One who is under training for a commission in the Army of the United States, by a course of instruc-

War Department, The, Cadet — *Continued.*

tion and discipline in the Military Academy at West Point. Each Senator, Congressional District, Territory, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico is entitled to have one cadet at the Academy, and the President has also 40 nominations at large. The number of students is limited to 522. Nominations are made either directly or after competitive examinations, as the nominator may choose, in the latter case he nominates two secondary candidates, the best of whom will be admitted should the principal candidate fail at the examination. The age for nomination is between 17 to 22 years. The course of instruction lasts for four years, the discipline and examinations are very strict, about one fourth of those nominated usually fail to pass the preliminary examination and of the residue only a little more than half finally graduate. Cadets receive pay amounting to $609.50 per annum and on graduation are commissioned as second lieutenants.

GENERAL.—Formerly highest rank in the United States Army, conferred in recognition of distinguished military services. It was first created by act of Congress Mar. 2, 1799, and conferred upon George Washington; was abolished in 1802, but was revived July 25, 1866, for Ulysses S. Grant. William T. Sherman succeeded to the rank, Mar. 4, 1869, Grant having become President, and held it until his retirement, Feb. 8, 1884. The grade was revived June 1, 1888, for Philip H. Sheridan, who held it until his death, Aug. 5 of that year, when it ceased to exist. The rank of General was also highest in the Confederate army.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL. — In the United States Army the rank next below that of general and next above that of major-general. It was first authorized by Congress in 1798 and bestowed upon George Washington. It was abolished in 1799, and was not revived until 1855, when Winfield Scott was brevetted lieutenant-general. At his death it again lapsed. In 1864 it was revived by special act of Congress and conferred upon Ulysses S. Grant, on whose promotion to the grade of general, July 25, 1866, created in his behalf, William T. Sherman became lieutenant-general; and on his succession to the rank of general, March 4, 1869, Philip H. Sheridan was promoted to be lieutenant-general. On the retirement of Sherman, in 1884, the grade of lieutenant-general was discontinued and merged with that of general. By an act of February 5, 1895, it was revived and John M. Schofield appointed, who held it until his retirement, September 29, of that year. On June 6, 1900, Congress provided that the senior major-general commanding the army should have the rank and pay of the lieutenant-general, the act affecting Major-General Nelson A. Miles, who retired August 8, 1903. On that date Samuel B. M. Young received the commission of lieutenant-general, and on January 9, 1904, it was given to Adna R. Chaffee. He was succeeded by Major-General Arthur MacArthur, and with his retirement June 2, 1909, the rank became extinct.

MILITARY ACADEMY.—As early as 1770 the idea of a National Military Academy had been advanced. A committee of the Continental Congress was appointed to "prepare and bring in a plan of a military academy of the army." Washington called the attention of Congress to the matter in in 1793, and in 1796 recommended the institution of a military academy (194). Mar. 16, 1802, Congress passed the law founding the Academy. On July 20, 1801, the Secretary of War directed that all cadets of the corps of artillerists should report at West Point, on the Hudson River, for instruction, and on Sept. 1, 1801, the school was opened, with four army officers and one civilian as administrators and instructors. The present high standard of the Academy is due largely to the efforts of Bvt. Maj. (afterwards Gen.) Sylvanus Thayer, of the Corps of Engineers, known as the "Father of the Academy." The General Commanding the Army has, under the War Department, supervision of the Academy. The immediate government consists of a Superintendent, commandant of Cadets, and seven commissioned professors. The act of Congress of June 6, 1900 provided that the corps of Cadets shall consist of 1 from each Congressional district, 1 from each Territory, 1 from the District of Columbia, 2 from each State at large, and 30 from the United States at large. The act approved June 28, 1902, provided that the number of Cadets to be appointed from the United States at large is not at any one time to exceed 40. An additional appointment of 1 Cadet from Puerto Rico

War Department The, Military Academy—*Continued.*
was authorized by a provision in the act of March 3, 1903. With each candidate appointed 2 alternatives are also named. The act of June 11, 1878, had provided that the number of Cadets at large should not exceed 10, and this number had been increased to 20 by an act of March 2, 1899. The Cadets are appointed by the President, those from the Congressional districts being recommended by a Congressman from the respective districts, and those from the States at large being recommended by the Senators of the respective States. Those from the United States at large and from the District of Columbia are appointed directly by the President. With the exception of those appointed from the United States at large, applicants must be actual residents of the Congressional or Territorial districts or of the States respectively from which they are appointed. Except in cases of unexpected vacancies appointments must be made 1 year in advance of the date of admission. By the act of June 28, 1902, it was provided that the pay of the cadets should be fixed at $500 per year, and 1 ration per day or commutation therefor, such commutation to be $.30 a day. Each student pays all of the expenses for his personal support.

Outside of studies relating to the art and science of war, the chief subjects of instruction are mathematics, drawing, natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, geology, mineralogy, physics, electricity, history, constitutional and international law, and the Spanish and French languages. Examinations for entrance to the Academy are held at various army posts throughout the country on the 1st of May of each year, and are under the supervision of the Secretary of War. In 1902 the standard of requirements for admission was raised and provision was made for the admission of cadets by certificates of educational qualification. Candidates must be between 17 and 22 years of age, at least 5 feet in height, of sound health and good moral character. They take the oath of allegiance to the United States and serve 8 years unless sooner discharged. Graduates are commissioned second lieutenants by the President. In 1903, the number of officers and instructors was 89; and in 1904, there were 94. The maximum number of Cadets is 529, which includes 1 Cadet from Costa Rica receiving instruction under a joint resolution of Congress. From 1802 to 1908 the number of graduates was 4,749. Col. Hugh L. Scott, U. S. A., is the superintendent, and Capt. Joseph S. Herron, 2d cavalry, is adjutant.

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- Record and Pension Division of—
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- Records of association founded for purpose of aiding soldiers of Civil War offered, and recommendations regarding, 4798.
- Referred to, 766, 808, 926.
- Subordinate appointments in, recommended, 484.
- Transfer of Pension Bureau to, from Interior Department, recommended, 4060.
- Transfer of Weather Bureau from, to Agricultural Department, recommended, 5486.

War of 1812.—In June, 1812, war was declared by the United States against Great Britain. This war grew out of

War of 1812—*Continued.*
the British orders in council made to destroy the commerce of France and of nations trading with France, the arbitrary impressment of American seamen, and the exercise of the right of search. These orders in council and the Berlin and Milan decrees of Napoleon subjected to capture vessels trading with England and France. Congress passed acts known as the Embargo Act, the Nonintercourse Act, and the Nonimportation Act in an effort to check British aggressions on the commerce of the United States, but they failed of their purpose, and war ensued. The war at first was waged along the Canadian frontier. The Americans suffered some serious reverses the first year in the Northwest. Detroit was surrendered by Hull, and Fort Dearborn, on Lake Michigan, the present site of the city of Chicago, was captured by the British. Detroit was recovered by Perry's splendid victory on Lake Erie in 1813. The military and naval forces of Great Britain were greatly superior to those of the United States. Nevertheless some notable victories were won by the Americans as the war progressed.

The Navy especially distinguished itself in a remarkable series of engagements with the enemy's ships. In 1814 the British attacked and captured Washington City and burned the public buildings. The most famous victory won by the Americans in the war was that of Gen. Jackson over the British commanded by Sir Edward M. Pakenham, Jan. 8, 1815, at New Orleans. This battle was fought 15 days after peace had been declared, but before the news had reached New Orleans. Dec. 24, 1814, by the treaty of Ghent (q. v.), peace was restored. By this treaty several questions pending between the two countries were settled, but the three principal ones, out of which the war grew, were not mentioned. The total number of enlistments in the regular service was 38,187, and in the militia 471,000. The total cost of the War of 1812 was $107,159,003. The cost of the Revolutionary War was $135,193,703; of the Mexican War, $66,000,000.

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Publication of, plan for, recommended, 4451.
War, Secretary of.—An act of the Continental Congress of Feb. 7, 1781, created the office of Secretary of War to take the place of the Board of War. Benjamin Lincoln was the first Secretary, serving from 1781 to 1785, when he was succeeded by Henry Knox. Under Knox the present War Department was established. (See also War Department.)
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Suspension and removal of Secretary Stanton. (See Stanton, Edwin M.)
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Ward, Frederick T., death of, while in military service of China, 3353.
Ward, John Elliot; diplomat; b. Sunbury, Ga., Oct. 2, 1814; admitted to the bar in 1835; solicitor-general of Georgia 1836-38; member of legislature 1839, 1845, and 1853; appointed minister to China 1858 and resigned in 1861 because of his secession views.
Ward, John E., minister to China:
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Ward, Sallie T., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5287.
Ward, Samuel, special agent to Mexico, mentioned, 2770.
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Ware vs. Hylton.—A Supreme Court case denying the right of any State or citizen to repudiate debts contracted with British subjects before the Revolutionary War. In 1796 Ware, a citizen of Great Britain, administrator of William Jones, surviving partner of Farrell & Jones, brought suit against Hylton, of Virginia, for the recovery of a debt. Hylton refused payment on the ground that the Virginia legislature of 1777 had passed an act to sequester British property and enable debtors of British subjects to pay such debts to the State loan office. The act was signed by Governor Jefferson. Hylton claimed to have complied with this statute. The United States circuit court for Virginia rendered a decree in favor of the defendant. The United States Supreme Court, however, reversed this decision on the ground that the legislature had not the power to extinguish the debt, when payment of such debts had been stipulated in the treaty of 1783. The justices rendered separate opinions to this effect. At the close of the Revolution and for a number of years afterwards there was a great deal of feeling aroused in Virginia and other States over efforts to collect British debts contracted in colonial times.
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Warmouth, Henry C., mentioned, 4260.
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Warner Mountains Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7007.
Warner, William; b. Lafayette Co., Wis., June 11, 1840; enlisted in 1862 in the Civil War, and was promoted to major; located in Kansas City, Mo., in 1865 and engaged in the practice of law; elected to Congress in 1884, and reelected in 1886; elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1888; appointed United States district attorney for the western district of Missouri in 1870, 1882, 1898, and in 1902; recipient of degree of LL. D. from the University of Michigan; elected to the United States Senate from Missouri, March 18, 1905.
Warner, William, member of Sioux Commission, 5480.
Warren, Francis Emroy, b. Hinsdale, Mass., June 20, 1844; served as private and noncommissioned officer in Civil War; received the Congres-

Warren, Francis Emroy—*Continued.*
sional medal of honor for gallantry on battlefield at the siege of Port Hudson; president of the senate of Wyoming legislature in 1873-74, and member of the senate in 1884-85; Mayor of the city of Cheyenne, and served three terms as treasurer of Wyoming; appointed governor of Wyoming by President Arthur in 1885, and removed by President Cleveland in 1886; again appointed governor of Wyoming by President Harrison in 1889, and served until the Territory was admitted as a State, when he was elected the first governor; elected to the United States Senate Nov. 18, 1890; re-elected in 1895, 1901, and 1907.

Warren, John, arrest and trial of, in Great Britain, 3827.
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Warrington, Lewis; naval officer; b. Williamsburg, Va., Nov. 3, 1782; entered navy as midshipman 1800, attached to *Chesapeake*; served in the Mediterranean 1803-06; earned a gold medal and the thanks of Congress for his gallant achievements in War of 1812; died Washington, D. C., Oct. 12, 1851.

Warrington, Lewis:
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Wascoe Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Washburn, Charles A., minister to Paraguay, controversy with President of Paraguay, discussed, 3883.
Washburn, Charles Grenfill; b. Worcester, Mass., Jan. 28, 1857; admitted to the Suffolk bar, 1887; was a member of the Massachusetts house of representatives in 1897-98, and of the Massachusetts senate in 1899-1900; elected to fill out an unexpired term in the 59th Congress, and to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Massachusetts.
Washburne, Elihu Benjamin (1816-1887); politician; b. Livermore, Me.; admitted to the bar 1840; settled in Galena, Ill.; member of Congress 1853-69; chairman of the committee of commerce 1855-65; called the "Watch Dog of the Treasury" on account of his rigid economy in handling public funds; secretary of state under Grant 1869; resigned on account of ill-health; minister to France, where he remained during the siege of Paris.
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Washington, George (first President United States):
It was by perfectly natural and logical steps that Washington passed from the military leadership of the people in their struggle for independence, through the Presidency of the National Convention at Philadelphia, where months of the year 1787 were spent in framing a Constitution, to the position of first President of the United States. Speaking of Washington's eminent fitness for the office, Bancroft, in his "History of the Constitution," says: "But for him the country could not have achieved its independence; but for him it could not have formed its Union; and now but for him it could not set the Government in successful motion." The election should have been held in November, 1788; but it did not take place until the first Wednesday in January, 1789. The Constitution required that to become operative it should be ratified by nine of the thirteen States. It was not until June 21, 1788, that New Hampshire, the requisite ninth State, gave its approval; Vermont followed, on the 26th of June, and New York on July 26. It was September 13, 1788, before Congress passed the resolution declaring the Constitution ratified, and ordered the appointment of the electors. The interval between this date and that set for the election allowed no time for the participation of the people in the election. The electors were appointed by the legislatures of all States except that of New York, where a bitter struggle over the Constitution between the House and the Senate prevented the necessary compliance with the order, and those of North Carolina and Rhode Island, whose legislatures had not yet ratified the Constitution. There was no nomination or preparation of platform, yet when on April 6, 1789, the votes of the electors were counted in the presence of the two houses, it was found that Washington had received every vote of the ten States that had participated in the election, and that John Adams had received 34. The third highest vote was that of John Jay, who received nine.
Party Affiliation.—At no time did Washington make an avowal of party. He entered upon the duties of office with a profound veneration for the Constitution, a determination to adhere to its every provision, and with a fixed purpose of promoting the unity of the nation. Before his election he said in a letter: "I have ever been a friend to adequate powers in Congress, without which we shall never establish a national character. . . . . We are either a united people under one head and for

Washington, George—*Continued.*
federal purposes, or we are thirteen independent sovereignties, eternally counteracting each other.'' When he was consulted about the choice of a Vice-President, he expressed no preference save that he hoped it would be ''a true Federalist.'' Even at the end of his eight years as President, after the installation of the machinery of the Government, the formulation of the policies of the country, and the application of the provisions of the Constitution to the practical duties of the administration had erected the party of which he was the head, hereafter to be known as Federalists, and that of his opponents, known for a time as Anti-Federalists,—even then in his memorable Farewell Address (see page 205) he denounced party affiliation and cautioned his countrymen against its, to him, baneful effects. While he, therefore, must be regarded as the founder of a party, he, nevertheless, says: ''The alternate domination of one faction over another, sharpened by the spirit of revenge natural to party dissension, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the most horrid enormities, is itself a frightful despotism.'' . . . ''It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the Government itself through the channels of party passion.''

Political Complexion of Congress.—In the First Congress, the Senate was composed of 26 members, all of whom were Federalists; the House of 65 members was composed of 53 Federalists and 12 Democrats. In the Second Congress, the Senate was composed of 17 Federalists and 13 Democrats; and the House of 69 members was made up of 55 Federalists and 14 Democrats. In the second term of Washington's administration, the Third Congress was composed of a Senate of 31 members, of whom 18 were Federalists and 13 Democrats; the House of 105 members was made up of 51 Federalists and 54 Democrats. The Fourth Congress consisted of a Senate of 32 members, of whom 19 were Federalists and 13 Democrats; and a House of 105 members, composed of 46 Federalists and 59 Democrats.

Constitution.—The failure of the confederation to secure for his country that unity of government which he most desired, caused Washington great anxiety; and Shays's rebellion added greatly to his disquiet. He said in a letter to Madison, in November, 1786: ''It was but the other day that we were shedding our blood to obtain the constitutions under which we now live—constitutions of our own choice and making—and now we are unsheathing the sword to overturn them.'' He was persuaded by his friends to head the delegation from Virginia to the convention at Philadelphia in May, 1787, and there he was unanimously elected president of the convention that passed the Constitution, on September 17, 1787. He immediately announced the fact to Congress by letter, in which he said: ''In all our deliberations on this subject we kept steadily in our view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American—the consolidation of our Union—in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, and, perhaps, our national existence.'' His firm adherence to the Constitution and his influence in interpreting it were remarked by his contemporaries. In his appointments to the several offices he acted as he himself said: ''With the best intentions and fullest determination to nominate to office those persons only who, upon every consideration, were the most deserving, and who would probably execute their several functions to the interest and credit of the American Union, if such characters could be found by my exploring every avenue of information respecting their merit and pretensions that it was in my power to obtain.'' His regard for the Constitution seems to be epitomized in his statement in his Farewell Address (page 209): ''The basis of our political system is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions of government. But the Constitution which at any time exists till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people is sacredly obligatory on all.''

Finances.—When Washington took office the finances of the country were in a deplorable state. He appointed Alexander Hamilton, of New York, Secretary of the Treasury. A loan of 3,000,000 florins (about $1,200,000) was negotiated from Holland in 1790 (see page 73), after which came Hamilton's plan for providing revenues. The first step toward the revenue was taken in the tariff bill of July 4, 1789, the preamble of which reads: ''Whereas, it is necessary for the support of government,

Washington, George—*Continued.*

for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufacturers, that duties be laid on goods, wares, and merchandise imported. Be it enacted,'' etc. Hamilton's plans for financing the nation and of restoring public credit involved the funding system, of which Hamilton was the originator in America. and the establishment of the Bank of the United States, the subscriptions of which were made in a single day (see page 96). Three other loans from Holland were made and are referred to by Washington with much satisfaction in his Fourth Annual Address (see page 120). The establishment of public credit was very dear to Washington. In his Second Annual Address (page 75), he expresses satisfaction at the sufficiency of the revenue provisions and adds the hope ''that it will be the favorite policy with you, not merely to secure a payment of the interest of the debt funded, but as far and as fast as the growing resources of the country will permit to exonerate it of the principal itself.'' In his Fifth Annual Address (page 134) he says: ''No pecuniary consideration is more urgent than the regular redemption and discharge of the public debt. On none can delay be more injurious or an economy of time more valuable.'' In his Sixth Annual Address (page 158) he again refers to this subject: ''Indeed, whatsoever is unfinished in our system of public credit cannot be benefited by procrastination; and as far as may be practicable we ought to place that credit on grounds which can not be disturbed, and to prevent that progressive accumulation of debt which must ultimately endanger all governments.'' His last official word on this subject is given in his Seventh Annual Address (page 177): ''Congress have demonstrated their sense to be, and it were superfluous to repeat mine, that whatsoever will tend to accelerate the honorable extinction of our public debt accords as much with the true interest of our country as with the general sense of our constituents.''

The attention of Congress was repeatedly called to the necessity of producing uniformity in the coins, weights, and measures of the country, to overcome the confusion resulting from the several standards in use. By the power vested in him, Washington reduced the weight of the copper cent to one pennyweight and sixteen grains, and that of the half-cent proportionately.

Public Debt.—The public debt of the United States during the years of Washington's administration stood as follows:

January 1,	
1791.....	$75,463,476.52
1792.....	77,227,924.66
1793.....	80,352,634.04
1794.....	78,427,404.77
1795.....	80,747,587.39
1796.....	83,762,172.07
1797.....	82,064,479.33

Tariff.—The tariff act of July 4, 1789, imposed duties varying from 5% to 10% upon iron, steel, wool, carpets, and glass; and duties of from 5 to 20 cents per gallon on certain liquors. An act, passed on August 10, 1790, ''making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States,'' increased the duties upon some of the dutiable imports; and both increased and added to the duties imposed on liquors. The first case of indirect taxation in the country, other than duties on imports, was the act of March 3, 1791, ''repealing after the last day of June next the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead; and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same.'' The duty varied from nine to twenty-five cents a gallon according to strength; with a yearly duty of sixty cents per gallon of capacity on all stills employed. Duties on nearly all dutiable goods were slightly increased by the act of May 2, 1792, ''for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the frontier, and for other purposes therein mentioned.'' The act of June 5, 1794,'' laying certain duties upon snuff and refined sugar; also upon carriages; and retail dealers of wines, etc., were required to pay five dollars a year for license.'' The duty on snuff made in the country was laid at eight cents a pound; and refined sugar, two cents a pound. The act of June 7, 1794, laid additional duties on goods imported and imposed a duty upon auction sales. On March 3, 1797, an act was signed imposing stamp duties on some kinds of certificates, bills of exchange, letters patent, insurance policies, promissory notes, etc.

Commerce.—The regulation of commerce in the young republic was a

Washington, George—*Continued.*
task of extreme difficulty, but Washington addressed himself to the development of trade and industry with such ardor that in his Seventh Annual Address (page 176) he was able to say: "Every part of the Union displays indications of rapid and various improvement; and with burthens so light as to be scarcely perceived, with resources fully adequate to our present exigencies, with governments founded upon the general principles of rational liberty, and with mild and wholesome laws, is it too much to say that our country exhibits a spectacle of national happiness never surpassed, if ever equalled?" In Hamilton's plan for raising revenue there was included a tax on spirits. This was opposed as being a tax on a necessity, but especially because suits arising out of its imposition were triable only in Pennsylvania, thus involving great trouble and expense. The protest against the tax is known as the Whisky Rebellion. Washington bore the defiance against that law with admirable patience and issued no fewer than three placating proclamations on the subject before resorting to force. An army of 15,000 men was called out, but order was restored without their aid.

In the Second Annual Message (page 73), a warning is sounded for the need of better protection of American commerce by building a merchant marine, that the country be not dependent upon foreign bottoms for carrying its produce to other countries. Especial attention is called to the Mediterranean trade which was then interfered with by African pirates.

Slavery.—Washington inherited a great many slaves, and used them in his successful operations as a planter. He was, while President, the richest man in the United States. The slavery question assumed no political status in his time; but in 1786, in a letter to Mr. Morris, he said: "There is no man living who wishes more sincerely than I do to see a plan adopted for the abolition of slavery." In proof of the sincerity of this statement, all of his slaves were emancipated by his will.

Foreign Policy.—In his First Annual Message, Washington (page 65) asked for provision to be made by Congress to enable him to conduct intercourse with foreign nations in a manner most conducive to public good. He adopted a firm policy of neutrality, and greatly embittered the Anti-Federalists by his refusal to aid the French revolutionists in their war against Great Britain; but consummated with the latter country the famous Jay treaty. This spirit he embodied in his counsels that "nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies should be excluded and that in place of them just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated." His every act was regulated by the principle "that the great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, to have in extending our commercial relations with them as little political connection as possible. Why by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor, or caprice?" So determined was the opposition against this policy that his famous proclamation of neutrality of April, 1793 (page 156), was denounced as "a royal edict and a daring assumption of power." Still Washington maintained this attitude even to the length of insisting upon the recall of M. Genet from America while using this country as a base and a means of making war upon Great Britain in that year. The seizure of American vessels by British cruisers fomented this opposition and Washington's act in closing the Jay Treaty exposed him to the severest censure.

Army.—Washington in his First Annual Address (page 57) urged attention to Army organization with the statement: "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace." He advocated the arming and disciplining of the people, the manufacture of military supplies, and the establishment of troops. In a special message (page 52) he had already advised that the experience and training of the "well-instructed officers and soldiers of the late Army" be utilized in the development of an efficient militia. This experience he speaks of as a "resource which is daily diminishing by death and other causes. To suffer this peculiar advantage to pass away unimproved would be to neglect an opportunity which will never again occur, unless, unfortunately, we should again be involved in a long and arduous war." In his Eighth Annual Address (page 194)

Washington, George—*Continued.*
he urges the institution of a military academy, and adds: "However pacific the general policy of a nation may be, it ought never to be without an adequate stock of military knowledge for emergencies. The art of war is at once comprehensive and complicated, it demands much previous study, and the possession of it in its most improved and perfect state is always of great moment to the security of a nation."

Education.—In his First Annual Address (page 58) Washington urges upon Congress the necessity of making provision for the promotion of science and literature. "Knowledge," he says, "is in every country the surest basis of public happiness." He suggests efficient patronage either by aiding seminaries already established or by the institution of a national university. In his Eighth Annual Address (page 194) he says: "True it is that our country, much to its honor, contains many seminaries of learning highly respectable and useful; but the funds upon which they rest are too narrow to command the ablest professors in the different departments of liberal knowledge for the institution contemplated, though they would be excellent auxiliaries." He lays particular stress upon the "education of youth in the science of government."

Veto Messages.—In the eight years of his administration, Washington issued only two veto messages. The first on April 5, 1792 (page 124) refused sanction to an act regulating the apportionment of Representatives in the several States because it was contrary to the provisions of the Constitution. The second veto message was the last message sent by Washington to Congress. It refused sanction to an act amending the military establishment because of its unfairness and injustice to the bodies of troops which it might affect (page 203).

Indian Affairs.—Washington's remarkable patience and good judgment were fully displayed in his treatment of the Indians in the uprisings that occurred among the Creeks, Wabash, Five Nations, Senecas, and Six Nations. In a special message upon treaties with the Indians (page 59) he maintains that a "due regard should be extended to these Indians whose happiness in the course of events so materially depends upon the national justice and humanity of the United States." Again (page 61), he declares that it is "important that all treaties and compacts formed by the United States with other nations, whether civilized or not, should be made with caution and executed with fidelity."

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Washington Headquarters Association.—The purpose of this Association is to preserve the old mansion on 160th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, New York City, which was at one time, in the War of the Revolution, the headquarters of Washington. The property is owned by the city and is under the care and direction of the Knickerbocker, Mary Washington, Colonial and Manhattan Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is open daily to the public.
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Washington.—One of the United States. It extends from lat. 45° 40′ to 49° north, and from long. 117° to 124° 44′ west. It is bounded on the north by the Strait of San Juan de Fuca and British Columbia, on the east by Idaho, on the south by Oregon (partly separated by the Columbia River), and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. Area, 69,180 square miles. The Cascade Range traverses the State from north to south, west of the center. There are extensive forests, particularly in the western part, and the eastern portion produces large quantities of wheat. Gold and silver are also found in paying quantities. Salmon fishing and shipbuilding are important industries. The country was visited as early as 1592. The mouth of the Columbia River was explored in 1792 by Capt. Gray, and further explorations were conducted by Lewis and Clark in 1805. John Jacob Astor founded a trading post at the mouth of the Columbia River in 1811. The State was formed from part of the Oregon region, which was claimed by both England and America for many years. It was organized as a Territory by an act of Congress passed Mar. 2, 1853, and admitted to the Union Nov. 11, 1889 (5460.)

The crop report for 1908 showed a yield of 27,162,000 bushels of wheat, 5,185,000 bushels of barley, 10,545,000 bushels of oats. The farm animals were 311,000 horses, 4,000 mules, 184,000 milk cows, and 389,000 other cattle; 824,000 sheep, and 182,000 hogs. The wool clip for 1907 was 1,472,000 pounds, scoured, valued at $956,800. There are 86,000 acres of fruit trees, and the area is being rapidly increased.

The arid region east of the Cascade Mountains requires irrigation for the production of full crops. During 1904, 178,000 were included in irrigation systems, and the Federal reclamation act (q. v.), provides for further irrigation as the lands are sold.

The Mount Rainier, Olympic, Washington, Wenaha, and Priest Forest Reserves have a combined area of 12,162 square miles. The total timber area is put at 34,000 square miles. The cut of the Washington lumber mills in one year was more than four billion feet, and the shipments by sea more than a billion feet. The trees are mostly fir, cedar and spruce.

There are 4,635,000 acres of public land in the State unappropriated and unreserved. United States land offices are located at North Yakima, Olympia, Seattle, Spokane, Vancouver, Walla Walla and Waterville. (See Lands, Public.)

The State oyster bed reserves cover 13,683,000 acres, and salmon and many other fish are abundant.

Coal worth $7,679,801 was mined in 1907, of gold 12,689 fine ounces, silver 84,000 fine ounces, and 122,263 pounds of copper.

The industrial census of 1905 returned 2,751 manufacturing establishments, with a capital of $96,952,621, employing 48,858 persons in converting $69,166,165 worth of raw material into finished goods to the value of $128,821,667, consisting of lumber, flour, meats, fish, machinery and dairy products. There were in 1907 2,950 miles of steam railway and 330 miles of electric line. The population (1900), 518,103; (1905), 874,310, figures of the State bureau of Statistics; estimate for 1909, 1,250,000. (See also "Fifty-Four Forty or Fight"; Northwestern Boundary; Oregon.)

Washington:
Admission of, into Union proclaimed, 5460.
Discussed, 5485.
Boundary line with British provinces. (See Northwestern Boundary.)
Chinamen injured by lawless men in, 4914, 4968, 5083.
Indemnity to, recommended, 5219.
Appropriation for, 5367.
Troops sent to protect, 4933.
Geological survey of, referred to, 3016.
Indians in—
Agreement with, for relinquishment of lands, 4781.
Depredations of, referred to, 2873, 2894, 2896, 2900, 2911, 2916, 2941.
Referred to, 3015, 3016.
Lands in, set apart as public reservation by proclamation, 5810, 6209, 6215, 6218, 6219.
Light-house on coast of, point to be selected for, 3902.
Martial law in, proclamation of governor referred to, 2776.
Possessory claims in, convention with Great Britain regarding, 3380.
Unlawful combinations in, proclamations against, 4896, 5073, 5932.
Washington, The, seizure of, by British authorities, referred to, 4114,

Washington City.—The capital of the United States. It is situated in the District of Columbia, on the Potomac River, at the head of navigation, in lat. 38° 53′ north and long. 77° 1′ west. The site for the capital was chosen in 1790 and the seat of government was established at Washington in 1800. Washington is one of the best planned cities in the world, in addition to the usual rectangular arrangements of streets it has a number of fine wide avenues radiating in all directions from both the Capitol and the White House. At their intersections are circles laid out as small parks and most are lined with pleasant shade trees. It contains the principal public buildings in which the business of the Government is transacted.

Besides the Capitol (q. v.) the city contains the official residence of the President, buildings devoted to the various Departments of Government, the Congressional Library, the Smithsonian Institution, National Museum, Naval Observatory, Corcoran Art Gallery, National Soldiers' Home, Washington Monument, and many other objects of national interest. The White House, or Presidential residence, was first occupied by John Adams in 1800. The public buildings were burned by the British in 1814, and more imposing ones erected subsequently. (See also District of Columbia and Capital of United States.) Population (1900) 278,718, of which 191,532 were white and the residue colored people.

Washington City (see also District of Columbia):

Act transferring duties of trustees of colored schools in Georgetown and, vetoed, 3903.

Bridge across Potomac River at. (See District of Columbia.)

Buildings in—
- Commission of inquiry relative to, referred to, 2012.
- Erection of, proclamation regarding, 312.
- On three sides of Lafayette square, recommended, 4578.
- Referred to, 356, 1911, 1957.

British invasion of, referred to in proclamation, 530.

Centennial anniversary of founding of, for capital to be held in 1900, 6347, 6404, 6456.

Conference in, of representatives of Canada and United States regarding commercial exchanges, 5675, 5678, 5748.

Conspiracy to prevent inauguration of President-elect in, referred to, 3200.

Defense of, clerks in Departments in, to be organized into companies for, 3323, 3642.

Erection of buildings in, proclamation concerning, 312.

Grand Army of Republic—
- Appropriation for reception and entertainment of, in, recommended, 5672.
- Order permitting members of, employed in public service to participate in parade of, 5740.
- Parade of, discussed, 5763.

Improvement of Potomac flats and river front of, recommended, 4458, 4532, 4579, 4651.
- Bill for, submitted, 4533.

Improvements in, recommended, 831, 909, 2710, 2837.

Insane asylum in. (See Government Hospital for Insane.)

International American Conference at, 5369, 5467.
- Centennial celebration of discovery of America, resolution regarding, 5512.
- Discussed, 5542.
- Extradition, reports on subject of, adopted by, 5514.
- Importations and exportations, recommendations of, regarding, 5506.
- Intercontinental railroad, survey of route for, recommended by, 5504.
- International American bank, establishment of, recommended by, 5505.
- Discussed, 5560.
- International American monetary union, etsablishment of, recommended by, 5513.
- International arbitration, reports on, adopted by, 5518.
- Referred to, 5623, 5874.
- International bureau of information, establishment of, at, recommended by, 5506.
- International law, adoption of uniform code of, recommended by 5513.
- Latin-American library, establishment of, recommended by, 5506.
- Memorial tablet in State Department to commemorate meeting of, recommended by, 5514.
- Patents, trade-marks, and copyrights, report of, concerning protection of, 5512.
- Port dues and consular fees, recommendations of, regarding uniform system of, 5514.

Washington City—*Continued.*
Postal and cable communication, establishment of improved facilities for, recommended by, 5511.
Public health, recommendations of, for protection of, 5513.
Reciprocal commercial treaties recommended by, 5509.
Steamship service, establishment of rapid, recommended by, 5491, 5511.
Weights and measures, report of, on, 5513.
International Marine Conference at, discussed, 5180, 5370, 5468, 5493, 5498, 5543.
International Peace Congress at, discussed, 4684, 4717.
Invitation to countries of North and South America to attend, 4685.
Postponement of, referred to, 4717.
International Sanitary Conference at, discussed, 4564, 4622, 4631.
Jail erected in, 343.
Necessity for new one, 1621.
Justices of the peace in, referred to, 3800.
Loan from Maryland, payment of, guaranteed by United States, 321.
Lots in, chargeable with, 321.
Referred to, 833.
Resales of lots for deficiency in, 343.
Lots in, sale of, referred to, 833, 1838.
Monetary union International American establishment of, recommended by, and discussed, 5513.
Officers of, salary of, 343.
Pennsylvania avenue in—
Bill for paving, vetoed, 4341.
Improvement of, referred to, 1844.
Macadamizing of, referred to, 2015.
Repavement of, referred to, 4368, 4432, 4587.
Police system for, recommended. (See District of Columbia.)
Post-office building in, erection of, recommended, 5363.
Postal Congress to be held in, discussed, recommendation regarding, 6164.
Protection for, recommendations regarding, 3323, 3642.
Public schools in. (See District of Columbia.)
Public works in, appointment of commissioners to investigate, referred to, 1904.
Recommendation for the erection of buildings on three sides of Lafayette Square, 4578.
Referred to, 253, 285, 295, 298.
Reservations in, appropriation for removing snow and ice from, recommended, 4739.
Seat of Government—
Boundaries of, referred to and proclaimed, 86, 192, 194.
Removed from Philadelphia to, 281, 295, 298, 299, 300.
Steam railway lines—
Construction of certain, urged by authorities of, 3351.
Controversies regarding occupation of streets by, discussed and referred to, 4950, 5114, 5385.
Recommendations regarding location of depots and tracks, 4459, 4579, 4651.
Street railroad companies in, report of board on amount chargeable to, referred to, 4273.
Streets in—
Bill for paving, vetoed, 4341.
Improvement of, referred to, 2015.
Macadamizing of, 2015.
Superintendent of, salary of, discussed, 343.
Surveyor of—
Report of, referred to, 356.
Salary of, discussed, 343.
Troops assembled in, by order of President Buchanan, discussed, 3200.
Water supply for, discussed, 2628, 2698, 2710, 2725, 2750, 4579, 4651, 4773.
Opinion of Judge Brewer in Great Falls land case, referred to, 3072.
Plan to take, from Great Falls of Potomac, approved, 2750.
Washington City Canal, improvement of, referred to, 3579.

Washington City (D. C.), Capture of.—After the flight of the Americans from the field of Bladensburg, Aug. 24, 1814, the British army advanced to the plain between the present Congressional Cemetery and the Capitol. Cockburn and Ross, with 200 men, rode into the city in the evening to destroy the public buildings. The unfinished Capitol, containing the Library of Congress, was fired. The President's house, the Treasury building, the arsenal, and barracks for 3,000 men were next burned. In a few hours nothing but the blackened walls remained of the public buildings, the Patent Office alone having been spared. Only such private property as was owned or occupied by persons offensive to the British was destroyed. The President and his chief advisers fled to different points in Virginia and Maryland.

Mrs. Madison, the wife of the President, when advised of the defeat at Bladensburg, sent away the silver plate and other valuables from the Presidential mansion and at

Washington City (D. C.), Capture of—*Continued.*
great personal risk saved from destruction the full-length portrait of Gen. Washington by Gilbert Stuart, which now adorns the Blue Room of the White House. With her sister and brother-in-law she was then conveyed to a place of safety beyond the Potomac. Commodore Tingey, in command at the navy-yard, burned the property under his control to prevent its falling into the hands of the British. The bridge over the Potomac was also destroyed. The total value of property destroyed by British and Americans in Washington was estimated at $2,000,000. On the night of the 25th Ross and Cockburn withdrew from Washington.
British invasion of, referred to in proclamation, 530.

Washington Monument.—An obelisk-shaped tower of white marble erected at Washington, D. C., in honor of George Washington. The corner-stone was laid July 4, 1848, but soon the work languished and then stopped entirely. Work was resumed in 1876, and the monument was finally completed Dec. 6, 1884. It is 555 feet high and 55 feet square at its base. The interior walls are built of granite and contain many memorial stones from foreign nations. The entire cost of the monument was $1,187,710.

Washington Monument:
Construction of, discussed and recommendations regarding, 4430, 4532, 4579.
Dedication of, Government employees to participate in, 4879.

Washington, Treaties of. (See also Alabama Claims; Ashburton Treaty):
Of July 4, 1850, referred to, 2760.
Of May 8, 1871—
Powers to be invited to accede to rules of neutrality in, 4462.
Proclamations regarding, 4179, 4227.
Report regarding, 4086.
Referred to, 3588.

Washington, Treaty of.—Many treaties have been negotiated at Washington, but the one usually referred to as the treaty of Washington was negotiated between the United States and Great Britain at that city in 1871. After 34 meetings commissioners of the United States and England concluded a treaty between the two countries to settle pending questions. It was ratified June 17, 1871, and proclaimed to be in force July 4. To adjust the Alabama claims it was agreed to submit them to a tribunal of arbitration, to meet at Geneva, Switzerland, and to consist of members appointed by each of the parties and by three neutral nations. Concerning the difficulties with regard to the fishing privileges of the United States vessels on the coast of British America, the treaty adjusted the differences on the basis of the reciprocity treaty of 1854, giving to persons of each nation the right of fishing on the coasts of the other. There was a mutual concession of privileges, such as that of transportation from one place to another in one country across the territory of the other without the payment of duties. Lake Michigan, the lower course of the St. Lawrence, and certain rivers in Alaska were opened to the people of both nations. It was also agreed to submit the disputed boundary line between the British possessions and the State of Washington to the arbitration of the German Emperor, who on Oct. 21, 1872, rendered a decision awarding the island of San Juan and the group of which it forms a part to the United States. (See also Alabama Claims; Geneva Tribunal.)

Washington Turnpike Road Co., act authorizing subscription of stock in, vetoed, 1056.

Washington's Farewell Address to be read to Army, orders regarding, 3306.

Washita River, exploration of, 387.

Wasp, The.—An American warship of 18 guns, built at Washington in 1806. Oct. 13, 1812 the *Wasp* left the Delaware for the West Indies, under Capt. Jacob Jones, with 137 men. Five days later she fell in with 6 merchantmen under convoy of the British brig *Frolic*, 18 guns and 110 men. The *Wasp* attacked, and in less than an hour the *Frolic* struck her colors after a loss of 90 men. The fight was in a heavy sea. Within 2 hours the *Wasp* and its prize were captured by the British frigate *Poictiers*, 74 guns, and the Americans were sent to Bermuda as prisoners. In 1814 the United States built a naval vessel at Newburyport and christened it the *Wasp*. It was a ship-rigged sloop of war and carried 22 guns and 160 men. Leaving Portsmouth May 1, 1814, under Capt. Johnston Blakely, she ran into the English Channel to look for British merchantmen. June 28 she encountered the British sloop *Reindeer*, 18 guns and 118 men. In less than half an hour of fierce fighting the *Reindeer* struck her colors, having sustained a loss of 25 killed and 42

Wasp, The—*Continued.*
wounded. The American loss was 27 in all. Sept. 1, after a fight of about 2 hours, the *Wasp* captured the British brig *Avon*, 18 guns. Oct. 9, in lat. 18° 35′ north, long. 30° 10′ west, she spoke and boarded the Swedish brig *Adams* and took off Lieut. McKnight and a master's mate of the United States ship *Essex*, on their way from Brazil to England. The *Wasp* was never heard from again.
Wasp, The, engagement of, with the *Frolic*, 506.
Wasp, The, mentioned, 6318.
Wasp, The, refused permission to enter ports of Paraguay by Brazilian blockade commander, 3883.
Water Rights, policy of the Federal Government in imposing conditions in granting.
Water Supply. (See Irrigation.)
Water Witch, The, fired upon by Paraguayan fort, 2980.
Commissioner sent to demand compensation, 3050.
Demands of, acceded to, 3091.
Discussed, 3195.
Naval force sent to Paraguay, 3050.
Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., gun factory to be established at, 5374.
Watkins, John Thomas; b. Minden, La., Jan. 15, 1854; studied law and was admitted to the bar 1878; elected to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Louisiana.
Wautauga Association.—June 2, 1769, a company of North Carolina hunters formed an organization to settle the territory to the west of the Cumberland Mountains, which had been opened by the treaty of Fort Stanwix in the previous year. Their settlements were on the Wautauga, one of the tributaries of the Tennessee River, within the limits of what is now the State of Tennessee. The settlers framed a code of laws, which was signed by each of them, and the body politic thus formed was called the Wautauga Association. The tyranny of Governor Tryon, of North Carolina, caused many of the independent-spirited settlers of that Colony to cast their lot with the Wautauga Association. In 1784, at a convention held in Jonesboro, a separate State government was organized under the name of Franklin. (See also Franklin.)
Wayne, Anthony, treaty with Indians concluded by, 181.
Waxhaw (S. C.), Massacre.—After the capture of Charleston Sir Henry Clinton sent a detachment of 300 men under Col Tarleton to disperse Col. Buford's command of 380 men, who, hearing of the fall of Charleston, had retired to a point near the North Carolina line. May 29, 1780, Tarleton, having overtaken Buford at the Waxhaw River, made a furious charge, while the Americans were awaiting flags of conference, believing hostilities suspended. Many of the Americans threw down their arms and begged for quarter; 113 were killed on the spot, 150 so badly wounded that it was impossible to move them, and only 53 were taken prisoners. Col. Buford and about 100 infantry and a few horses escaped. The British lost but 5 killed and 15 wounded.
Wea Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Weakley, Robert, commissioner to treat with Indians, nomination of, 620.
Weather Bureau (See also Agriculture, Department of):
Discussed, 5979, 6171, 6347.
Establishment of, in Department of Agriculture, recommended, 5487.
Weaver, James B.; soldier and politician; b. Dayton, Ohio, 1833; attained the rank of brigadier-general in the Civil War; sat in Congress from Iowa 1879-81; nominee of the Greenback-Labor party for president 1880 and of the People's party in 1892; from 1885 until 1889 he sat as a Greenback-Labor and Democratic member of Congress from Iowa.
Weaver, William A., court-martial of, 853.
Weaver, William H., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5062.
Webb, Edwin Yates; b. Shelby, N. C., May 23, 1872; graduated Wake Forest College, 1893; studied law at University of North Carolina, and at University of Virginia; began practice of law, 1894; elected State senator in 1900; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from North Carolina.
Weber, Charles, arrest and imprisonment of, in Mexico, 4678, 4692.
Webster, Daniel (1782-1852); lawyer, statesman, and orator; b. Salisbury or Franklin, N. H.; prior to his removal to Boston in 1816, he was member of Congress 1813-17; made a national reputation as a lawyer by winning the Dartmouth College case 1818; member of Congress 1823-27; United States senator 1827-41; his famous reply to Hayne was made in 1830; opposed Calhoun 1833; and Jackson on the Bank question; in 1836 he received the 14 electoral votes of Massachusetts for president; while Secretary of State 1841-1843, he negotiated the Ashburton treaty;

Webster, Daniel—*Continued.*
from 1845 to 1850, he was United States senator for Massachusetts; opposed the Mexican War and the annexation of Texas; supported Clay in his compromise 1850; secretary of state again 1850-52; and sought without success the Whig nomination for president in 1852; his famous orations include: the Plymouth anniversary 1820, laying of the corner-stone of Bunker Hill monument 1825, on the death of Jefferson and of Adams 1826, on the dedication of Bunker Hill 1843, and at the laying of the corner-stone of the addition to the Capitol in 1851.

Webster, Daniel:
Correspondence regarding Dorr's Rebellion, 2153.
Member of notification committee to wait on President-elect J. Q. Adams, 858.
Mentioned, 2281.
Secretary of State, 1876, 2646.
Death of, announced and referred to, 2698, 2699.
Instructions issued to, to treat with Lord Ashburton, 2081.

Webster, Joseph D., report and map of survey of Gulf coast by, transmitted, 2601, 2610.

Webster, William, sequestration of lands of, in New Zealand and claim of, against Great Britain, 4327, 5661.

Weed, Thurlow (1797-1882); journalist and politician; b. Green Co., N. Y.; entered politics as an active member of the Anti-Masonic Party; opposed the Albany Regency; became a Whig and Republican leader, intimately associated with William H. Seward; was largely influential in securing the nomination of Harrison, Clay, Taylor, Scott, and Fremont, for the presidency; in the later part of his career he was not in full sympathy with his party; favored the election of Johnson, and his reconstruction policy; but supported Grant in 1868; from 1867 to 1878 he edited the "Commercial Advertiser" in New York.

Weehawken, The, engagement of, with the *Fingal*, referred to, 3392.

Weeks, John Wingate; b. Lancaster, N. H., April 11, 1860; graduated at the United States Naval Academy in 1881; served in the United States Navy as midshipman from graduation until 1883; served in the Massachusetts Naval Brigade ten years, from 1890 to 1900, the last six years of this service as commanding officer of the organization; served as a lieutenant in the Volunteer Navy during the Spanish-American war, commanding the second division of the auxiliary navy; elected to the 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Massachusetts.

Weighers and Gaugers, compensation of, referred to, 2723.

Weights and Measures:
International bureau of, establishment of, referred to, 4437.
International commission upon, at Paris, 4560.
International movement for reform of system of, referred to, 3592.
Obligatory use of metric system of, referred to, 4408.
Referred to, 166.
Report of International American Conference on, referred to, 5513.
Set of, for each State, 1477.
Uniformity of, necessity for, 58, 60, 75, 100, 561, 879.

Weil, Benjamin, claim of, against Mexico, 4697, 4760, 4982, 4987, 5193.

Weiser Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7171.

Weisse, Charles H.; b. Sheboygan Falls, Oct. 24, 1866; manufacturer of leather; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Wisconsin.

Welch, Harriet, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5026.

Welch, Julia, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5270.

Weldon Railroad (Va.), Seizure and Destruction of.—June 21, 1864, during Grant's operations against Petersburg and Richmond, an attempt was made to capture the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, an important supply line for the Confederate army. The Second and Sixth corps, under Generals Birney and Wright, cut the telegraph wires 3 miles south of Petersburg, but were repulsed with a loss of 7 guns and many prisoners. Another and successful effort was made on Aug. 18, 1864. Lee had drawn heavily from his forces in Petersburg to resist a threatened attack on the north side of Richmond. The Fifth Army Corps, under Gen. Warren, moved from its position at the extreme left of Grant's army and struck the railroad 4 miles below Petersburg. Mahone's division of Lee's army tried to force Warren back, but he held his position, with a loss, after 3 days' fighting, of 4,543 men. By the 24th 7 miles of railroad were destroyed. Aug. 25 the Second Army Corps and Gregg's cavalry, while at Reams Station destroying the railroad, were assailed. The fighting was desperate and a part of the Union line gave way after losing 5 guns and

Weldon Railroad (Va.), Seizure and Destruction of—*Continued.*
2,400 men, three-fourths of whom were missing.
Welland Canal, controversy with Canada respecting tolls upon, discussed, 5211, 5213, 5675, 5678, 5749.
Retaliatory measures proclaimed by President Benj. Harrison, 5725.
Referred to, 5749.
Revoked by proclamation, 5812.
Settlement of, referred to, 5869.
Welles, Gideon; lawyer, editor, statesman; b. Glastonbury, Conn., July 1, 1802; educated Norwich (Vt.) Univ. and studied law; became editor and proprietor of the Hartford *Times,* 1826-36, and continued to contribute articles up to 1854; member state legislature 1827-35; appointed chief of a bureau in the navy department 1846; actively supported Lincoln's candidacy for the presidency and became secretary of the navy under Lincoln and continued under Johnson; through his energy the strength and efficiency were greatly increased; died Hartford, Conn., Feb. 11, 1878.
Welles, Gideon, Secretary of Navy:
Correspondence regarding vacation of office of Secretary of War by Gen. Grant, 3804.
Directed to consider applications of loyal persons to remove with Union lines, 3360.
Letter of, regarding rank of Marine Corps, 3236.
Wells, Daniel H., referred to, 3035.
Wells, Eugene, act for relief of, vetoed, 5921.
Welsh, William, member of Indian commission, 3977.
Wenaha Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7133.
Wentworth, Joshua, district supervisor, nomination of, 91.
West, Callie, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5033.
West, James H., imprisonment of, in Cuba, 2765.
West, Lionel Sackville. (See Sackville, Lord.)
West, Nathaniel T., ensign in Navy, nomination of and reasons therefor, 3357.
West India Company.—In 1621 the States-General of the United Netherlands chartered the Dutch West India Company. Among other important grants it received from the Government the exclusive right of trading with a large part of the coasts of America and Africa, planting colonies, building forts, employing soldiers and fleets, making treaties, and attacking the colonies and commerce of Spain and Portugal. This company planted the colony of New Netherlands in the United States, as well as the Dutch settlements in Brazil, Guiana, the West Indies, and on the Gold Coast of Africa. In 1674 the company relinquished New Netherlands to the English. Its powerful fleets took many rich prizes on the coasts of Spanish and Portuguese America. In 1624 the projector of the Dutch West India Company obtained a charter from Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden, granting special trading privileges in America. Under its auspices settlements were made along the Delaware River.
West Indies. (See also Cuba; Puerto Rico):
Cession of islands in, to United States, treaty regarding, 3778, 3779.
Discussed, 3796, 3886.
Commerce of United States, destruction of, by pirates in, discussed, 765.
Commercial relations with, 818.
Armed vessels stationed for protection of, by, 1476.
Naval force of United States in, 650, 875, 2677.
Piracy in, 758, 765, 984, 3777.
Value of, as naval outposts, discussed, 3777. (See also St. John Island; St. Thomas Island.)
Vessels from Montserrat Island, duties on, suspended by proclamation, 4871.
West Point, N. Y.:
Military Academy at. (See Military Academy.)
Military Department of, discontined, 4713.
West Virginia.—One of the United States. Nickname: "The Pan Handle State"; motto: "Montani semper liberi" ("Mountaineers are always freemen"). It extends from lat. 37° 12′ to 40° 38′ north, and from long. 77° 40′ to 82° 35′ west. West Virginia is bounded on the northwest by Ohio (separated by the Ohio River), on the north by Maryland and Pennsylvania (separated from the former by the Potomac), on the east and south by Virginia, and on the west by Kentucky (separated by the Big Sandy River). The State is hilly or mountainous and contains abundance of timber and coal, being, in fact, one of the leading States in the production of the latter. Of the manufacturing interests the iron and steel industry, confined almost entirely to Wheeling, is the most important.

West Virginia—*Continued.*

It was originally a part of Virginia. When that State adopted the ordinance of secession, Apr. 17, 1861, many of the people of the western and northwestern parts of the State claimed that they were not to be bound by that action. A convention was called in 1861, which resolved not to recognize the State officers who were in opposition to the National Government. This convention elected Francis H. Pierpoint governor of Virginia and called a legislature to meet at Wheeling. It also voted to erect a new State, called Kanawha, and the legislature which was called by the convention voted to recognize the new State. It was admitted to the Union as the State of West Virginia June 19, 1863 (3368).

The forest area of West Virginia, estimated at 18,400 square miles, covers 73 per cent. of its surface. The farm area of the State is 10,654,513 acres, of which less than half is improved. The chief crops in 1908 were 4,693,000 bushels of wheat, 23,962,000 bushels of corn, 4,650,000 pounds of tobacco, besides potatoes, hay, oats, etc. There were 189,000 horses, 11,000 mules, 247,000 milk cows and 549,000 other cattle, 675,000 sheep, 379,000 hogs. The wool clip for 1906 brought $815,000.

The coal area covers 17,280 square miles, and 50,960 men are employed in the mines. In 1907, 48,091,583 tons were mined. The output of crude petroleum was 9,095,296 barrels, valued at $15,852,428, and the natural gas brought $16,670,962, and the blast furnaces produced $6,454,000 worth of pig iron. The total mineral production of the State for 1907 was $92,487,960.

According to the industrial census of 1905, there were in West Virginia 2,109 manufacturing establishments, with a capital of $86,820,823, employing 46,650 persons in converting $54,419,206 worth of raw material into finished goods to the value of $99,040,676. There were 3,209 miles of steam railway in the State in 1907 and 188 miles of electric line. The population in 1900 was 958,800; estimate for 1909, 1,200,000.

West Virginia (see also Clarksburg):

Admission of, into Union, proclaimed, 3368.

Unlawful combinations in, discussed and proclamation regarding, 4399, 4424.

Westcott, Hampton, lieutenant in Navy, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 1126.

Western Reserve.—The charters of most of the original Colonies granted territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. After the Revolution the unsettled western portions were ceded to the General Government. When Connecticut made her cession the State reserved a tract of land between the forty-first parallel of latitude and Lake Erie as a foundation for her school fund. It extended 120 miles westward from the Pennsylvania boundary line, and contained 3,666,291 acres, afterwards included in Ohio. An act of Congress in 1800 authorized the President to deed to Connecticut the title to this Western Reserve, to quiet titles of settlers, on condition that the State surrender all claims to its jurisdiction. On the admission of Ohio as a State Connecticut lost all interest in the territory. The tract was settled largely by Connecticut people.

Western Territory instructions to governor of, regarding employment of militia against Indians, 6306.

Wetmore, George Peabody, b. during a visit of his parents abroad, at London, England, Aug. 2, 1846; graduated from Yale College in 1867, receiving the degree of A. B., and that of A. M. in 1871; studied law at Columbia Law School, and was graduated in 1869, receiving the degree of LL. B.; was admitted to the bar of Rhode Island and of New York in 1869; governor of Rhode Island, 1885-1887; elected to the United States Senate from Rhode Island, June 13, 1894; reelected in 1900, and again for the term ending March 3, 1913.

Wetmore, Prosper M., naval agent, accounts of, referred to, 2682.

Wet Mountain Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7209.

Weyler, Valeriano, reconcentration policy of, in Cuba, discussed, 6256, 6283, 6284, 6308.
Referred to, 6285.

Whale Fisheries, papers for vessels engaged in, referred to, 1774.

Wharton, William F., Acting Secretary of State, 5581.
Agreement between United States and Great Britain for *modus vivendi* regarding Bering Sea fisheries signed by, 5581.

Wheaton, Henry:
Referred to, 2205.
Treaty concluded by, with—
Denmark, 1044.
Zollverein, 2169.

Wheaton, William R., act for relief of Charles H. Chamberlain and, vetoed, 5403.

Wheeler, Joseph, operations of cavalry division under, around Santiago, Cuba, discussed, 6395.

Wheeler, Nelson P.; b. Portville, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1841; engaged in lumber business and farming, and interested in tanning; holds positions of trust in several companies and banks; served one term, 1878-79, in Pennsylvania State legislature, declining a renomination; elected to the 60th and 61st Congresses from Pennsylvania.

Wheeler, William Almon (1819-1887); statesman and nineteenth Vice-President; b. Malone, N. Y.; began the practice of law 1845; district attorney of Franklin Co., N. Y., 1846-49; Whig representative to the state assembly 1848-59; state senator 1858-59; Republican member of Congress 1861-63 and 1869-77; by the "Wheeler Compromise" in 1874 he adjusted the difficulty with Louisiana; Republican candidate for Vice-President with Hayes 1876 and declared elected 1877; served from 1877-1881.

Wheeler, William H., act for relief of, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 5072.

Wheelock, John E., arrest and imprisonment of, in Venezuela, 4789, 4803.

Whig.—A name taken by the political party in the American Colonies which favored the Revolution, as opposed to the Tories, who advocated adherence to the mother country. The name was first used in Great Britain to designate those Scotch Covenanters whose rebellion in 1699 led to the fixing the name upon any opponents of the court. The term as generally used in America, however, refers to the political party in the United States which began to develop toward the end of John Quincy Adams's Administration, favoring a national bank, a protective tariff, a system of internal improvements, and in general holding to a latitudinarian construction of the Constitution. They were at first called National Republicans, and those who opposed them were known as Democratic Republicans. After the defeat of Adams, in 1828, Henry Clay became the leader of the National Republicans.

The party took the name of Whig in 1834, and in 1836, failing to unite on any candidate of their own for the Presidency, Martin Van Buren was elected by the opposition. In 1840 the Whigs elected William Henry Harrison. After the death of Harrison they quarreled with Vice-President Tyler, who had succeeded Harrison as President and had vetoed the fiscal measures passed by the Whig Congress. In 1844 they nominated Henry Clay for the Presidency, but he was defeated by James K. Polk. The annexation of Texas, the Mexican War, the Wilmot Proviso, and other phases of the slavery question caused serious dissensions in the Whig party, but they preserved their power for another term by nominating a military candidate in the person of Zachary Taylor. He was elected, but the disintegration of the Whig party had begun.

Many of the Northern Whigs became Free Soilers, and by 1856 Republicans, while many temporarily joined the American or Know-Nothing party. Large numbers of the Southern Whigs became Democrats. The factions of the old party united and nominated Winfield Scott for President in 1852, but he was defeated by Franklin Pierce. A small number of Whigs formed the Constitutional Union party and nominated Bell and Everett in 1860. Besides those already mentioned, the chief leaders of the party in the North were Webster, Winthrop, Choate, Seward, Greeley, and Weed; in the South, Mangum, Badger, Bell Berrien, Forsyth, Stephens, Toombs, Prentiss, and Crittenden, and in the West, Giddings, Ewing and Corwin.

Whipple, John, correspondence regarding Dorr's Rebellion, 2140, 2141.

Whisky Insurrection.—A revolt against the enforcement of a Federal excise law by the people of 4 counties of western Pennsylvania. The Constitution gives Congress power to lay and collect excise taxes. The first bill for an excise law was defeated in Congress June 21, 1790. The project was revived the following year, and the first excise law was passed Mar. 3, 1791. The Senators from Pennsylvania were instructed by their legislature to oppose the law, "established on principles subversive of peace, liberty, and the rights of citizens." In Pennsylvania the law was violently opposed by one Bradford and his followers and condemned by more peaceable and reflecting citizens, following the lead of Albert Gallatin, afterwards Secretary of the Treasury, minister to France, envoy extraordinary to England, etc., and William Findley and John Smiley, members of Congress. Numerous meetings were held to

Whisky Insurrection—*Continued.*
protest against this law, which bore with particular force upon the settlers of western Pennsylvania because of their isolated position, distance from the seaboard, and the scarcity of money in that region. In response to repeated protests Congress on May 8, 1792, passed an act reducing the duties on whisky, but, on account of the threatening attitude of some of the settlers, empowering the President to use militia in suppressing disturbances within a State. The agents of the Government sent to collect the excise having been maltreated and driven from the country and the marshals refused office room and assistance in serving writs, President Washington, by a proclamation of Sept. 15, 1792 (116), called upon the citizens to abandon their unlawful proceedings. Instead of complying, resistance to the service of writs continued and the officers were tarred and feathered. Aug. 1, 1794, a mass meeting of 7,000 armed insurgents was held on Braddock's Field, a county judge presiding, with Albert Gallatin as secretary and Bradford as the leading spirit. An emergency had now arisen. Governor Mifflin, of Pennsylvania, having declined to take the initiative, a certificate of the existence of an insurrection was obtained from a Federal judge, and on Aug. 7, 1794, President Washington again called upon the insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their homes on or before Sept. 1, 1794 (150). This warning was unheeded and was followed by a third proclamation on Sept. 25, 1794 (153). A requisition for 15,000 militia was issued to the governors of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, and New Jersey. A Federal commission of 3 and a State commission of 2 preceded the troops with offers of amnesty on full submission. Bradford urged armed resistance, Gallatin counseled submission. Washington accompanied the troops, which were in command of Governor Lee, of Virginia, as far as Carlisle. Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied the expedition to the scene of disorder. The troops arrived in the rebellious district early in November. After giving the people time to obey the President's proclamation, Lee's force arrested many of those who failed to accept the proffered amnesty. Bradford and the more violent leaders escaped. Those captured were tried, convicted, and later pardoned by the President. The first show of Federal force had suppressed the insurrection.

Whisky Insurrection (see also Pennsylvania, insurrections in):
Discussed, 154, 160, 162.
Pardon granted insurgents, 173.
Referred to, 176.
Proclamations against, 116, 150, 153.

Whisky Ring.—A conspiracy of distillers and United States officials formed in St. Louis, Mo., in 1872 to defraud the Government of internal-revenue taxes. By 1874 the ring had attained national proportions, with branches in Milwaukee, Chicago, Peoria, St Louis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Washington. Distillers who refused to enter the combination were trapped into technical violations of the revenue laws, and when made liable to seizure they were given their choice between ruin and surrender to the ring. The combination became so powerful that when Secretary Bristow ordered a transfer of supervisors, which would have thrown the ring into confusion, their agents at Washington procured a countermand of the order from President Grant. After diligent effort evidence was obtained against the distillers and revenue agents. Upon this evidence the Government seized $3,500,000 worth of property and procured indictments against 238 persons. It was shown that the Treasury had been defrauded of $1,650,000 between July 1, 1874, and May 1, 1875. When the papers were laid before President Grant he indorsed them with orders to "let no guilty man escape." The most important convictions were those of John A. Joyce, special revenue agent; John McDonald, supervisor, and William O. Avery, chief clerk in the Treasury Department.

Whitaker, William R., defalcation of, 4436.

Whitby, Henry, British officer, proclamation for arrest of, for murder of American citizen, 390.

White, Alexander, commissioner of Washington City, 302.

White, James C., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5289.

White, Joseph L., counsel of ship canal company, 2676.

White, Joseph M., employment of, to compile land laws in Florida, 994.

White, Rollin, act for relief of, vetoed, 4034.

White, William, imprisonment of, in Buenos Ayres, 632.

White House. (See Executive Mansion.)

White Leagues referred to, 4251. (See also Klu-Klux Klan.)

White Plains (N. Y.), Battle of.—After the battle of Harlem Heights, in which Washington was enabled to maintain his ground in the face of the British attack, Gen. Howe's war ships advanced up the East River and landed troops at Frogs Point (now Throggs Neck). His purpose was to gain a position in Washington's rear and thus cut him off from communication with his army outside of New York. About 4,000 British were sent to dislodge some 1,400 Americans who were intrenched on Chatterton Hill. After a short and sharp skirmish the Americans fell back in good order to the main body of the army, having lost but little more than half as many as their opponents. The American loss is variously stated at from 125 to 200, while the lowest official estimate of the British loss places it at 231. The following night Washington retired to a much stronger position about 5 miles north and Howe withdrew to Dobbs Ferry.

White River Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 6989.

Whitehall, N. Y., proclamation granting privileges of other ports to, 2540.

Whitely, Simeon, treaty with Indians concluded by, 3393.

Whiting, Joseph B., member of Chippewa Commission, 5500.

Whitney, William Collins (1841-1904); financier and politician, b. Conway, Mass.; in 1871, he took an active part against the "Tweed Ring" in New York; was corporation counsel of New York City 1875-82; secretary of the navy 1885-89; a strong supporter of Cleveland, whose Presidential campaign he managed in 1892; it was his masterly management that secured both nomination and election of Cleveland under peculiarly adverse conditions; his great work as financier was the consolidation of the traction lines in New York City.

Whittlesey, Elisha, commissioner to adjudicate claims of David Taylor, 2678.

Wichita Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Wickersham, George Woodward, of New York City; Attorney-General in President Taft's Cabinet; b. Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 19, 1858; graduated law department of the University of Pennsylvania, 1880; admitted to the Philadelphia bar and practiced there until 1882, when he removed to New York City.

Wickersham, James; lawyer; b. Aug. 24, 1857; appointed United States district judge of Alaska, 1900, and resigned to take effect Jan. 1, 1908; elected Delegate to the 61st Congress from Alaska.

Wickliffe, Robert C.; b. Bardtown, Ky., May 1, 1874, while his parents were there on a visit; grew to manhood at West Feliciana, La.; admitted to the bar; served in the Spanish-American War, and later resumed practice of law; in 1908 he became a candidate in the Democratic primaries for the nomination for Congress from the Sixth District of Louisiana, held under the new primary election law of Louisiana, and received the nomination in the second run-off, and was elected to the 61st Congress.

Wilbur, James M., act authorizing settlement of account of, vetoed, 5313.

Wilder, W. C., member of commission concluding treaty of annexation of Hawaiian Islands, 5783.

Wilderness (Va.), Battle of.—The rank of lieutenant-general was revived on Mar. 2, 1864, and on the 9th of that month it was conferred upon Gen. Grant, who was given the command, under the President, of all the armies of the United States. The plan of campaign agreed upon between Grant and Sherman was to make a simultaneous advance against Lee's army in Virginia and that of Johnston in Georgia. Meade was left in control of the army of the Potomac and Sheridan placed in command of the cavalry in Virginia. Gen. B. F. Butler was made commander of the Army of the James, consisting of 38,648 men and 90 guns. May 4, 1864, Grant crossed the Rapidan with the Army of the Potomac, aggregating on May 1, according to the report of the Secretary of War, 120,380 in men and 316 guns. The Ninth Corps, 20,780 in number, was subsequently added. Lee lay on the south bank of the Rapidan with 63,984 men. The Confederate position was in the midst of a wilderness of scraggy oak, sassafras, hazel, and pine. It is a region of worn-out tobacco fields, and lies directly west of the battlefield of Chancellorsville. It was not Grant's intension to fight Lee there, but the Confederate attack early on the 5th compelled it. Lee gained ground in the two days' fighting. The battle was a bloody bush fight. More than 200,000 men fought in a vast jungle. Grant's loss amounted to over 20,000,

Wilderness (Va.), Battle of—*Continued.* of whom 5,000 were made prisoners. The Confederate loss was about 10,000. Grant now resolved to turn Lee's left flank and put his army between the latter and Richmond. On the night of the 7th the Federal army took up the march toward Spottsylvania Court-House. On the morning of the 8th of May the men of the opposing forces arrived almost at the same moment at the Court-House. Then occurred the great battle of Spottsylvania (q. v.).

Wildfire, The, capture of, by the *Mohawk,* 3124.

Wiley, William Halsted; b. New York City, July 10, 1842; entered the Union Army and was mustered out in 1864; matriculated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., in 1864; grad. 1866, receiving the degree of civil engineer; took special course in mining at the Columbia College School of Mines; elected to the 58th, 59th, and 61st Congresses from New Jersey.

Wilkes, Charles; naval officer; b. New York, April 3, 1798; joined the navy as midshipman Jan. 1, 1818; conducted an expedition to explore the southern Pacific ocean 1838-42; in 1861, while cruising in the *San Jacinto* he intercepted the British steamer *Trent* and took from her two confederate commissioners who were on their way to England, and placed them under the custody of federal authorities at Fort Warren; between 1862 and 1866 he was employed chiefly in blockade duty on the South-Atlantic coast; made rear-admiral 1866 and soon after retired; died Washington, D. C., Feb. 8, 1877.

Wilkes, Charles:
- Commander of exploring expedition, report of, on Oregon Territory referred to, 2013.
- Removal of Mason and Slidell from British vessel. (See Mason and Slidell.)

Wilkes's Exploring Expedition, expenditures of publication of, referred to, 3068.

Wilkinson, James; soldier; b. Maryland, 1757, and joined the Revolutionary Army 1778; appointed secretary of the board of war, of which Gen. Gates was president; settled in Kentucky after the war, and engaged in expeditions against the Indians; governor of Louisiana Territory 1805-06; appointed major-general in 1813 and made unsuccessful efforts to occupy Canada; on the reorganization of the army in 1815 he was discharged and migrated to Mexico, where he died Dec. 28, 1825.

Wilkinson, James:
- Aaron Burr's insurrection, troops sent to suppress, commanded by, 401.
- Conduct and commercial transactions of, investigated, 423.
- No intimation found of corrupt receipt of money by, 427.
- Expeditions against Wabash Indians commanded by, 104.
- Mentioned, 405.

Willamette Valley, etc., Wagon Road Co., lands granted to Oregon for, referred to, 4065.

Willcox, Orlando B., negotiations for and correspondence regarding restoration of peace, 3463.

Willett, William, Jr.; b. Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1869; elected to the 60th, and 61st Congresses from New York.

William I, Emperor of Germany, death of, referred to, 5367.

William, The, captured with African negroes on board, 3126.

William and Francis, The, satisfaction to be allowed by Great Britain for detention of, 2111.

Williams, Eleazer, mentioned, 964.

Williams, Eli, commissioner for Cumberland road, 406.

Williams, George H., member of commission to settle questions with Great Britain, 4075.

Williams, John S., act granting pension to vetoed, 5012.

Williams, Jonathan, death of Gen. Washington announced and honors to be paid memory of, were signed by as Aid-de-Camp.

Williams, Robert, bureau of military information under supervision of, discussed, 5879.

Williams, S. W., decree of, prohibiting steamers sailing under American flag from using channel on Yangtse River discussed, 3896, 3902.

Williams, Stephen, act for relief of, vetoed, 5421.

Williamsburg (Va.), Battle of.—As soon as it was discovered that the Confederates had withdrawn from Yorktown (May 5, 1862) a column was sent in pursuit. It came up with the retreating rear guard at Williamsburg. The Confederates had been reenforced from Johnston's army at Richmond. Longstreet's division, having passed beyond the town retraced its steps to resist the attack. Hooker, of Heintzelman's division, and Smith, of Keyes's, bore the brunt of the assault, fighting from morning till late in the afternoon, vainly calling for reenforcements. The arrival

Williamsburg (Va.), Battle of—*Continued.*
of Kearny's division about 4 P.M. caused the Confederates to retire toward Richmond. The Federal loss was 2,228 men, of whom 456 were killed. The Confederate loss was 1,560 of whom 288 were killed.

Williamson's Farm (S. C.), Battle of.—One of the minor skirmishes of the Revolutionary War in the South and the first disaster to the British arms after the capture of Charleston. July 12, 1780, Capt. Houk, with 115 British and Tories, was sent from the garrison at Rocky Mount to collect militia and drive back the Americans. Thomas Sumter, with 75 men, surprised and captured them. Capt. Houk was killed in the fight.

Willis, Albert S., minister to Hawaiian Islands. (See Hawaiian Islands, minister to.)

Willis, Jesse H., collector of customs, nomination of, 992.

William, Henry, act for relief of, vetoed, 4079.

Wilmington, The, attempts of, to silence batteries at Cardenas, Cuba, 6316, 6302.

Wilmot, David (1814-1868); politician and jurist; b. Bethany, Pa.; admitted to bar 1834; member of Congress from Pennsylvania 1844-51; promoted the famous "Wilmot Proviso" (1846); joined the Republican Party and supported Fremont in 1856; United States senator 1861-63; judge of the United States Court of Claims.

Wilmot Proviso.—President Polk, in a special message Aug. 8, 1846 (2309), made a request of Congress for money to adjust the boundary between Mexico and the United States by the purchase of certain Mexican territory outside of Texas. In accordance with this request a bill was introduced into the House appropriating $2,000,000 for the purpose. David Wilmot, a Democrat from Pennsylvania, offered an amendment which provided "that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory, except for crime, whereof the party shall first be duly convicted." This was the Wilmot Proviso. The bill as amended passed the House, but failed in the Senate. Early the next year another bill passed the House, appropriating $3,000,000 for the same purpose, with the Wilmot amendment attached, but the amendment was omitted in the Senate.

Wilson, Alfred M., member of Cherokee Commission, 5481.

Wilson, Andrew J., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5035.

Wilson, C. B., act for relief of, vetoed, 5401.

Wilson, Henry (1812-1875); statesman and eighteenth Vice-President of the United States; b. Farmington, N. H., under the original name of Jeremiah Jones Colbaith; removed 1832 to Natick, Mass., and learned shoemaking, whence he was called "the Natick Cobbler;" member in the House of Representatives 1832; State senator for four years, and twice president of the senate; an ardent opponent of slavery; prominent in the organization of the Free-Soil Party 1842; president of its convention at Pittsburgh 1852; member of the Constitution Convention 1853; defeated for Governor of Massachusetts 1853 and 1854; succeeded Edward Everett as United States senator 1855; supported the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law; advocated abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; a leader of the Republican Party 1855; chairman of the committee on military affairs during the Civil War; Vice-President 1873-75.

Wilson, H. B. (administrator), act for relief of, vetoed, 5236.

Wilson, Henry, Vice-President, death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 4285.

Wilson, James, of Traer, Tama Co., Iowa, Secretary of Agriculture in President Taft's Cabinet; b. Ayrshire, Scotland, Aug. 16, 1835; in 1852 he came to the United States, locating in Tama Co., Iowa, where he engaged in farming; served in State legislature, and elected to Congress in 1872, and served in the 43d, 44th, and 48th Congresses; in the interim between the 44th and 48th Congresses, member of Railway Commission; 1870 to 1874, regent of State University; director of the agricultural experiment station and professor of agriculture at the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames, 1890-1896; appointed Secretary of Agriculture by President McKinley in 1897 and 1901; by President Roosevelt in 1905; and by President Taft in 1909.

Wilson, John M., Puerto Rican expedition reenforced by division of, 6318.

Wilson, William Bauchop; b. Blantyre, Scotland, April 2, 1862; came to this country with his parents in 1870, and settled at Arnot, Tioga Co., Pa.; began working in the coal mines; in 1873 took an active part in trade-union affairs; international secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers

Wilson, William Bauchop—*Continued.*
of America; 1900-1907 engaged in farming at Blossburg; elected to the 60th and 61st Congress from Pennsylvania.

Wilson, William Lyne (1843-1900); statesman and cabinet officer; b. Jefferson Co., Va.; served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War; president of the University of Virginia 1882-1883; Democratic member of Congress from West Virginia 1883-95; while chairman of the Ways and Means committee he brought about the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Bill 1893, and framed the tariff bill known by his name 1894; postmaster-general under Cleveland 1895-1897; president of Washington and Lee University 1897.

Wilson, William Warfield; b. March 2, 1868, at Ohio, Bureau Co., Ill.; admitted to the bar in 1893; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Illinois.

Wilsons Creek (Mo.), Battle of.—During the summer of 1861 Confederate troops in large numbers were sent into Missouri from Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. Gen. Lyon was stationed at Springfield with 5,500 Federal troops. The Confederates, 20,000 strong, advanced in 2 columns under McCulloch and Price. During the night of Aug. 9, 1861, Sigel was sent with 1,500 men to attack the Confederate rear, 9 miles distant, at Wilsons Creek, while Lyon attacked the front. Both attacks were repulsed. Sigel lost 5 of his 6 guns and more than half of his men. Lyon was killed while leading a charge. The Federal loss was 1,246 in killed, wounded, and missing. The Confederate loss was about the same.

Winchester (Va.), Battles at.—Winchester and its vicinity was the scene of several engagements during the War between the States. It is located in the Shenandoah Valley, and was on the line of the two armies as they marched and countermarched through the valley. An engagement occurred at Kernstown, near Winchester, Mar. 23, 1862, the Federals under the command of Shields and Kimball, and the Confederates under Jackson. In killed, wounded, and missing the Federals lost 590 and the Confederates 718. Jackson retreated to his main force.

In May, 1862, the Federals under Banks were posted at Harrisonburg, in the valley. Banks was about to be attacked by the Confederates under Jackson, when he retired down the valley to the heights of Winchester, where on May 24 he gave battle. Being assailed on both flanks, he retreated rapidly on the 25th to the north bank of the Potomac, making the distance, about 50 miles, in 48 hours. He was pursued by Jackson to near Harpers Ferry. Again, June 15, 1863, the Federals under Milroy were encamped near Winchester, numbering about 7,000, which force was deemed sufficient to hold the place against all the Confederates known to be in the valley. On that day Milroy found himself almost surrounded by the combined corps of Longstreet and Ewell. An artillery fight was maintained all day and at night the divided and scattered troops of Milroy retreated to the Potomac River, having lost 4,000 men, 28 guns, about 300 horses, and a large number of wagons. The Confederate loss was insignificant.

A small force of Federals under Averell was attacked by the Confederates under Early near Winchester July 12, 1864. The Confederates defeated the Federals, who lost 3 guns and about 400 men. Early then marched on Chambersburg, Pa.

In August, 1864, Sheridan took command of the Federal army in the valley, known as the Army of the Shenandoah. The Confederates under Early were encamped on the west bank of Opequan Creek, covering Winchester. They were attacked on Sept. 19 by Sheridan. The battle began about 10 A. M., and was maintained till nearly 3 P. M., when the Confederates retreated to and beyond Winchester. Sheridan took 2,500 prisoners and found 2,000 wounded in the hospitals at Winchester. The Confederate loss in all reached 5,500, while the Federal loss was 653 killed, 3,719 wounded, and 618 missing—a total of 4,990. This is also called the battle of Opequan.

Wind River Reservation. (See Shoshone Reservation.)

Windom, William (1827-1891); statesman and cabinet officer; b. Waterford, Ohio; member of Congress from Minnesota 1859-69; United States senator 1870-81; Secretary of the treasury (1881 in Garfield's cabinet, and 1889-1891 in Harrison's cabinet); a decided advocate of reciprocity and of the gold standard.

Windom, William, Secretary of Treasury, death of, announced and honors to be paid memory of, 5599.

Referred to, 5568.

Wines, E. C., commissioner to International Congress on Prevention of Crimes, report of, referred to, 4115.
Wines, duty on, discussed, 1131, 1321, 2127, 2250.
Winnebago Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)
Winslow, Ezra D., refusal of Great Britain to surrender other fugitives and, 4325, 4369.
Winslow, John A., thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3457.
Winslow, The, disabled in conflict in Cardenas Bay, Cuba, 6302, 6316.
Rescued by the *Hudson*, 6302.
Thanks of Congress to officers and men of, recommended, 6302.
Winthrop, Robert C., correspondence respecting presentation to United States of desk upon which Declaration of Independence was written, 4540.
Wisconsin.—One of the United States. Nickname: "The Badger State"; motto: "Forward." It lies in the northern part of the country, between lat. 42° 27′ and 47° north and long. 86° 53′ and 92° 54′ west, not including islands in Lake Superior and Michigan. It is bounded on the north by Lake Superior and the upper peninsula of Michigan, on the northeast and east by the upper peninsula of Michigan and Lake Michigan, on the south by Illinois, and on the west by Iowa and Minnesota (separated mostly by the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers.) The area is 56,040 square miles. Wisconsin is hilly in the north and southwest, but elsewhere is generally level. It has important agricultural, mining, and lumbering interests and extensive manufactures of flour, machinery, and beer. It was visited as early as 1634 by Nicollet, La Salle, and French fur traders, who established a settlement at Green Bay in 1639. It was included in the Northwest Territory till 1800, when it became a part of the Indiana Territory. In 1809 it was included in Illinois Territory, in 1818 in Michigan Territory, and in 1836 it was organized as Wisconsin Territory, and included, besides its present area, the territory now embraced in the States of Iowa and Minnesota and part of the Dakotas. It was admitted to the Union May 29, 1848.
In 1900 there were 169,795 farms, with a total area of 19,862,727 acres, of which 11,246,972 acres was improved. The crops in 1908 included 49,674,000 bushels of corn, 3,328,000 bushels of wheat, 73,085,000 bushels of oats, 24,750,000 bushels of barley, 20,160,000 bushels of potatoes, and 39,550,000 pounds of tobacco. There were 643,000 horses, 5,000 mules, 1,392,000 milk cows, and 1,137,000 other cattle; 1,044,000 sheep, and 1,910,000 hogs. The wool clip of 1907 was 2,492,141 pounds, scoured, valued at $1,710,072.
The mineral products of the State for 1907 included iron ore, zinc, lead, building stone, petroleum, graphite and cement to the value of $13,832,395.
The industrial census of 1905 disclosed 8,558 manufacturing establishments with a capital of $416,447,051, employing 151,391 persons, and turning out $411,139,681 worth of finished goods, consisting of machinery, lumber, dairy products, flour, beer, and leather.
There were in 1907, 7,292 miles of steam railway, and 776 miles of electric lines. The population in 1900 was 2,069,042; by the State census of 1905, 2,228,949; estimated for 1909, 2,410,000.
Wisconsin:
Act for continuing certain works in, reasons for applying pocket veto to, 2460.
Boundary line with Michigan, referred to, 1846.
Constitution adopted by, transmitted, 2359, 2427.
Volunteers from, thanks of President tendered, 3442.
Wisconsin River, act regarding improvement of, vetoed, 4236.
Wise, Henry Augustus, naval officer; b. Brooklyn, N. Y., May 12, 1819; entered the navy as midshipman 1834; served in the Seminole War and on the Pacific coast during the Mexican War; flag-lieutenant of Mediterranean squadron 1852-54; conveyed the Japanese ambassadors home in frigate *Niagara*, 1861; promoted to captain and chief of naval ordnance bureau with rank of commander in December, 1866; died at Naples, Italy, April 2, 1869.
Wise, Henry A., minister to—
Brazil—
Correspondence of, referred to, 2426, 2428, 2538.
Dispatches from, regarding slave trade, 2215.
France, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 2086.
Witnesses:
Fees of, referred to, 4730, 4770, 4836.
Protection of, from injury, recommended, 5477.
Witt, William P., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5233.

Wolcott, Oliver, commissioner of United States, nomination of, 290.

Wolford, Frank, Presidential elector of Kentucky, arrest and imprisonment of, 3460.

Woman Suffrage.—The claims for woman suffrage rest largely upon a dogma that suffrage is a natural right. The constitution of New Jersey, framed in 1776, and a statute passed in 1793 to regulate elections, permitted all inhabitants with certain qualifications to vote and stipulated how each should deposit "his or her ballot." This act was repealed in 1807. Advocates of woman suffrage argue that it is a natural right and that "the consent of the governed" is not the consent of the governed property holders, nor the governed voting men, but all the governed, men and women; that the voting of males is no longer conditioned upon military service, and that woman needs a vote to adequately protect and advance her interests.

In reply to these claims it is held that "suffrage is not a natural right; that in all ages and countries it has been conditioned upon qualifications of expediency; that representation of tax-paying women practically exists; that the interests of the family and of the State will be best preserved by continuing the division of labor which hitherto has exempted women from military and political duty; that the interests of women are not so distinct from those of men as to make their representation as a class necessary, and that their interests can be adequately protected without their voting." The agitation has resulted in a partial enfranchisement of women, in elections involving property taxes and schools, in about half of the States and Territories. (See Suffrage.)

Woman's Relief Corps—Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic.—This organization was created by the mothers, wives, daughters, and sisters of Union soldiers of the Civil War of 1861-65, for the purpose of aiding and assisting the Grand Army of the Republic, and to "perpetuate the memory of their heroic dead," to "extend needful aid to the widows and orphans," to "cherish and emulate the deeds of our army nurses," and to "inculcate lessons of patriotism and love of country among our children and in the communities in which we live." The organization is composed of 35 departments which are subdivided into corps, as well as detached corps in several States where no departments exist. The year ending June 30, 1907, there were 131,023 corps and 155,536 members.

Woman's Rights.—The first woman's rights convention was held at Seneca Falls, N. Y., July 19, 1848. It demanded for women equal rights with men. The women based their claims on the Declaration of Independence. The first national woman's rights convention was held at Worcester, Mass., Oct. 23, 1850. In 1866 the American Equal Rights Association presented the first petition ever laid before Congress for woman suffrage. The New England Woman's Suffrage Association was formed in 1868, and the first systematic effort was then begun for memorializing legislatures and Congress. The Massachusetts Republican convention of 1868 admitted Lucy Stone and Mary A. Livermore as delegates. The following year the convention of the party in that State indorsed woman suffrage. In 1872 and again in 1876 the Republican National Convention resolved "that the matter of woman's rights should have respectful consideration." Besides the women mentioned above some of the more prominent leaders in the woman's rights movement have been Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Virginia L. Minor, Matilda Jocelyn Gage, Julia Ward Howe, Carrie C. Catt, and Anna H. Shaw. (See also Woman Suffrage.)

Wood, Ira W.; b. in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; member of the New Jersey bar; elected to the New Jersey legislature in 1899 and 1900; elected to the 58th Congress to fill a vacancy, and also to 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from New Jersey.

Wood, John E., correspondence of, referred to, 3014.

Wood, Lafayette B., brevet second lieutenant, promotion of, to second lieutenant, recommended, 2296.

Woodbridge, Sarah A., act granting restoration of pension to, vetoed, 5312.

Woodbury, Harriet, act to pension, vetoed, 6188.

Woodbury, Levi, Secretary of Treasury in 1836 issued an order regarding the circulation of small bank notes and certain rules to reduce the number of by payment in specie.

Correspondence respecting interference in elections and pay of soldiers, 1315.

Woodcock, Amanda, act granting pension to, vetoed, 6113.

Woodford, Stewart L., minister to Spain mentioned, 6257, 6284, 6286.
Withdrawal of, 6312.
Woodruff, Wilford, letter of, advising Mormons to refrain from contracting marriages forbidden by law, referred to, 5553.
Woods, Frank P.; b. Walworth Co., Wis., Dec. 11, 1868; in 1887 moved to Iowa; elected to the 61st Congress from Iowa.
Woodson, Mary S., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5034.
Woodworth, Mary, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5317.
Woodworth, Selim E., thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3277.
Woodyard, Harry Chapman; b. Spencer, W. Va., Nov. 12, 1867; engaged in the wholesale grocery and lumber business; elected to the State senate 1898; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from West Virginia.
Wool, John Ellis; soldier; b. Newburgh, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1784; engaged in business as bookseller in Troy, N. Y., and later studied law, which he abandoned to enlist as captain in the army in April 1812; he rendered distinguished service during the second war with England and in 1816 was made inspector-general with rank of colonel; appointed brigadier-general in 1841; actively supported Gen. Taylor in Mexican War, and received the thanks of Congress and a sword for his valor; placed in command of Fort Monroe, Va., August, 1861; was promoted to Major-general 1862, and placed on the retired list Aug. 1, 1863; died Troy, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1869.
Wool, John E.:
Correspondence regarding Department of Pacific, 2429, 2431, 3014.
Inquiry in case of, 1589.
Thanks of President tendered to, and the forces under his command in bringing about the surrender of Norfolk, and the evacuation of batteries, 3313.
Wool and Woolens, import duty on, discussed, 1247, 4247.
Woolley, Abram R., mentioned, 681.
Wooster, David, monument to memory of, information regarding, 801.
Worcester, Dean C., member of commission to Philippine Islands, 6584.
Worcester, Frank D., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5411.
Worcester vs. Georgia.—An important Supreme Court case involving the right of individual States to make laws at variance with treaties made by the Government of the United States. Samuel A. Worcester was a missionary among the Cherokees. In 1831 he was arrested by officers of the State of Georgia, tried, and sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment for living among the Indians in violation of an act of the State legislature which forbade any white person to reside among the Indians without a license from the governor of the State or some one else authorized to issue it. Worcester pleaded authorization by the President and by the Cherokees, also the unconstitutionality of the act itself. By a writ of error the case was brought before the United States Supreme Court. That tribunal reversed the decision of the State court and rendered judgment in favor of Worcester on the ground that the Georgia act, being repugnant to the Constitution, to the treaties made by the United States with the Cherokees, and to the laws of Congress in execution thereof, was unconstitutional and void. It was held that the treaties and laws of the United States contemplate the Indian territory as completely separated from that of the States, and provide that all intercourse with the Indians shall be carried on by the Government of the Union.
Worden, John Lorimer; naval officer; b. Westchester Co., N. Y., March 12, 1818; entered navy as midshipman Jan. 10, 1834; commanded the ironclad monitor in her fight with the Merrimac off Hampton Roads, March 9, 1862; promoted Captain 1863, and did duty at New York in connection with the iron-clads; commissioned rear-admiral Nov. 20, 1872; retired Dec. 23, 1886; died Oct. 18, 1897.
Worden, John L.:
Captain in Navy, nomination of, 3352.
Imprisonment of, 3235.
Thanks of Congress to, recommended, 3344.
Thanks of President tendered, 3313.
Worden, L. J., act for relief of, vetoed, 5247.
Consideration and return of, discussed, 5249.
World's Columbian Commission:
Reports of, deposited in State Department, 6181.
Reports of, transmitted, 5567, 5669, 5769.
World's Columbian Exposition.—The idea of celebrating by an exposition the fourth centenary of the discovery of America by Columbus was conceived during the progress of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. The project was widely discussed and met with general favor,

World's Columbian Exposition—*Continued.*
New York, Washington, St. Louis, and Chicago competing for the site. In February, 1890, Congress authorized the holding of the exposition and designated Chicago as the place. A company had already been organized, with a capital of $5,000,000, for holding the fair.
The buildings were dedicated Oct. 21, 1892, just 400 years after the landing of Columbus. Owing to the magnitude of the enterprise the exposition did not open until May 1 following, remaining open till the 30th of the following October. It surpassed all previous world's fairs in every respect except in point of attendance, in which it fell below that of the Paris Exposition of 1889 only. Jackson Park and the Midway Plaisance, the site of the exposition, covered 633 acres of land on the shore of Lake Michigan, and of this about 190 acres were under roof. The 28 main exposition buildings occupied 142½ acres, the remainder being covered by State and foreign buildings and concessions. The building devoted to the exhibition of manufactures and liberal arts was the largest in the world. It measured 1,687 by 787 feet and covered 30½ acres. The central hall, 1,280 by 380 feet, was open to the roof, a distance of 237.6 feet, without a supporting column. There were 11 acres of skylight and 40 car-loads of glass in the roof, and it required 7,000,000 feet of lumber and 5 car-loads of nails to lay the floor. The buildings were painted by spraying machines and covered with a composition resembling marble, which gave the fair the name of the "White City." Fifty-two foreign powers officially participated in the exposition in response to President Harrison's proclamation of Dec. 24, 1890, inviting "all the nations of the earth to take part in the commemoration of an event that is preeminent in human history and of lasting interest to mankind." (5575). The United States Government appropriations amounted to $6,000,000. There were in all 65,422 exhibitors, 27,529,400 admissions, and the receipts amounted to $14,117,332, exceeding the expenditures by nearly $2,000,000.
World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago:
Board of management of Government exhibit designated, 5833.
Chinese artisans, admission of, to, temporarily, recommended, 5622.
Military encampment to be held during, discussed, 5669.
Proclamation respecting opening of, 5575.
Proposition to observe four hundredth anniversary of discovery of America by opening of, discussed, 5487.
Referred to, 5622.
Reports of—
Deposited in State Department, 6181.
Discussed and recommendations regarding, 5567, 5669, 5765, 5769, 6184.
Resolution of International American Conference regarding, 5512.
World's Fair. (See World's Columbian Exposition.)
World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition at New Orleans, 4773, 4802, 4804, 4863, 4923.
Board on behalf of Executive Departments designated, 4815, 4817.
Also placed in charge of Cincinnati and Louisville expositions, 4819.
Instructions to, 4819, 4820.
Proclamation regarding, 4746.
Report of board of managers of, referred to, 4953.
Worrell, Edward, consul at Matanzas, correspondence regarding estates of deceased American citizens in Cuba, 2893.
Worthington, Nicholas E., member of Strike Commission, 5983.
Wright, Anna, act granting pension to, vetoed, 5152.
Wright, Carroll D., member of Strike Commission, 5983.
Wright, Isaac H., naval agent, appointment of, referred to, 2272.
Wright, J. C., correspondence regarding removal of remains of the late President W. H. Harrison, 1906.
Wright, John V., member of Indian commission, 5579.
Wright, Joseph A., compensation to, for attending International Agricultural Exhibition at Hamburg, Germany, recommended, 3398.
Wright, Laura A., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5223.
Wright, Obed, arrest and prosecution of, for murder of friendly Indians, 618.
Wright, Silas (1795-1847); statesman; b. Amherst Mass.; began the practice of law at Canton, N. Y., in 1819; State senator 1823-27 where he opposed DeWitt Clinton; elected member of Congress 1827-29; comptroller of New York 1829-33; United States senator 1833-34 and 1837-43 where he opposed the United States Bank and supported Clay's Compromise; declined the nomination for Vice-President 1844;

Wright, Silas—*Continued.*
governor of New York 1844-47; several cabinet and diplomatic offices were tendered him, but he refused all.

Würtemberg.—A Kingdom of the German Empire, lying between Bavaria on the east and Baden on the west, while to the south reaches Lake Constance and the borders of the Tyrol. Though primarily an agricultural State, yielding considerable quantities of grain, beets, hops, flax, and hemp, Würtemberg has numerous flourishing industries. Stuttgart is the center of the publishing trade of southern Germany, and gold and silverware, clocks, pianos, surgical instruments, paper, beer and sparkling wine are largely produced both in the capital and other cities of the Kingdom. The government is a limited monarchy administered by the King, and two legislative chambers. Würtemberg sends 4 representatives to the Bundesrat and 17 to the Reichstag. Education is compulsory, the standard of illiteracy is very low and there is an excellent university at Tübingen, founded in 1477. The King is the head of the Evangelical church to which 69 per cent. of his subjects belong; Catholics and Jews form the rest of the population. The former Duchy and Electorate of Würtemberg became a Kingdom by the peace of Pressburg in 1805 and became a State in the German Empire in 1871. Area, 7,534 square miles; population (1900), 2,169,480.

Würtemburg:
Convention with, 2169.
Naturalization treaty with, 3997.

Wyandotte, The, capture of the *William* by, 3126.

Wyandotte Constitution.—The final constitution of the State of Kansas, adopted Oct. 4, 1859. It was ratified by a vote of 10,421 to 5,530. It prohibited slavery. The governor was to be elected for two years, and Topeka was made the capital. This constitution was adopted at Wyandotte, now a part of Kansas City, Kans. (See also Lecompton Constitution; Topeka Constitution.)

Wyandotte Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Wyld, Robert S., act for relief of, approved, and reasons therefor, 4739.

Wyoming.—One of the United States; motto, "Equal rights." It lies between lat. 41° and 45° north and long. 104° and 111° west. It is bounded on the north by Montana, on the east by South Dakota and Nebraska, on the south by Colorado and Utah, and on the west by Utah and Idaho. Area, 97,890 square miles. The surface being mountainous, the leading industries are stock raising and mining. Gold, coal, iron, and petroleum are the chief minerals. Most of the present State was included in the Louisiana Purchase. It was organized as a Territory in 1868 from areas previously in Dakota, Idaho, and Utah, but derived more remotely from the original Territories of Nebraska, Utah, and Oregon, a portion having at one time also belonged to Washington. Wyoming was admitted to the Union in 1890.

About 10,000,000 acres of Wyoming are covered with forests, and the prosperity of the State depends largely on its mineral resources and grazing lands. About 3,300 square miles are inclosed in the Yellowstone National Park (q. v.), and 2,742 reserved for the use of Indians. Most of the land is arid and unsuited to agriculture without the aid of irrigation. Under the Federal reclamation act $3,250,000 will be expended in irrigation in the valleys of the Shoshone and North Platte rivers. Many private companies are also at work. About half the State is well fitted for cattle and sheep grazing. In July, 1908, there were 37,145,302 acres of public land unreserved and unappropriated. United States land offices are located at Buffalo, Cheyenne, Douglas, Evanston, Lander, and Sundance. (See Lands, Public.)

In 1907 there were 5,885,000 sheep, and the wool clip of that year was 10,763,840 pounds, scoured, valued at $7,211,773, a value second only to that of the wool clip of Montana.

In 1908 there were 1,456 miles of railway and some stage routes. The population in 1900 was 92,531; by the State census of 1905, 101,816; estimated for 1909, 125,000.

Wyoming;
Admission of, into Union, discussed, 5553.
Chinamen injured by lawless men in, 4914, 4968, 5083.
Indemnity to, recommended, 5219.
Appropriation for, 5367.
Troops sent to protect, 4933.
Lands in, set apart for public reservation by proclamation, 5577, 5590, 6221, 6225.
Organized band of persons in, referred to, 4014.
Unlawful combinations in, proclamations against, 5725, 5932.

Wyoming Controversy.—In the original charter granted by Charles I. to William Penn the northern boundary

Wyoming Controversy—*Continued.*
of Pennsylvania was fixed at lat. 43° north. However, the proprietors of the colony accepted 42° as the northern boundary and extended the southern boundary to include the Chesapeake and Delaware bays. Connecticut claimed all the territory north of 41° in Pennsylvania, and asserted her rights by chartering the Susquehanna Company, organized in 1753, to form settlements in the disputed territory. In 1762 the company sent its first party of settlers, 200 in number, into the region, but they were driven out by the Indians, who repudiated a previous sale of their rights to Connecticut and made a sale to Pennsylvania. In 1769 the Susquehanna Company sent more colonists into the disputed country, and a desultory warfare began between them and the Pennsylvania settlers, to whom the territory had been leased. The former were several times driven out of the disputed district by the Pennsylvanians, but they finally obtained a permanent lodgment, as the Pennsylvania contestants were only lessees, while their opponents fought for their property rights. Hostilities with the mother country caused a suspension of civil strife for a time.

In 1779 an act of the Pennsylvania legislature transferred all the proprietary lands to the State. Pennsylvania brought suit against Connecticut to decide the jurisdiction over Wyoming. The case was heard by 5 judges at Trenton. In November, 1782, their unanimous decision, afterwards confirmed by Congress, was in favor of Pennsylvania.

Wyoming Massacre.—July 3, 1778, Col. Zebulon Butler, of the Continental army, with a force of about 300 militiamen, mostly old men and boys, marched out of Forty Fort, in the Wyoming Valley, about three miles above Wilkesbarre, Pa., to drive off an invading party of some 800 Indians and Tories under Chief Joseph Brant and the British Colonel Walter Butler. The Indians burned the forts in the upper part of the valley and forced the American militiamen to retreat in disorder. Of the 300 who left the fort in the morning the names of 162 officers and men are recorded as killed in action and the massacre which followed, Butler, the British officer in command, reported the taking of 227 scalps and only 5 prisoners. Col. Zebulon Butler with 14 men escaped from the valley.

X

X. Y. Z. Mission.—An American embassy to France in 1797, consisting of Charles C. Pinckney, John Marshall, and Elbridge Gerry. Francis Dana declined appointment to this mission because of ill health. During the strained relations between the United States and the French Republic it became necessary to ask for the recall of Genêt, the French minister. In return France asked that Gouverneur Morris be recalled. Wishing to avoid rupture between the two Republics, President John Adams called a special session of Congress and announced his intention of sending a special mission to France to conciliate that country if possible (235). In October the commission met at Paris and endeavored to open negotiations with Talleyrand, the minister of foreign affairs. Tallyrand deputed three special agents to treat with the Americans, and these were designated in dispatches to the United States Government as X., Y., and Z., respectively. They suggested that the American commissioners submit to Tallyrand a proposal from the United States to lend to France a large sum of money, or that the United States accept from France the assignment of a loan extorted from the Dutch, and that one of the envoys return to America to arrange the details of the business. The commissioners flatly refused the proposals, and their mission, which was fruitless, terminated. The correspondence was disclosed upon their return and aroused much indignation against France. While on this mission Charles Cotesworth Pinckney made the famous reply to an intimation that peace might be assured by a payment of money: "Millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute."

Y

Yakama Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Yakima Reservation, Wash., lands on, to be used by Northern Pacific Railway, 4864, 4954, 5178.

Yale, The, mentioned, 5318.

Yamgheim, Eli J., act granting pension to, vetoed, 5402.

Yancton Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Yanctoni Indians. (See Indian Tribes.)

Yangtse River, steamers sailing under American flag prohibited from passing through Straw Shoe Channel on, 3896, 3902.

Yankee, The, mentioned, 6317.

Yankee Doodle.—A popular national air of the United States. The words are said to have been written in derision of the ill-assorted Continental troops, about 1755, by Dr. Schuckburgh, a surgeon under Gen. Amherst in the French and Indian War. The original title was "The Yankee's Return from Camp," and there are several versions. The tune has undergone various changes.

Yankees.—A word of uncertain origin, first applied to the early English colonists, later by the English to Americans generally, and still later to Northerners by people of the South. According to common legend, Yankees is a corruption of Yengees, Yaunghees, or Yanghies, a name said to have been given by the Massachuset Indians to the English colonists in their efforts to pronounce the word "English" or the French word "Anglais." It was first applied to the New Englanders as a term of reproach by British soldiers.

Yard, James, consul to Santa Cruz, nomination of, 90.

Yazoo Frauds.—A term applied to the sale by the State of Georgia in 1795 of her western territory, now included in Alabama and Mississippi, to four land companies, known generally as the Yazoo companies, from the district in which they operated. The land extended from the Alabama and Coosa rivers to the Mississippi, and from the thirty-first to the thirty-fifth parallel, and the price paid to the State was $500,000, or about 1⅔ cents per acre. It was charged that many members of the legislature who voted for the sale had been bribed. President Washington made the alleged frauds the subject of a special message (167). The people of the State were indignant and a party was formed to repeal the sale. In 1796 the records of the transaction were burned in the presence of the governor and legislature. Immediately numerous claims sprang up, which had to be decided by Congress.

The territory was ceded to the United States in 1802. The next year President Jefferson appointed a commission to investigate the claims, and James Madison, chairman of the commission, recommended a compromise, but Georgia refused to compensate the claimants. Their claim was sustained by the Supreme Court, however, Chief Justice Marshall holding that allegations of bribery of the legislature could not be entertained, and that purchasers from the land companies were innocent holders; that the act of the Georgia legislature in 1796 repealing the sale of 1795 was an abrogation of contract, and therefore void. Finally an act was passed in 1814 appropriating $8,000,000 payable out of the proceeds of the sale of Mississippi lands to satisfy the Yazoo claimants.

Yellow Fever (see also Contagious Diseases; International Sanitary Conference; Quarantine Regulations):
Commission to investigate causes, etc., of, recommended, 6341.
In Southern States, discussed, 4444.
Act legalizing issue of provisions to sufferers, recommended, 4452.

Yellowstone Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 6704; adding to, 6709, 6819, 6966, 7164.

Yellowstone National Park. (See National Parks.)

Yellowstone National Park, compensation to superintendent of, referred to, 4036.

Yokum, William, report in case of, transmitted, 3412.

York (Canada), Capture of.—The plans for the prosecution of the war with Great Britain in 1813 contemplated an invasion of Canada from both the east and the west. Gen. Harrison successfully carried out the programme in the west, routed Proctor's army, and was in possession of the territory. Apr. 27, Gen. Dearborn, with about 1,700 men under the immediate command of Gen. Zebulon Pike, crossed Lake Ontario on Commodore Chauncey's transports and marched upon the British garrison at York (now Toronto), where Maj. Gen. Sheaffe was in command of 800 regulars and a body of Indians. A sharp conflict ensued. The British and Indians were routed. By the explosion of a magazine Gen. Pike was killed, together with 51 other Americans and 40 British; 180 Americans were wounded by the explosion. The Amer-

York (Canada), Capture of—*Continued.*
ican loss in the battle was 269 on land and 17 on water. The British lost, besides the prisoners, 60 killed and 89 wounded.
York, Canada, reduction of, by American forces, 524.
Yorke, Louis A., act for relief of, vetoed, 5924.
Yorktown, The. (See *Baltimore,* The.)
Yorktown, Va., monument at, completed and recommendations regarding, 4850.
Yorktown Centennial Celebration:
British flag to be saluted by American army and navy forces at, 4624.
Referred to, 4625.
Descendants of Baron von Steuben present at, 4626.
Representatives of French Republic and descendants of Lafayette present at, 4625.

Yorktown (Va.), Siege of, in 1781.—After the battle of Green Springs, or Jamestown, Lafayette withdrew the American army to Malvern Hill. Cornwallis hurried on toward Yorktown, which place Sir Henry Clinton designed to be held as a British post in the absence of sufficient force to hold the entire State of Virginia. By Aug. 27, 1781, the British army in Virginia, consisting of 9,433 men, was concentrated at Yorktown and Gloucester Point, just across the York River. Aug. 30 Count De Grasse arrived in Chesapeake Bay with 26 French ships of the line besides frigates and transports. Sept. 3 Count De St. Simon landed at Jamestown with 3,200 French troops, and the allied armies, numbering 12,000 regular troops and 4,000 militia, under Washington and Lafayette, occupied Williamsburg, about 15 miles from Yorktown. Washington had eluded Clinton by a feint. Sept. 28 the army advanced and took a position about two miles from the British works, and on the 29th a general movement was begun to encircle the town and close in upon its defenders.

On the Gloucester side the siege was maintained by the Duke de Lauzun with his legion of French cavalry and 800 marines from De Grasse's squadron, besides a body of Virginia militia under Gen. Weedon. Oct. 6 the first parallel was opened under Gen. Lincoln within 600 yards of the enemy, and heavy guns were placed in position, with the loss of 1 French officer and 16 privates. On the 11th a second parallel was established with slight loss. On the 14th the two advanced redoubts of the British were taken by storm by the American light infantry under direction of Lafayette, and the French, under Baron Viomenil. The American loss was 9 killed and 32 wounded. Three French officers were wounded. The British lost 8 killed and 17 prisoners. On the morning of the 16th an unsuccessful sortie was made on the advanced American redoubts, by about 350 British under Lieut. Col. Abercrombie, 100 French troops being killed or wounded, with little loss and no advantage to the British.

An attempt made by Cornwallis's army to escape in boats that night was frustrated by a storm, and on the morning of Oct. 17, 1781, a flag of truce was sent to Washington, making overtures for surrender. On the 19th articles of capitulation were signed by Washington and Cornwallis. The land forces became prisoners to the Americans and the marine force to the French. The total unmber of British officers and men surrendered was 7,073 from the army and 900 from the navy, besides 144 guns and 6 British and 18 regimental standards. The military chest contained £2,113. The *Guadaloupe, Fowey, Benetta,* and *Vulcan,* together with 30 transports, 15 galleys, and many smaller vessels, fell into the hands of the French. The total casualties of the siege were: British, 156 killed, 326 wounded, and 70 missing; American, 23 killed, 65 wounded; French, 52 killed, 134 wounded.

Yorktown (Va.), Siege of, in 1862.—Nov. 1, 1861, McClellan was appointed to the chief command of the armies of the United States. He set about improving the organization and efficiency of the men, and by Mar. 1, 1862, the forces about Washington numbered 221,987. The country was growing impatient at the inactivity of the Army, and the cry "On to Richmond" was almost universal in the North. The President directed that a move of some kind be made. The knowledge that McClellan contemplated a forward movement caused the Confederates to evacuate Manassas, Johnston withdrawing his forces to the defense of Richmond Mar. 9, 1862. Mar. 11 the President relieved McClellan of the command of all military departments except that of the Potomac, which had been divided into 5 corps, under command of Generals McDowell, Sumner, Heintzelman, Keyes, and Banks. It was decided that this army, except so much as was necessary for the protection of Washington, should move upon Richmond

Yorktown (Va.), Siege of, in 1862—*Continued.*
by way of the Virginia peninsula, lying between the James and York rivers. Fort Monroe occupies the extremity of the peninsula. Heintzelman's corps embarked Mar. 17, and Apr. 1 the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac was transferred to the vicinity of Fort Monroe. Yorktown was defended by Gen. Magruder with less than 8,000 Confederates. Apr. 4 occurred the principal skirmish of the siege, in which 35 men were killed and 120 wounded on the Union side, while the Confederates lost more than 100 killed. The next month was consumed by McClellan in building fortifications and roads to take Magruder's army. May 5 the last of the Confederates retired up the peninsula.

Yosemite National Park. (See National Parks.)

Young, Brigham; Mormon apostle; b. Whitingham, Vt., June 1, 1801; joined the Mormon church at Kirtland, Ohio, 1832, and started in 1835 what became a successful missionary journey; possessed of a peculiar and impressive eloquence, he gained great influence in the church and succeeded Joseph Smith who died 1844, as leader of the sect; in 1846 led the Mormon hosts from Nauvoo, Ill., across the plains to the Great Salt Lake, where he founded the city of Salt Lake; March 1849, the State of Deseret was established, but Congress refused to recognize the government and organized the state of Utah and appointed Young governor; the federal officials were expelled and Young continued to wield almost unlimited power in spite of the government's efforts; introduced polygamy into the church; indicted in 1871, but never convicted; died Salt Lake City, Aug. 29, 1877.

Young, Brigham, governor of Utah:
Despotic power of, discussed, 2985.
Governor Cummings appointed in place of, 2986, 3034.
Rebellion under leadership of, discussed, 2986, 3034.
Referred to, 3013.

Young, H. Olin; b. Aug. 4, 1850, at New Albion, Cattaragus Co., N. Y.; member of the Michigan State legislature in 1870; elected to the 58th, 59th, 60th, and 61st Congresses from Michigan.

Young, John J., captain in Navy, nomination of, 3478.

Young, Jonathan, commander in Navy, nomination of, to be restored to original position, and reasons therefor, 4002.

Young, Richard; b. in Ireland; came to this country when five years of age with his parents, who settled in Philadelphia; engaged in leather business in Brooklyn N. Y., and was interested in educational work in that city; as Park Commissioner of Brooklyn, he did excellent service; elected to the 61st Congress from New York.

Young, Samuel B. M., operations of brigade under, around Santiago, Cuba, discussed, 6395.

Youngstown, Ohio, act for erection of public building at, vetoed, 5254.

Yuba Forest Reserve, proclaimed, 7349.

Yucatan.—A peninsula of Mexico. It comprises the States of Yucatan and Campeche and the territory of Quintana. It is bounded on the north by the Gulf of Mexico, on the east by the Channel of Yucatan (which separates it from Cuba) and the Caribbean Sea, on the south by British Honduras and Guatemala, and on the west by the Gulf of Campeche. The surface is low. Its chief product is sisal hemp. Yucatan was discovered in 1517; was conquered by Spain 1527-1547; became independent 1821; was annexed to Mexico 1822. In April, 1848, President Polk reiterated the "Monroe doctrine" while discussing the relations of the United States and Yucatan (2431).

Yucatan:
Acquisition of, by United States, discussed, 2431.
Aid of United States asked for, by, to suppress Indian hostilities, 2431.
Foreign powers must not take possession of, 2431.
Monroe doctrine reasserted, 2432.
Referred to, 2433, 2434, 2436.

Yukon, The, mineral wealth in, value of, 6063.

Yulee, David L., imprisonment of, report on, transmitted, 3576.

Z

Zanesville, Ohio, act for erection of public building at, vetoed, 5016.

Zantzinger, William P., purser in Navy, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 6003.

Zantzinger, John P., captain in Navy, nomination of, and reasons therefor, 1745.

Zanzibar, treaty with, 5195

Zenger's Case.—One of the most important struggles for the freedom of the press in America. John Peter Zenger was editor and publisher of the New York Weekly Journal, which was founded by him in 1726. His newspaper openly denounced the administration of the colonial government. For this he was brought to trial in 1735, charged with the publication of "false, scandalous, malicious, seditious libels" against the royal government of the Colony of New York. Strenuous efforts were made to secure Zenger's conviction, but no jury could be found to convict him.

Zepeda, Señor, treaty between United States and Nicaragua concluded by, 2572.

Zollverein.—A union of German States for the maintenance of uniform rates of duty on imports from other countries and of free trade among themselves. It began in 1828 in an agreement between Prussia and the Grand Duchy of Hesse, and gradually developed until now it is coextensive with the German Empire, and also includes the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.

Zollverein, The. (See Germany.)

Zona Libre.—A narrow strip of territory along the northern border of Mexico, so called because certain articles imported for consumption in it were formerly exempted from customs duties. It was first established in 1858. Imports into the zone latterly paid 10 per cent. of the ordinary duties, except cattle, which paid full duty. The zone was suppressed July 1, 1905.

Zona Libre:
Discussed, 4055, 4100, 4295, 4806, 6334.
Referred to, 5195.

Zuloaga, Félix, supreme power in Mexico assigned to, 3094, 3175.

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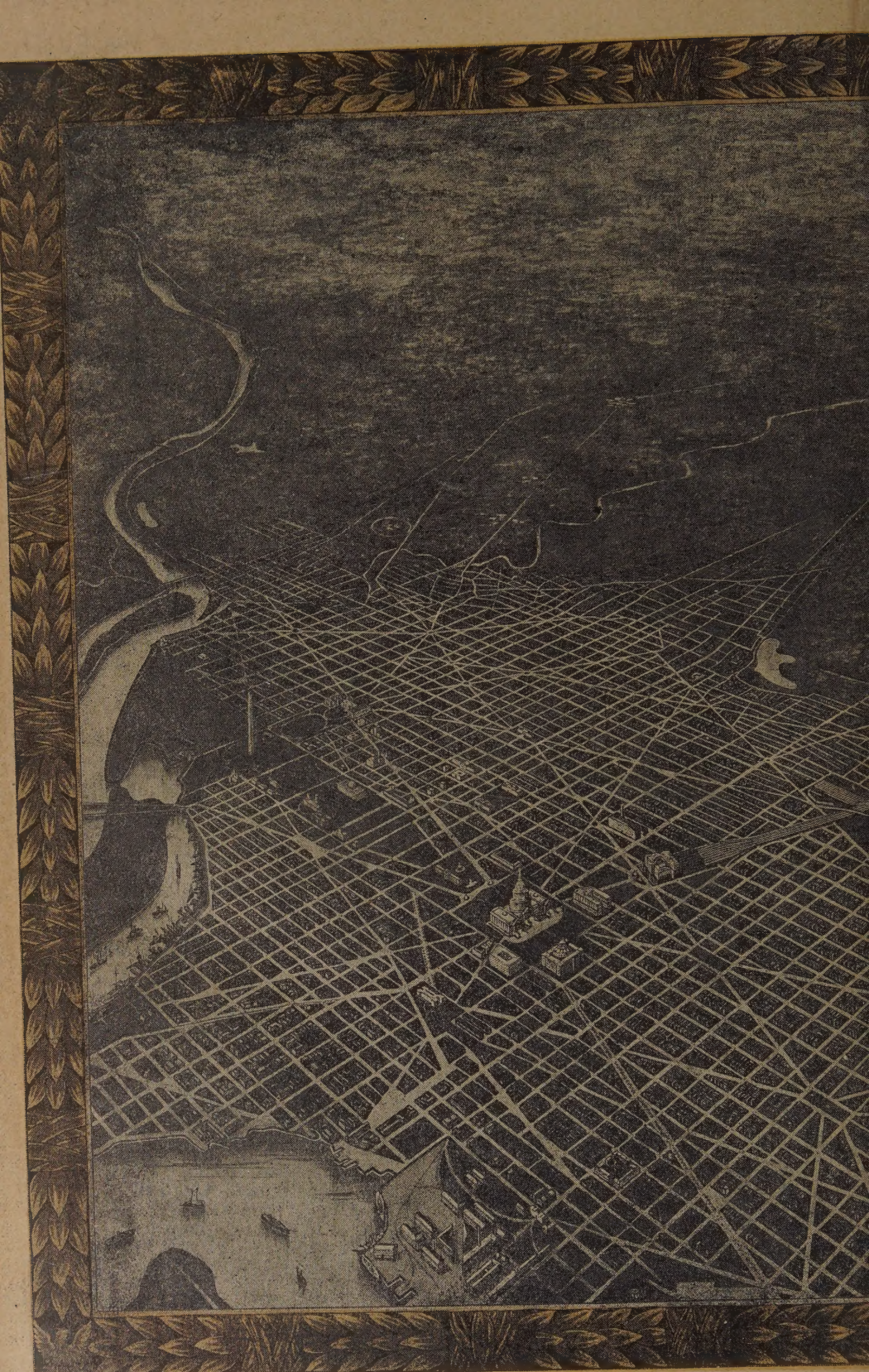

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